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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Do children pick up knacks more quickly today than they did at the turn of the century? Spectrum examines the controversial new theory of "morphic resonance" as expounded by Dr Rupert Sheldrake. Friday Page looks at role swopping in families stricken by male redundancy, and Medical Briefing asks whether vampirism is taken seriously enough.

Argentine trip ends in anger

The ship carrying relatives of Argentine servicemen killed in the Falklands conflict headed back to Buenos Aires amid reports of anger on board over the failure to visit war graves on the islands.

One Argentine journalist called the trip a "catastrophe", and reports spoke of growing confrontation between the relatives and Señor Destefanis, the organizer, and friction between the ship's crew and accompanying journalists.

Shipyard sit-in threatened

Shipbuilding workers' leaders have said that, unless the employers reverse their decision to make at least 9,000 workers redundant, they will call on the employees to occupy the yards

Page 2

Second quake

A second tremor, measuring 4.4 on the Richter scale, sent people running into the streets in Coalinga, California, but it caused little further damage. Monday's earthquake destroyed at least a third of the town's buildings.

Italian election

President Pertini of Italy dissolved Parliament in preparation for an early general election in June. This comes after the collapse of the four-party coalition Government led by Signor Amintore Fanfani.

Envoys expelled

The Iranian Foreign Ministry told 18 Soviet diplomats serving at the embassy in Tehran and elsewhere that they had to leave the country within 48 hours. Party banned, page 8



Seaside rift

Mr Brian Rix, secretary general of Mencap, who attended a conference aiming to heal a bitter dispute over the number of mentally handicapped visitors to a holiday resort Page 3

Substitute Lion

Steve Bainbridge, the England and Gosforth lock forward, replaces Donal Lenihan, of Ireland, who has a hernia, in the British Lions party who leave today for a tour of New Zealand

Page 23

Westminster swept by fresh attack of election fever

By Our Political Staff

A fresh attack of general election frenzy seemed to have afflicted politicians at Westminster yesterday, in spite of an apparent attempt to discourage expectation of an announcement within the next few days.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, called off an engagement in Glasgow next Tuesday in order to be in London in case the Prime Minister decides to end the speculation on that day.

But in an exclusive interview with *The Times* today, Mrs Margaret Thatcher stands by her refusal to be hustled into an early decision, saying that she does not want to close any options.

No announcement will be made at least until the Prime Minister and her Cabinet colleagues have had a chance to discuss the results of the local government elections which take place today.

Mr Roy Jenkins, leader of the Social Democratic Party, who would also have been in Scotland next Tuesday, is reconsidering his programme. "We have to be alert for an announcement early next week", he said last night.

At Conservative Central Office carpenters and decorators who have been working on the plush refurbishment of the conference room which will be used for the daily press conferences during the election campaign have been told that they are expected to have it finished within a week to 10 days.

Lady Young, leader of the House of Lords, speaking at a reception to launch the agenda for the Conservative women's conference on May 20 and 21, said that it could not take place if there was a June election.

The decisions by Mr Steel and Mr Jenkins to change their plans stemmed from the belief, voiced at a meeting of their parties' leaderships yesterday, that Mrs Thatcher might go for an election on June 9 and that early next week would be the latest time for an announcement.

The two parties have calculated that, by rearranging its business plans in the Lords, the Government would be able to complete all of its legislation by the end of next week, with the exception of the Telecommunications, Data Protection, and Police and Criminal Evidence Bills.

One of the key dates for the Prime Minister's fine-tuning of polling day, if she does decide to go to the country next month, will be June 17, when the Department of Employment publishes the retail prices index for May.

As Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, remarked earlier this week, the inflation figures due out later this month could well fall below 4 per cent, and if that achievement is continued through to June's figures, then ministers might be expected to make capital out of it.

But Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has already announced that May's inflation figure will be used for next November's uprating of pensions and other benefits, when inflation is expected to be rising to or above 6 per cent.

If the June 17 RPI figure is indeed 4 per cent, as forecast, then the Government's opponents will use that figure to underline the actual cut in living standards for the poorest sections of the community.

Fortunately for Mrs Thatcher, that handicap would still leave two free dates in June: the 9th and the 16th. Again, Labour and Alliance politicians would undoubtedly question the choice of June 16, simply because it precedes the RPI announcement.

Other economic indicators

Continued on page 2, col 5

Questions of state

During an interview with Julian Haviland, Our Political Editor (page 5), Mrs Thatcher answered questions on the election date.

Prime Minister, have you made up your mind about the election date?

No, and as I said in the House, when I do seek an election I shall do it in the normal way, and until then it's business as usual.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home thought it right in April 1964 to end uncertainty by announcing that there would be no election before the autumn. Might you make a similar announcement?

April 1964 was much nearer the end of his time than May 1983 is near the end of mine.

Although you have a secure majority in Parliament, and plenty of work in hand, I take it you see nothing disreputable in going in June if you calculate that you're likely to win then?

I have not eliminated any options. I understand that quite a lot of people are trying to make me.

If you get it wrong, as Mr Heath did, would you expect to be dispossessed as he was?

He wasn't dispossessed. The party ran a ballot. I'm not expecting to get it wrong.



Royal guard: The Queen, framed by Yeoman Warders, yesterday opening the first stage of the Wall Walk, which runs around the Tower of London. (Photograph: Brian Morris).

The Hitler Diaries

First instalment discloses details of Hess plan

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Stern magazine begins publication today of the contraversial Hitler diaries, maintaining in its first instalment on Rudolf Hess that his flight to Scotland in 1941 was secretly conceived in 1939 and specifically approved by Hitler.

In a lengthy account that draws on the special volume Hitler kept on the Hess affair, *Stern* says the two men had agreed on the flight as an attempt to sign a separate peace with England before the dictator's deputy, a former fighter pilot, took off in his Messerschmitt from Augsburg on May 10, 1941.

According to Hitler's account, entitled "The Plan", he had already worked out three scenarios, which he noted down as:

1. Should the mission succeed and Hess brings it off, he has acted with my consent.
2. If Hess is interned as a spy in England, he will have mentioned his plan to me at one time but I turned him down.
3. Should his mission miscarry completely, Hess was driven by delusions.

The plan did miscarry, and Hitler settled on "Plan 3". In his notebook he also drafted the official party version which was then broadcast to the world: "Party-comrade Hess – who, because of a progressive illness from which he has suffered for years, was strictly forbidden by me to continue to participate in any aeronautical activities – nevertheless recently managed, contrary to my specific command, to gain possession of a plane."

He also noted that Hess had left behind a letter which "in its muddledness – unfortunately gives evidence of mental derangement".

Hitler's black-covered lined notebook, sealed by Martin Bormann, his political secretary, and bearing a slip of paper marked "Top Secret. Property of the Führer. Always to be kept under lock and key", ends with Hitler's signature on May 16, 1941.

The *Stern* account quotes only very sparsely from this notebook. But it says that Hess had already elaborated a plan to win over to Germany's side before the war broke out. *Stern* says that in the summer of 1939 as Hitler was planning the attack on Poland, Hess received reports from party agents in England suggesting some members of the aristocracy were waiting for a signal from Germany about a possible understanding.

Hess conceived his personal mission, and sent the details to Hitler by courier on June 25, 1939. The following night Hitler wrote in his diary: "Hess sends me a memorandum concerning the problem of England. Would not have believed that Hess could be so sharp-witted. This memorandum is very, very interesting."

On June 27 Hitler said: "Could not help thinking about Hess's memorandum all night. Must absolutely discuss it with him in confidence." On June 28 the subject was still on his mind: "Read Hess's memorandum once more. Simply fantastic, and yet so simple."

Stern says on June 30 Hitler and Bormann went to Munich and arranged a preliminary discussion with Hess. Hitler instructed him not to talk to anyone else of the proposal. On July 6 Hitler again flew to Munich, noting in his diary later: "Hess must work through the ideas he communicated to me in his memorandum and I expect him for a discussion in absolute privacy."

Continued on back page, col 1

Soviet offer ruffles US

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, yesterday cautiously welcomed Mr Yuri Andropov's latest missile proposal but pointed out that there was still "not the basic willingness (by the Soviet Union) to make the kinds of reductions which President Reagan has been talking about."

Mr Weinberger said the Soviet party leader's proposal that warheads on launchers should be the proper unit of account at the Geneva negotiations on intermediate-range missiles represented "a change" by Moscow.

Until now the Soviet Union has insisted on missile-by-missile counting, largely because its SS20 missiles have three warheads while the Pershing two and ground-launched cruise missiles which the United States is planning to deploy in Western Europe at the end of this year have only one each.

However, Mr Weinberger repeated earlier American rejections of Soviet insistence that British and French strategic systems be included in the Geneva negotiations.

Mr Andropov's speech, made on Tuesday night, has caused some consternation in the United States, where it is regarded as a further attempt to turn European public opinion against the deployment of the Pershing 2 and cruise missiles.

The Statement is seen to contain deliberate ambiguities. For example, has suggestion that warheads should be the proper unit of account is seen as a step in the right direction and has been welcomed by the United States.

But, Mr Andropov's continued insistence that British and French strategic systems be included as part of the Nato arsenal is as unacceptable to the Americans as it is to the British and the French.

American sources pointed out that Mr Andropov was well aware of the US position on the British and French missiles before he made his speech, which is why they suspect his primary motive for putting forwarded his new proposal may have been propaganda.

Mr Weinberger's remarks were in line with a statement issued by the State Department shortly after Mr Andropov's speech which said the Soviet leader appeared to have hardened his position by insisting on the inclusion of the British and French systems.

The statement said the US and its Nato allies had frequently emphasized they could not accept Soviet demands for the right to maintain nuclear forces equal to all other states combined. "Unfortunately Mr Andropov made it clear that such a demand remains the cornerstone of the Soviet position."

World reactions, page 6
Leading article, page 13

Tories hope for low local poll

By David Walker
Local Government Correspondent

Party officials on all sides yesterday predicted only a light turnout for the local elections which are taking place in 369 district councils throughout England and Wales today.

A low turnout would be good news for the Conservatives for it would be a sign that high levels of unemployment were not a major issue at elections.

Party professionals were generally ultra-cautious over today's polling, which looks unlikely to produce much change in the political geography, however much significance the psephologists place on the final voting percentages.

For the Conservatives, the signs are that these elections will be a further demonstration of the party's rocklike solidity across a swathe of the country from Kent to Devon and from Hampshire to rural North Yorkshire. Birmingham, where a Conservative council has cut the rates and threatened privatization of services, remains a glittering prize.

In any "normal" year Labour should romp home in its citadel districts such as Gateshead and Wolverhampton and take control of Birmingham as well as Bradford, Calderdale and Rochdale. But Labour organizers yesterday spoke only of keeping what the party now controls and perhaps depriving the Conservatives of overall control in Birmingham and Stockport.

There will be extreme disappointment in the Liberal camp if the party does not advance to take control of Chelmsford, Newbury and possibly Worthing and Yeovil.

About 32 million people in England and Wales (there are no elections in Greater London or in Scotland) are eligible to vote today. Only about 13 million, 40 per cent, are likely to turn out and in some rural and city areas the figure will be very low.

Voting changes, page 4
Leading article, page 13

British Airways in return to profit

By David Young

British Airways, which in the past year has converted a loss of £118m into a profit of £72m, will become the main thrust of the next Conservative Government's de-nationalization plans when its accounts move into the black by £250.

Sir John King, who was appointed by the Prime Minister to restore the state airline to profitability, yesterday had his appointment extended to next May.

Opponents of privatization of British Airways – described as the "jewel in the crown" of the Government's holdings in industry – say that its return to profits has been at the cost of massive redundancies the sale of aircraft and the sale of its profitable International Aeradio subsidiary.

British Airways say that redundancies costs have already been budgeted for, the sale of five Tri-Star airliners for £50m to the Government for conversion to RAF tankers was not profitable, and that that £60m realized by the sale of International Aeradio was not included in the present accounting term.

Sir John said yesterday that until he had returned the airline into profit by £250m a year – present forecasts are that this could happen in the year ending March 1985 – he and his board would not put to the Government financial restructuring proposals which would in turn lead to a flotation in the City of British Airways.

By then British Airways will have decided what type of aircraft with which it will replace its fleet of BAC 1-11s and Tridents. At present Boeing is likely to win the order with its 737 followed closely by McDonnell Douglas with its DC-9 and the European Airbus 320 version being ruled out by the fact that it will not be ready until well after the present Trident fleet of 14 is grounded by noise regulations.

Past critics of British Airways also suggest that the publication of preliminary accounts yesterday, showing that the airline has returned to profit, are an attempt by the present board to give the Government a pre-election boost.

However, Mrs Thatcher's champion of free enterprise Sir Freddie Laker may ironically prove to be a deterrent to City investment in the eventual privatization of British Airways.

The receiver of Laker Airways yesterday won a victory in the US courts against its main former competitors.

In the US District Court in Washington, Judge Harold Greene rejected a request by Lord Cockfield, ... Laker's competitors, including British Airways, that the case should be transferred to Britain.

Record Post Office profit

Record profits of about £136m, nearly twice the corporation's target, were made by the Post Office last year and there will be no price rises before January at the earliest (our Electronics Correspondent writes).

The profit figures, which are due to be released officially in July, were disclosed to the Commons Select Committee on Trade and Industry by Mr Ronald Dearing, the Post Office chairman. The postal side contributed £120m of the profits and the rest came from the Girobank. Last year's profits were £96.2m.

Mr Dearing made the promise of a price freeze when challenged on the BBC's *PM* programme.

Much of the higher than expected profit came from an increase in postal traffic – letters up by 2.7 per cent and parcels up by 6 per cent – and a reduction in the hours worked by 1.6 per cent.

Mr Dearing complained, however, about the Government's financial constraints which require that the Post Office pay to the Treasury part of its profits. Last year that figure was £56m.

£3m offer for Aintree rejected

By Our Sports Staff

The Grand National is still £1m away from salvation. The Aintree appeal failed by £2m to raise the money to buy the racecourse, and the owner, Bill Davies, yesterday rejected an offer of £3m made by the appeal trustees.

A £1m loan from the Levy Board would have made up the shortfall, and been financed from future profits from the race.

Mr Davies said he would accept the £3m offer, if a further £1m was forthcoming within 12 months. The trustees, after lengthy consideration, decided that they would not be able to raise the extra money, and turned down the offer.

A Jockey Club statement said: "This firm offer of £1m remains on the table until May 16."

Report, page 22

Sotheby's inquiry ordered

By Jeremy Warner

The battle for control of Sotheby's, the London-based fine art auctioneers, was halted yesterday when Lord Cockfield, the Trade Secretary, referred the £60m bid by two New York financiers for a six-month investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Lord Cockfield's intervention seems destined to cause deep controversy in both Whitehall and the City since it was made against the explicit advice of Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading.

The director general has a statutory role in providing a voice independent of the political arena on all significant mergers.

The two financiers, Mr Marshal Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid were last night closeted with their merchant bank adviser, Morgan Grenfell.

Leading article, page 13

Mortgage rates warning as loan queues lengthen

By Lorna Bourke and Baron Phillips

Homebuyers could face a rise in home loan rates soon if bank base rates do not come down substantially, Mr Alan Cummings, chairman of the Building Societies Association, said yesterday.

Demand for mortgages continues to run at record levels and borrowers are having to wait for up to 16 weeks to obtain a loan. The societies are unlikely to raise the mortgage rate this month but an increase could be approved when the BAS council meets again in June.

Money flowing into societies is now £250m a month below requirements. "We may make a modest increase in our rates in an attempt to boost our inflow. It may be inevitable if it should prove that other rates have settled at a level above our own", Mr Cummings said at the BSA's annual conference, in Bournemouth.

Another half per cent cut in base rates will not be sufficient to head off a rise in building society rates and the only alternative would be to cut back on lending, he said.

Societies must operate "at a level of interest rates which is sufficient to bring in enough money to meet fully the demand for mortgage funds and not to run with mortgage queues", Mr Cumming said.

"Two recent falls of half a percentage point in bank base rates have by no means restored our competitive position. We have been able to continue to make offers of loans and to lend at record levels by running down our liquid balances. Plainly this is a process which cannot continue indefinitely."

Blaming the banks which pulled out of the mortgage market for the current shortage of funds, Mr Cumming said: "Certainly the presence of banks in the mortgage market is welcome. But they must be prepared to be consistent lenders." Building societies could not be expected to make up any shortfall caused by marked variations in the level of bank lending.

Homebuyers in London, the South-east, the South-west and Northern Ireland are being told by some leading building societies they will have to wait for as long as four months for a mortgage. And it is understood that some investors of the Abbey National Building Society were told last month that they would have to wait a month before their application could be considered.

Nationally the average waiting time for a mortgage is now between two and two and a half months for the loan to be made available.

BLACKSPOTS: WAITING TIME IN WEEKS

	London	South-west	N Ireland
Abbey National	6	12	
Nationwide	14	16	12-16
Nat Provincial	12	8	12
Woolwich	16	12	
Leeds Perm	15	9	
Halifax	nil		
Anglia		12	

Provincial press recovery

The provincial newspaper industry is witnessing a renewal of confidence after a period of lost sales and advertising, Mr David Cole, retiring president of The Newspaper Society, said yesterday.

Mr Cole, the chairman of the Western Mail and Echo Ltd, Cardiff, told the society's combined sectional meeting in London: "Just two years ago the future for the regional and local press could not have been described as encouraging."

The industry responded to its problems with hard work and the formation of fresh initiatives.

Ship handyman awarded £4,000

Mr James French, aged 60, of Sheerness, Kent, a ship's handyman, was awarded £4,000 damages in the High Court in London yesterday for injuries caused when he was exposed to chlorine gas while cleaning the galley floor of the passenger ferry Olau Kent in November, 1978.

Mr French had mixed two cleaning agents which should never be combined because he could not read their warning labels, which were in Dutch and German. The award, with costs, was against Olau Line (UK).

Inquest verdict on teenagers

An inquest jury in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, yesterday found that Gary English aged 19, of Cable Street, and James Brown, aged 18, of Beechwood Crescent, who were fatally injured in an accident on Easter Sunday two years ago, had died after being knocked down by an Army Land-Rover.

The jury also found that the Land-Rover had reversed over Mr English's body as he lay on the roadway and that the fatal injuries were sustained in the initial impact.

Life support mother dies

Miss Beverley Brooke, aged 19, who gave birth to a son by caesarian section while on a life support system, has died in hospital 24 hours after the birth.

Her son, Michael, who weighs 6lb, is doing well at Leeds General Infirmary. His mother was placed on the respirator after collapsing.

Report for DPP

A report by Mr Charles Horan, Assistant Chief Constable (Crime) of Greater Manchester Police, into the death of Mr James Davey, aged 40, while in custody at Coventry police station in March has been sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Pension petition

Mr James Nicholson, who auctioned his father's Battle of Britain Victoria Cross last week for £110,000, plans to present a petition with 20,000 signatures to MPs later this month calling for a review of Second World War widows' pensions.

Oil test agreed

Despite strong opposition, West Sussex county council's planning committee yesterday approved a scheme by Conoco (UK), the oil company, to drill an exploratory 7,000ft bore hole at Baxter's Copse, at Graffham, West Sussex.

Penlee verdict

Mr Richard Stone, QC, who chaired the public inquiry into the loss of the Penlee lifeboat and the coaster Union Star, will give his findings at Penzance on May 18, it was announced yesterday.

Shipbuilding men threaten takeover of state yards

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Leaders of 63,000 shipbuilding workers yesterday threatened a mass occupation of yards unless plans to cut the workforce by at least 9,000 was withdrawn.

More than 500 delegates backed almost unanimously a strongly-worded resolution calling for the takeover of the plants owned by British Shipbuilders, the state-owned company, which has already said that it is heading for financial disaster.

The occupations would take place as soon as negotiators from the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions were satisfied that British Shipbuilders would not revoke its call for mass redundancies. A recent 1,000 job cutback had been achieved through voluntary severance, but the present programme would almost certainly entail compulsory redundancy.

The company said later that industrial action would be "devastatingly damaging" to the industry.

Mr Maurice Phelps, the company's board member for industrial relations, thought that ultimately the unions would not carry out their threat.

He said that he hoped there would be a meeting, possibly next Wednesday, at which the two sides would discuss the industry's problems.

Mr James Murray, chairman of the shipbuilding negotiating committee, said that the unions were not seeking a confrontation with British Shipbuilders but were prepared to take action if necessary to save the industry.

The resolution carried at the delegate conference yesterday at Tynemouth reaffirms the unions' total commitment to secure the industry "in its nationalized form".

The meeting mandates the negotiators to resist cutbacks and to oppose the wage freeze which Sir Robert Atkinson, British Shipbuilders' chairman, says is necessary if the company is to keep down costs and achieve competitiveness.

Mr Murray said that the threatened occupations would affect all 22 nationalized shipyards in Britain simultaneously. The length of the sit-in would be determined by the negotiating committee.

No ballot of the membership will be held on whether to take the action. Delegates assured union leaders that the shopfloor would back whatever measures were considered necessary.

"It is not the intention of the shipyard negotiating committee to head for confrontation. We don't seek confrontation, we seek a solution to this problem through cooperation with British Shipbuilders."

Mr Murray said some delegates had been calling for strike action, but it had been ruled out in favour of occupation.

● Hopes were raised yesterday that a deal to be put to a mass meeting of Tilbury dockers today would result in a return to work after a seven-week stoppage – one of the longest in the industry's history.

The compromise package was worked out by an independent three-man inquiry chaired by Sir John Wood and it has been informally accepted by the Port of London Authority and the national officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Last night the deal was being discussed with local union representatives and it is thought that it will be recommended today to the 2,300 dockers on strike.

On April 21 a settlement agreed at national level and recommended to the strikers was rejected. But the PLA hopes that after being idle for seven weeks, the men will be anxious to return to work. The stoppage is over pay parity with white collar workers.



"Come, let's try the *latest* figure!" said the Mock Turtle to the Gryphon . . .
[So they began solemnly dancing round and round Alice, every now and then treading on her toes]

'Militarism' rift halts scout cash

By Rupert Morris

The festering ideological struggle between the Boy Scout movement and the Inner London Education Authority (ILEA) erupted again yesterday when the authority decided to withhold any further grants until it was satisfied that local scout groups were free of sexism, racism or any other kind of discrimination.

London scout groups will be subject to a two-month vetting by a team of inspectors and other ILEA officers, sanctioned yesterday by the authority's further and higher education sub-committee. Until that is complete they will receive no further grant. Last year the authority gave £62,000 to London branches of the scout movement.

This is the latest episode in a dispute which began last December when Mr Neil Fletcher, chairman of the sub-committee, took exception to remarks made by the new Chief Scout, Major-General Michael Walsh. General Walsh had called for a return to traditional values, better personal turn-out, sportsmanship, politeness, physical fitness and more outdoor activities.

Mr Fletcher accused General Walsh of being "militaristic", and invited local representatives of the movement to explain their aims and activities to the authority. Although this request was complied with, and an Ilea spokesman said yesterday that a lot of the scouts' work appeared to be "very progressive", the politicians were still not satisfied.

A report on the scouts was presented to yesterday's committee meeting, and the two-month inquiry agreed. Leaders of the Scout Association were clearly taken aback by the move, and would only say that the movement did not discriminate, but insisted on obeying the law. Anyone convicted of offences against children, for instance, would not be given a job with scouts.

The authority has recently set up an equal opportunities unit, and is particularly concerned about discrimination against homosexuals, racial prejudice, or class preference.

When previously threatened with withdrawal of Ilea grants, General Walsh said that principles came first; the movement would simply raise money by other means if necessary.

CND election plans focus on missiles

By Nicholas Timmins

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament has sent advice to all its local groups on how to put pressure on candidates at the general election to support CND's stance against the introduction into Britain of cruise and Trident missiles.

The "general election pack" says it is cruise and Trident that CND will concentrate on in the campaign, rather than unilateralism, because opinion polls suggest that on that issue Mrs Thatcher would win.

The election pack says that if Mrs Thatcher is reelected with an overall majority, "our immediate task – stopping cruise and Trident – will become very much more difficult".

It continues: "Whatever happens in the election, we will continue to resist nuclear escalation and to campaign for unilateral nuclear disarmament by Britain. But it would be extremely foolish to neglect any opportunity that CND may have as a movement to stop Mrs Thatcher from winning a new pro-nuclear majority in the House of Commons".

Opinion polls, and CND's own "peace canvass", the advice says, show that a large majority still believe Britain needs nuclear weapons for its security, but equally, show that a similar majority are opposed to nuclear escalation, cruise and Trident.

"Mrs Thatcher wants to fight the election on unilateralism because she knows that on that issue she can win. By the same token (without losing sight of the larger issues) we should place cruise and Trident at the centre of our intervention".

The election pack provides model questions that CND hopes all candidates will be asked to answer and sign, setting out their position.

It provides detailed advice on how to have maximum effect within the law on election expenses, for example by starting a newsletter now that can continue to circulate during the campaign, and lists 106 marginal seats where Conservative MPs may be vulnerable to challenge by Labour, Liberal and SDP candidates and 31 that are vulnerable to a Conservative challenge.

The advice lists 14 questions candidates will be asked, from their position on cruise, Trident, United States bases in Britain, and Britain's membership of Nato, to whether they are prepared to defy their party whip on the issues, and whether they believe there should be an overall cut in defence expenditure.

The campaigners emphasize that every candidate should be approached, "we need to demonstrate our independence of party politics". The outcome of the election may well be a hung Parliament, in which the position of MPs in the centre will be important, the advice says.

● Mr Roger Spiller, a vice-chairman of CND intends to sue Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, for libel, unless he apologizes for allegations that Mr Spiller was associated with the defunct Trotskyite group, the International Socialists.

The allegation was made in a letter which Mr Heseltine sent to all Conservative MPs and candidates in marginal seats.

Prior hopes to visit Dublin soon

From Richard Ford
Belfast

Talks aimed at continuing the improvement in Anglo-Irish relations may be held before the general election between Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, and Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Mr Prior said yesterday that he hoped to travel to Dublin soon to meet Dr FitzGerald for the first time since the Fine Gael-Labour coalition government returned to power last year.

He admitted that he had detected signs of discontent in Dublin that relations had not improved more rapidly, and said he would like to try and put that right.

"It is important that Anglo-Irish relations should be seen to be friendly, and restored to the spirit of understanding which has been lacking over the last year or so", he said.

Relations have been improving since Dr FitzGerald returned to power and he held a meeting with Mrs Margaret Thatcher at the last European summit in March.

However, both Mr Prior and Dr FitzGerald are believed to be anxious that there should be no rush towards a summit meeting with the prospect of a general election pending.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, made his first visit to Northern Ireland since taking up his latest position when he made a 24-hour fact-finding mission.

He arrived in the province late on Tuesday night in great secrecy.

Science report

How iron takes a 'balloon' trip home

By the Staff of *Nature*

A detailed picture has emerged from two American laboratories of how traces of iron are packaged and taken from the bloodstream to those cells of the body that require them for normal growth.

There are two essential components to the package: the iron itself, and a carrier protein of blood serum to which the iron binds. They are delivered to a receptor protein which sits on the surface of cells which have a requirement for iron.

Delivery triggers off a process by which the iron is carried to its ultimate destinations within cells. The process can best be described if the cell is imagined as a water-filled balloon.

In the first step of the process, those areas of the balloon's surface which contain complexes of the receptor with the iron bound to serum protein are pushed inwards and then pinched off into bubbles which float freely in the watery interior of the balloon.

Within a matter of minutes the bubbles fuse with pre-existing bubbles in a step that is the key to the economy of the whole process, according to teams led by Dr Harvey Lodish at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Dr Gilbert Ashwell at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

The most important point is that the contents of the pre-existing bubbles are rather acid. When fusion brings the complex of receptor, iron and serum protein into contact with these contents, their acidity causes the iron to dissociate from the complex.

That iron leaves the bubbles and proceeds to its ultimate destination, whereas the bubbles, still containing the receptor and serum protein, resurface with the balloon. As they do so, their acquired acidity is neutralized, so that the serum protein is released from its receptor.

The beauty of the process lies in its economy. While the iron is delivered to the cell's interior, the blood protein to which it was bound and the receptor are each recycled to the surface of the cell.

The whole process is similar to that used for the delivery of many hormones to the interior of cells but with the important difference that the hormones, themselves proteins, do not have carrier proteins in the blood. The cycle of economy for hormone delivery is therefore one step more simplified than that for iron.

Source: *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA*, Volume 80, pages 2258 and 2263, 1983

Peers seek tighter law on juries

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Lord Harris of Greenwich and Lord Wigoder are to make a renewed attempt to press the Government on legislation to tighten eligibility for jury service and ensure convicted criminals do not serve on juries.

The peers are understood to be meeting Government officials soon to express concern that the practice of "jury nobbling" is continuing and in the hope of agreeing a piece of legislation likely to get through the Commons.

Despite stricter security measures introduced in courts after talks between police, the Home Office, the Lord Chancellor's Department and court administrators, jurors are still being approached. "We are hoping some sort of sensible compromise will emerge", Lord Harris said yesterday.

"We want some sort of measure to get criminals off juries as a matter of urgency and not endless tortured arguments over the form it should take."

Measures introduced last year, in particular at the Central Criminal Court, to keep jurors separate from the public have had some effect. But yesterday Mr Peter McKenzie, the courts' administrator, said further measures were being considered. "I cannot say what they are for obvious reasons," he added.

Lord Harris and Lord Wigoder are taking up the question once more after receiving a parliamentary answer yesterday from Lord Elton, parliamentary under secretary of state at the Home Office, on a recent case at the Central Criminal Court where a juror was approached and threatened with having his legs blown off.

"I am greatly concerned that this is still going on despite the measures that have been taken", Lord Harris said. "Obviously one cannot have a wholly watertight system but it is a matter of great concern that so recently, after all these steps, we have these cases. And what about all the approaches we do not hear about?"

A Bill to tighten jury eligibility, sponsored by the two peers has received its third reading in the Lords. It would prevent adults convicted of two or more indictable offences from sitting as jurors. But the Government has not promised it the necessary time in the Commons.

Nor is the Government backing a second measure, a private member's Bill backed by six Conservative MPs, which would disqualify anyone convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment. That is thought to go too far; the Wigoder-Harris amendment not far enough.

Election fever increases

Continued from page 1

pose less of a danger, either because they lack political sensitivity or because they fall to far from key Thursdays. Unemployment figures, expected to show a fall, are announced on June 3, the average index comes on June 15 and the trade figures on June 27.

There are some ministers, however, who see far more significance in the dates of two summits which are in the offing. Mrs Thatcher is committed to going to Washington between May 26 and May 28, in advance of the Williamsburg summit, which ends on May 30. If the Prime Minister was determined to make that trip then June 9 would be vetoed.

The Community heads of Government summit in Stuttgart, due on June 6 and 7, also clashes with June 9, although the Prime Minister could miss both meetings.

As for the sporting calendar, it is most unlikely that Mrs Thatcher's choice would be influenced by the Derby on June 1, or even the Prudential World Cup, which starts with a match between England and New Zealand at the Oval on June 9, with the final at Lords on June 25.

However, although the Prime Minister might take no direct interest in such sporting events, she will be acutely aware of the hazards of doorstep canvassing at a time when such sporting events are being covered extensively, by television, and the even greater resentment which might build up with political debates squeezing out the media's sports coverage.

Most MPs now believe that the election will be in June. Nothing has been said to make them waver in that conviction, Whitehall sources last night, however, ruled out an announcement after the Chequers summit on Sunday between Mrs Thatcher and her senior Cabinet and party colleagues, and said that an announcement next week need not necessarily be expected.

Important changes in local government are likely to be part of the Government's election platform.

Cat among public school pigeons

By David Nicholson-Lord

A controversy within the public schools seems certain to come after the publication today of an autobiography containing accounts of homosexuality, bullying, and sexual licence in schools.

The book is written by Mrs Daphne Rae, wife of Dr John Rae, Headmaster of Westminster School and a leading reformist figure in the public school system.

The book, *A World Apart*, has been widely publicized as an exposé of public schools, in particular Harrow, where Dr Rae spent the early years of his teaching career. But yesterday critics, including some of Dr Rae's pupils at Westminster, described it as unbalanced, distorted, and out-of-date.

Mr Ian Beer, the present Headmaster of Harrow and a friend and contemporary of the Raes at Cambridge University, said Mrs Rae had got many facts wrong about Harrow; he described the book as unwise.

He added: "It takes up dinner party gossip and turns it into reality. It therefore gives the impression that she is writing about certain instances where she has knowledge. It is also a little unkind to some people still living.

"I don't think what she has written has any relevance to Harrow in 1983. As to whether it did in 1955, when there are facts that can be verified that are wrong."

Mr Beer thought that the book would not harm public schools "because parents pay for more than gossip".

Mrs Rae said that the book had been received favourably by most people from public schools who had seen it, including a group of Old Harrovians, former pupils of her husband, whom they had entertained at dinner this week. "They said everything they had read was absolutely right."

The accounts the book include are of the "young and beautiful" wife of a master at a well known public school who taught up to 100 boys a year the "various pleasures of sexual activity".

When she was found out she complained that she could not live without her "young boys" around her, even though her marriage and her husband's career had been wrecked.

Mrs Rae says she was told that by a peer and his son.

Other incidents recounted include those of a boy having his head thrust down a lavatory and of another who was repeatedly stripped, thrown under a shower, and left naked because he would not take part in glue-sniffing.

One instance of homosexuality, said to be recent, gives details of a head of house who forced younger boys to have sexual relations with him. His father, according to Mrs Rae, was a powerful figure in the City and threatened to ruin the father of a victim if the latter persisted with a complaint to the school about the affair.

Mrs Rae said yesterday that her initial motives for writing the book were her opposition to corporal punishment and her concern about the sado-masochistic tendencies underlying it. She had been persuaded to publish it by her husband.

She said that the book presented an affectionate picture of Harrow and had earned praise from Mrs Maud (Bobbie) James, widow of a former Harrow headmaster, and from Mr Francis Fisher, a former Master of Wellington College and a leading figure on the Independent Schools' Information Service (ISIS).

At Westminster School one boarding pupil, aged 17, said: "There is probably an element of truth in what she says but a very small element. If I were Dr Rae, I would be embarrassed at some of the things she said."

A World Apart by Daphne Rae (Lutterworth, £8.95).

Mrs Rae: Book "has been praised".

Lack of money hamstrings justice Act

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Government's law and order policies are being jeopardized by the inability of the probation service to bring the new Criminal Justice Act fully into effect as planned on May 24.

One of the main reasons is lack of cash. Another is that the National Association of Probation Officers (Napo) has moved to ban the introduction of the more controversial measures.

Places under the new community service orders for young people aged 16 will in any case have to be rationed, Mr Michael Day, chairman of the Association of Chief Probation Officers, said.

He is Chief Probation Officer for the West Midlands where 200 community service places for 16-year olds have been authorized. The service there calculates that at least 500 would be needed to cater for the courts' needs.

The rationing of places will jeopardize government plans to reduce the use of custody, to which community service is supposed to be an alternative.

Shortage of money will also limit the ability of the probation service to introduce plans to cope with other new measures for juveniles.

Chief probation officers have estimated that £8m is needed if the service is to implement fully the Act's provisions. It is getting slightly more than £1m, Mr Day said.

Probation officers argue that the Government's parsimony is defeating its law and order strategies. While the shortfall in prison places is expected to rise from 3,850 at the end of 1982-83 to 4,393 in 1984-5, the number of probation officers is expected to increase only from 5,101 to 5,256.

They will be needed just to cope with the expansion of existing work, their chiefs say.

Further complaints have come from the Police Federation about shortage of cash to administer centrally victims support schemes and, from trade unions, that because of cutbacks many parking fines and car tax laws could not be enforced in London.

Probation officers have already struck for a day against pay cuts for trainees.

Under the Criminal Justice Act courts will have the power to make specified activity orders, laying down what a juvenile may do during supervision by a probation officer. According to probation chiefs, there is not enough money to provide all the programmes needed.

There is strong opposition within the service to the use of curfews. Mr Day said: "I do not think curfews will be extensively used.

"They have to be seen as feasible and recommended by a probation officer. The probation service is uneasy about them."

Police agree scheme to monitor prisoners' welfare

The first watchdog scheme aimed at protecting the welfare of people being held in police cells has started operating at stations controlled by the Greater Manchester Police (GMP).

Eighteen Greater Manchester County councillors have been issued with special identity cards which give them power to visit any of the area's 100 police stations day or night without advance warning. Their brief is to monitor details of the number of people being held, how long they have been locked up and the conditions under which they are being held. The lay visitors will also be given access to any prisoner who agrees to speak to them.

The idea was mooted by members of Greater Manchester Council's police committee to alleviate public disquiet over the treatment of those being held in police cells. The pilot scheme, initially planned to last nine months, is being closely monitored by the Home Office and neighbouring police forces.

Mr James Anderton, the GMP's chief constable, has given his backing to the scheme. He has often been at odds with the committee in the past. However, he believes the scheme will help ease the pressure on his men and prevent many allegations of mistreatment.

The volunteer visitors, all members of the police committee, attended a weekend conference to learn about custodial procedures, prisoners' rights, rules covering medical examinations and other legal aspects.

Mr Tony Whittaker, chairman of the Police Federation in Manchester, said his members welcomed the move. "From our point of view we can see no problems arising out of this pilot scheme.

"If it lays the ghost and puts an end to rumours of ill-treatment in prison cells then obviously it is going to be something that we welcome."

● Sir Philip Knights, the chief constable of the West Midlands, said yesterday that until there was a fully corporate approach to crime, there would be no real reduction in the annually increasing number of offences (Arthur Osman writes).

He told the county's police committee, in his annual report for 1982, that the 210,688 crimes reported last year was an increase of almost 12 per cent on 1981 figures.

Sale room

Dyce painting sold for £110,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Agnew's, the Bond Street picture dealers, have sold a painting by William Dyce for £110,000 on behalf of the parish church of Knodishall, near Leiston, Suffolk. It depicts "Jacob and Rachel" and is one of several versions of the subject painted by Dyce in the 1850s, according to Mr Evelyn Joll, chairman of Agnew's.

Dyce was a friend and forerunner of the Pre-Raphaelites. The picture was given to the church in 1946 by the late Mr W. J. Burningham, a farmer. At that time, Victorian paintings were out of favour and the canvas would have been worth very little.

Until four years ago, when it was realized the painting was valuable, it had been insured for only £400. The church had to obtain permission to sell, Mr Joll said. Shortly after the permission came through, the picture was sold to an English private collector.

Phillips yesterday held a highly successful sale of lead soldiers and figures totalling £35,208, with only three per cent unsold. A Britains set of the band to The 1st Life Guards, 12 figures in all, sold for £1,430 (estimate between £800 and £1,000) to an unnamed London dealer.

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 160; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.600; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg LF 35; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 120; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 160; Sweden Skr 6.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.80; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 90.

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Seaside resort rift grows as traders seek curbs on handicapped visitors

From Craig Seton, Teignmouth

A deep and bitter rift opened yesterday between the town of Teignmouth, in Devon, and national organizations representing mentally and physically disabled people, over the seaside resort's largest hotel which caters mainly for mentally handicapped and mentally ill holidaymakers.

At the centre of the increasingly acrimonious row was a press conference at the hotel, intended as a plea for understanding on behalf of the holidaymakers, where Mr Brian Rix, the secretary general of Mencap, met with shouts of "rubbish" from some townsfolk and traders as he delivered a speech.

Teignmouth town councillors attended the press conference in it should be boycotted. Outside, some local traders, members of the town's chamber of commerce, vocally insisted that the presence of large numbers of severely mentally handicapped and ill people and others with physical disabilities was driving away *other holiday* trade.

After the crowded and noisy press conference at the seafront Royal Hotel, Mr Rix, who has a mentally handicapped daughter, and Mr Don Riddell, the town's mayor, agreed separately that it had done nothing to heal the rift and that attitudes were more entrenched than before.

Mr Rix said afterwards: "I do not think we have achieved anything at all". He described as "appalling" the complaints that the hotel had no large grounds, as subscribing to the Victorian belief that such people should be put behind high walls and segregated.

Mr Riddell agreed that nothing had been achieved and said hopes that the societies could have offered something to resolve the feud had been dashed. "They seem just as powerless and we are more frustrated than before."

He said, on behalf of the townsfolk, that they did not object to handicapped and mentally ill holidaymakers but said that rather than the 35 to 40 they had been told would be at the hotel at any one time there were more than a hundred, many of whom did not know the social graces. But he accepted that the country would be given the erroneous *impression* of a hard-hearted town which did not want such holidaymakers.

The press conference was held jointly by Mencap (the Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults), the Spastics Society, Mind (The National Association for Mental Health), the Campaign for Mentally Handicapped People and the Home Farm Trust.

Among the representatives was some agreement that the long stay hospitals and institutions which sent their residents to Tiegnmouth did so in too large numbers, frequently for reasons of cost.

The dispute started last year when Mr Paul Bourge, the owner of the Royal, who also runs a similar hotel in Weston-super-Mare, met opposition when his special guests first arrived.

Some local traders complained of the large numbers and of particular incidents in which it was said disabled holidaymakers had urinated or vomited in public places or otherwise upset other holidaymakers. In one case a public house landlord had offered a nurse £5 to take his wards elsewhere.

The organizations' representatives spoke of the right of the handicapped, the disabled and the mentally ill to a holiday, but Mr Tim Yeo, director of the Spastics Society, won applause when he urged those responsible for holidays for the mentally handicapped to ensure that they travelled in small numbers with sympathetic companions.

'Cockroaches in Brooks's club'

By Richard Evans

Live cockroaches and thousands of mouse droppings were discovered during an inspection of kitchens at Brooks's, the London club, a court was told yesterday.

A senior environmental health officer from Westminster City Council also found evidence of fruit fly infestation and saw dirty walls, ovens and kitchen utensils at the 218-year-old club's premises in St James's Street, Piccadilly, Mr Donal Kerrigan said for the prosecution.

At Bow Street magistrates' court Mr Hugh Smith, chairman of the club's management committee, and Mr Gordon Irving, the club secretary, each pleaded guilty to four summonses brought under food and *hygiene regulations. Mr Smith* also pleaded guilty to two summonses brought under health and safety at work laws, but denied two others.

They each pleaded not guilty to a further 26 summonses alleging contravention of food and hygiene regulations, five of which were later dismissed by the magistrate.

Mr Kerrigan said the inspection of Brooks's – "perhaps one of the more well-known clubs in London" – was carried out last July in relation to the renewal of the club's licence. The visit to the premises caused Mr Alexander Parker-Brown, the environmental health official, "considerable concern and alarm".

Mr Parker-Brown told the court yesterday: "I found several adult cockroaches. I also found evidence of nymphs and egg cases *which gave evidence* that they were *breeding within* the premises."

He also said that he saw thousands of mouse droppings spread around the kitchen floor and in the larder and pantry. *Shelves and seals in some* refrigerators were dirty, greasy and contained food debris.

Cross-examined by Mr Richard Rundell, council for Brooks's, Mr Parker-Brown agreed that a large amount of work had been carried out at the club since his inspection, and at considerable cost.

Mr Stephen Howell, the club's chef, agreed that there had been some evidence of mice infestation but said that to talk about hundreds of mouse droppings was "very much an exaggeration".

The kitchen floor was cleaned three or four times a day.

The hearing was adjourned until May 18.



Joseph Gumble displaying one of his rare Azil fighting cocks after yesterday's court hearing when he was fined £525 for offences connected with cock fighting held in a shed in his garden.

Men fined £3,410 over cock fight

From Our Correspondent Hitchen

Ten men and a juvenile were fined a total of £3,410 yesterday for being present at a cockfight and causing unnecessary suffering to an animal.

Magistrates at Hitchen, Hertfordshire, had been told that when the police and officers from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals raided a garden shed on April 2 the had found them huddled together watching an illegal cockfight.

The court was told that officers found a pit inside the shed made up of straw bales, hardboard and sheeting erected in a circular fashion. In the ring the officers found a cock *bird* with blood tripping from it beak. Its right eye was closed and its neck and head were bruised and swollen.

A second bird was also injured and both were on the point of exhaustion. On the floor, which was covered in bird droppings police found a newly broken beak.

All 11 accused pleaded guilty to the charges. The owner of the shed, Joseph Gumble, aged 35, of Temple Close, Charlton, near Hitchen, admitted using a pit for the purpose of cockfighting. The other 10 admitted a separate charge of using the pit for an illegal cockfight.

Mr David Walmsley, for the prosecution, said that the birds found were Azils, an Indian breed known for its viciousness. Their spurs had been cut short and taped up.

Five of the men admitted being members of the Rare Breed Society.

An RSPCA officer said after the hearing that he was investigating other incidents of cockfighting.

Pleading guilty were: Stuart Worth, aged 21, of Hayes, Middlesex; Steve Cooney, aged 22, of Potton, Bedfordshire; Nicholas Davey, aged 20, of East Grinstead, Sussex; Khadam Hussain, aged 42, of Aston, Birmingham; Shan Mawaz, aged 29, of Erdington, Birmingham; Abdul Rashid, aged 46, of Aston, Birmingham, John Ripper, aged 45, of *Stopsley, Luton; Gilbert Tocher, aged 42*, and his son Gilbert, aged 17, *of Croydon*; and a juvenile aged 16 from Birmingham.

The magistrates fined Gumble a total of £525 and ordered him to pay £40. Hussain was fined £325 with £40 costs. The other eight adults were each fined £320 with £40 costs.

The juvenile and Gilbert Tocher were given a conditional discharge for two years.

Police hold sex shop company peer

By Our Crime Reporter

Lord Grey, the Liberal peer and chairman of a sex shop company, was yesterday arrested by officers from Scotland Yard's obscene publications squad. The earl and three other men were held by police after a series of raids in Stratford, east London yesterday. The police searched a warehouse, a shop and offices.

Later Scotland Yard said Lord Grey, described as the chairman of a company called Quiet Lyn, and the three other men were being questioned by detectives at West Ham police station. Two of the men were described as directors of Quiet Lyn and were named as Mr Robert Johnson, aged 27, and Mr Brian Richards, aged 41, both from east London.

The third man arrested was named as Mr Daniel Reed, aged 30, from Ilford, Essex, described as a sales assistant.

Lord Grey, aged 44, became chairman of the Conegate company which controls sex shops and magazine publishing, *last February after the job was* offered at a salary of between £10,000 and £20,000 by Mr David Sullivan, the company's founder.

Lord Grey, who is president of the Association of Cost and Executive Accountants, was attacked for his decision to take up the Conegate job by fellow Liberals and by Mrs Mary Whitehouse, president of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association.

The sixth earl of a line created in 1806. Lord Grey succeeded to the title in 1963 at the age of 24, when he was training to become a building trade estimator. When he accepted the chairmanship of Conegate it was said he had been offered the job once and rejected it. He was approached again after the job was advertised and accepted on a part-time basis.

Lord Grey, whose family name was given to the "Earl Grey" teas, has been living on a house boat at Rickmansworth, *Hertfordshire*.

Boy of 15 'started death fire'

From Our Correspondent Liverpool

An argument over a pencil sharpener led a boy aged 15 to start a fire which killed his parents, Liverpool Crown Court was told yesterday. The boy was said to have set the family's council house alight after his mother slapped him after accusing him of stealing the sharpener from school.

Yesterday the boy pleaded not guilty to the manslaughter of his stepfather and his mother.

Mr Benet Hytner, QC, for the prosecution said that the boy had a disturbed background and his parents were both heavy drinkers. His mother had three other children from a previous marriage, but only the boy's younger sister lived at home.

On September 23, last year, Mr Hytner said, the parents had gone out drinking and undoubtedly were the worse for drink when they returned.

"On their return home, trouble appears to have broken out between the mother and her son. It seems fairly clear an accusation was made against the defendant of theft at school. This resulted in a quarrel and his mother told him off and slapped him across the face."

Mr Hytner added that some time later a fire broke out in the living room of the family home *in Birkenhead, Merseyside, and* the two children escaped through a bathroom window. Their mother died in the fire and her husband 10 days later.

The boy had been interviewed several times by the police and had admitted setting light to some clothes in the living room.

But, Mr Hytner said, scientific examination had shown that that fire did not cause any harm. A second one had been lit and it was that fire that had caused the damage.

The boy's older sister said that the family did not get on *with their neighbours*, some of whom had threatened that they were going to set fire to the house.

The hearing will continue today.

Woman cleared after drugs found in raid

Miss Imagine Lucas-Box, friend *of* Signor Luciano Petrone, an alleged Red Brigades terrorist awaiting extradition to Italy, was acquitted at Horseferry Road magistrates' court, central London, yesterday of a charge of possessing cannabis.

She had been arrested during a 3 am raid on January 27 by armed anti-terrorist squad detectives who burst into her flat in Walton Street, Chelsea, to arrest Signor Petrone, who was living there.

He is in custody in London pending extradition proceedings. He is wanted for questioning in Italy in connextion with the bombing of Bologna railway station and other alleged terrorist crimes.

Miss Lucas-Box had pleaded not guilty to illegal possession of 0.18 grammes of cannabis

Jail for using rotting bacon in hamburgers

Two men who used rotting bacon in the *manufacture* of hamburgers and sausages, some of which were supplied to hospitals, were both jailed for nine months at Preston Crown Court yesterday.

Judge Alistair Bell, who fined them £20,000 each, said the fraud "had put the health of the public at risk

Arthur Kay, aged 40, pet food manufacturer, of Wigan Road, Bolton, and Martin Godfrey, aged 33, of Wilton Parade, Blackpool, were convicted of conspiracy to defraud by using bacon which was not fit for human consumption.

The prosecution had alleged Kay bought the bacon, classified as inedible, at cut price. But instead of being used *for* pet food, it was sold to Godfrey's firm, Direct Bacon Supplies of Blackpool.

Pilots 'put at risk' by laser shows

The Civil Aviation Authority has asked the Health and Safety Executive to introduce new safety guideline to prevent pilots from being put at risk from coloured laser beams projected into the night sky at laser exhibitions.

Several *pilots* have complained recently about loss of night vision and mistaking laser beams for navigational beacons. At Doncaster, south Yorkshire, an electrical firm has withdrawn a laser show after complaints froma local RAF station.

Several weeks ago, a pilot at Leeds complained of losing his night vision for an hour after being caught in the glare of a laser beam soon after take-off. He later told officials he could not read his instrument panel and would have had difficulty coping with an emergency.

Another pilot was dazzled during a laser show during the Blackpool *illuminations* last year.

Youth accused of wounding PC

A youth aged 16 appeared before magistrates at Reading, Berkshire, yesterday accused of wounding Police Constable Francis Richley. The youth, from Reading, faces a charge of unlawfully and maliciously wounding PC Richley, aged 21 on May 3 with intent to do grievous bodily harm. He was remanded in custody until today when he will appear before Reading juvenile court.

PC Richley was yesterday said to be in a stable condition at the John Radcliffe Hospital at Oxford.

Hospital pigeon post ends

A pigeon service used since 1978 to carry blood and other specimens between the Devonport and Freedom Fields hospitals in Plymouth is being discontinued as Devonport hospital has been closed.

Mr Harry Walsh, a postal room supervisor at Freedom *Fields* hospital, set up the pigeon loft to save money on taxis. Now specimens travel between Freedom Fields and a new hospital in a staff bus.

Deer run amuck in dining room

Two deer broke down the door of a house in Drayton High Road, Norwich, yesterday and ran amuck in the dining room, trapping two women in a bedroom.

One deer escaped but the other was tranquillized and released in woodland. They were thought to have escaped from woodland in the grounds of a local psychiatric hospital.

Research grant

A new heart research group is to be set up in Glasgow University's department in the *city's Royal Infirmary*, with £300,000 from the British Heart Foundation and a charity organization.

Heart man well

Mr Patrick Holden, aged 48, a businessman from Stapleford, Nottinghamshire, who became Britain's hundredth heart transplant recipient last month, was yesterday "progressing very well" at Papworth Hospital, near Cambridge.

Five paratroops raped girl of 15, court told

A girl cried as she told a jury yesterday that she had been repeatedly raped by a group of paratroops.

The girl, who was aged 15 at the time, said that as she lay struggling on a bed at Aldershot barracks, Hampshire, her legs were tied apart at the ankles with elasticated cord as she was *held down by two men*.

"I was screaming and telling them to leave me alone and get off", the girl, who is nearly 17, told the jury at Winchester Crown Court.

She said that one soldier had intercourse and he was followed by another man and then another. Asked how many men *had* intercourse with her, she replied: "I don't know", and then added: "Four or five maybe".

The girl also said that she had been hit and urinated over

Four soldiers denyuraping the girl in November, 1981. A fifth soldier has admitted the charge.

One of the men also denies unlawful intercourse with a girl under the age of 16. Another denies indecent assault and common assault, one man two offences of indecent assault and another *one offence of indecent* assault.

A sixth soldier, not accused of rape, denies indecent assault and common assault. Three of the accused are now aged 20, two 19 and one 25.

The girl's mother told the court that her daughter arrived *home early in the morning*, more than two hours late, in a distraught and dishevelled state. She was incoherent and crying, her clothes were wet

The hearing continues today.

Marked Man: Mr Tom Stacey, a publisher and prison visitor, wearing around his neck an electronic "tag" monitor of the type he believes could enable convicted criminals to be constantly located while free of parole.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, was yesterday urged to support computer controlled surveillance in the community of criminals as an alternative to jail (Our *Home Affairs* Correspondent writes).

Radio pulses transmitted and received by the monitor would enable a central computer to assure the criminal's supervisors he was where he was supposed to be.

Mr Stacey claims support for the scheme from prisoners he has asked; from the former governor of Maidstone jail, the Rev Peter Timms; from electronic experts and the much more qualified approval of Sir Robert Mark.

But Mr Stephen Shaw, director of the Prison Reform Trust, yesterday condemned the device as "an expensive rather dangerous absurdity" with *Orwellian overtones*.

Bad parking costs share of damages

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

A man who left his car *parked* in a dangerous position which contributed to an accident found himself liable for part of £14,000 damages awarded to the injured woman in the High Court yesterday.

Miss Diane Morrison, aged 22, of Corporation Street, Stratford, east London, was awarded the damages for back and hip injuries and a face scar suffered when the car in which she was a passenger was in collision with another car.

The damages were awarded with costs against Mr Albert Edgecombe, of Roman Road, Bow, east London; Mrs Joan Gregory, of Spey Street, Chingford, Essex who was driving Miss Morrison and Mr Paul Rees, of Globe Road, Tower Hamlets, east London, who had parked his car dangerously.

The accident occurred when the car carrying Miss Morrison drove out of a private car park *and into a main road*.

Threat to rare buttercup

From Our Correspondent, Cheltenham

One of Britain's rarest flowers, a marsh buttercup which flourishes on only one site, in the Cotswolds, is in danger of being wiped out by plans to build a housing estate and a road which will pass *within yards*.

Badgeworth buttercup, *Ranunculus ophioglossifolius*, also known as the broad-leaved spearwort, which thrives on a tiny nature reserve at Badgeworth near Cheltenham, has always resisted attempts to transfer it to pastures new.

The Gloucestershire Trust for Nature Conservation hopes to save it from extinction by trying to get the road moved further away.

Mrs Sonia Holland, the warden in charge of the reserve, yesterday: "We are extremely concerned. The plans for the housing estate and road which will run within yards of the reserve are still being finalized. But we fear that any interference with the immediate environment will endanger the buttercup.

"The Badgeworth buttercup needs very specialized conditions. The land is blue clay which is wet during the winter but dry in the summer and the acidity level of the water which seeps in from adjoining fields has to be precise," Mrs Holland said.

The plant was first identified in the early nineteenth century but a colony did not develop in Gloucestershire until 1927. Five years later the land on which it grew was made into a 280 sq yd reserve, recorded in the *Guinness Book of Records* as the smallest in the world.

Ten years ago plans to site a vehicle wash near by met national public opposition

New clash over Aids

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Another clash over the possibility of British people *contracting* Aids (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) through faulty blood products seems likely after Mr Clive Jenkins, the general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, accused the Government yesterday of cutting the budget for the Central Blood Laboratory Authority by 10 per cent and allowing private importers to bring suspect blood products into the country.

However, the Department of Health and Social Security emphatically denied yesterday that there had been any cut in the authority's budget for 1983-84.

But the department accepted that the authority was concerned about its overall cash allocation and would be having discussions on the issue soon.

Suicide verdict on boy of 16 hanged in jail cell

A boy aged 16 was found hanging from window bars in acell in the borstal allocation unit of Strangeways Prison, a Manchester inquest was told yesterday.

Steven Bowley shared the cell with two other young prisoners whose shouts and screams alerted prison officers.

Bowley, of Garsbeck Way, Spencerbeck, Middlesbrough, died early on March 15. He was hanging from a piece of sheet from a bed in the cell.

Dr Geoffrey Garrett, a Home Office pathologist, said death was due to hanging. The jury returned a verdict that Bowley killed himself.

Earlier that month he had been sentenced at Teesside Crown Court for attempted robbery and theft, Mr John Forster, assistant governor at Strangeways, said.

The robbery involved a "fairly nasty assault on a 12-year-old boy", he said.

Bowley requested to be separated from other prisoners under rule 42 of prison rules. He thought they might attack him because of the assault.

"Those who are on this rule are the lowest form of life in the *prison service. They are nick*named the 'beasts'", Mr Forster said.

Browly had been earlier detained at a detention centre and had scratched his left wrist.

Prisoners who had injured themselves were usually put with other prisoners so the alarm could be raised if necessary, Mr Forster said.

Only hours before Bowley was found hanging, prision officers had taken from him a line made from a torn bedsheet.

The inquest heard that both other inmates of Bowley's cell had been cleared of any involvement in his death.

Mr George Bowley said his son had become moody and withdrawn.

Former mayor appears on fraud charges

A former lord mayor of Portsmouth went on trial yesteray accused of fraud and deception. Richard Sotnick, aged 48, a solicitor, conspired with Anthony Savage, a property developer, to defraud a *Channel Islands company of* £5,280, it was alleged at Winchester crown court. He was also accused of deception.

Mr Sotnick, of Crane's Water Park, Southsea, Hampshire, has denied both charges which relate to a property deal in Powys, South Wales, concerning the sale of 42 plots of land.

Mr John Spokes, QC for the prosecution, said that the conspiracy charge related to May, 1977, when Mr Savage and Mr Sotnick "dishonestly agreed to divide up moneys which were received for purchases of part of this development land in such a way that Mr Sotnick received for his own private company (Dawnpoint Properties) at least £1,600 more than his proper share of the sale moneys."

The second charge against Mr Sotnick relates to him allegedly trying to persuade a company to release its mortage on the land by falsely claiming that £4,288 *represented the true proceeds of* sale then payable to John Wilmott, Guernsey Ltd.

Mr Spokes told the jury that in 1977 Mr Sotnick tried to persuade another company to release its mortage on this development land by falsely stating that £2,850 of the net proceeds had been apportioned to Dawnpoint Properties.

Mr Savage, aged 50, of Fort George, Guernsey denies conspiring to obtain almost £58,000 from Shorelands Securities, a Bournemouth finance company in 1975 by falsely claiming that his company, Belside, had entered into a contract for the sale of the land in Powys.

The trial continues today.

Crime moves in on soaring sales of pirate videos

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The sale of pirated video film to Europe by organized crime, which is principally London-based, is increasing although purchasers of pornographic material have been on the decline, according to a report published today by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU).

The criminal network, the report concludes, was able to operate because laws were "weak and toothless". However, the new Copyright Amendment Act, which will be law next month, is expected to change the situation. Instead of maximum penalties of two *months in jail, the new law will* allow sentences of up to two years to be imposed even for the first offence.

The report says: "The police, alarmed at last by the involvement of organized crime in the video business (including Dutch and United States interests), have agreed to concentrate more forcibly upon enforcing the law, especially in the key cities of London, Liverpool and Glasgow."

But pornography, as a video product, is now less attractive to purchasers. Although it is difficult to quantify exactly the pornography market because the films are distributed illegally, the report concludes that "porn seems to be running our of steam".

The EIU researchers conclude: "In France in 1981 it (pornography) was reported as accounting for nearly 40 per cent of the market and throughout Europe pornographic videos ran second only the United States feature films in numbers rented and sold. The share has now fallen to an estimated 20-25 per cent in most markets".

The black market in Britain for all types of pirated video software is estimated to be worth about £100m a year. On the hardware side, the market has grown from nothing to be worth £4,000m in five years.

The British video market is therefore the second largest in the world. It is greater than the United States and second only to Japan.

The Home Video Revolution in Western Europe (Economist Intelligence Unit, 27 St James's Place, London, SW1A 1NT. £60.

● The British Phonographic Industry gave a warning yesterday about a new wave of cassette piracy (the Press Association reports). The sound of these cassettes were often muffled, distorted or in mono.

They advise buyers to look carefully at the cassette label and inlay card. Pirate tapes do not have copyright or trademark details and often give little information.

PARLIAMENT May 4 1983

Labour wants councils to control police

POLICE BILL

Confidence in the police would not be restored until democratic control over them was recreated, Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said, when the report stage of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill was resumed in the Commons.

Mr Hattersley (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab) was speaking to an Opposition new clause to establish new police committees to maintain adequate and efficient police forces, to prepare law enforcement policies for their area and to appoint the chief constable.

He said the need to improve both the prevention and the detection of crime was a Labour Party issue. Over the past four years (he went on) the people who have suffered the most from the increase in crime have been what I call our people.

He supported the new clause because the radical reorganization of the police which it proposed would make their task in protecting the families who most needed protection more successful.

The police force, which spent vast amounts of public money and which influenced directly and crucially everybody's lives, should be subject to some control other than their own. At the moment they were, in effect, subject to no control at all.

Defenders of the present system regarded it as a glory of the law that the police were not under any control or influenced by any political process. He believed it to be their weakness.

Had the police been under the control of police authorities of elected men and women in the way that education, housing and public health were, the pressure on the councillors to control the police would have been such that the police would have been required to perform in a way which was nearer to the wishes of the people and more likely to protect their interests.

I want to see electors and constituents (he said) turning up at council surgeries on Friday evenings or Saturday mornings and saying, for example: "Unless you get more policemen back on the beat, or unless we see policemen on the street corner instead of occasionally and suddenly arriving in a fat motor car, do not expect us to vote for you next time".

There ought to be a specific Act of Parliament which described and delineated the duties of chief constables and which of the policy decisions should be left to them and which should be given to the properly and democratically elected representatives of the people.

Police authorities or committees should be given specific powers over the general policy of the police in their area. They should be given these powers in the knowledge that, as things stood today, they had no authority over individual chief police officers unless they were responsible for a direct and a gross breach of their obligations.

There needed to be a general day-to-day right to influence and determine policy and this did not exist at the moment. The police in Britain (he said) are the only institution where we have gone back on democracy over the past 50 years. I do not believe that confidence in the police will be restored until their democratic control is recreated.

After the Brixton riots the Home Secretary (Mr William Whitelaw) gave police the option of equiping themselves with CS gas, baton rounds, armoured personnel carriers and water cannons. Some police chiefs had chosen not to do so on the grounds that it would change the nature of their forces. So how could it be justified that one man, the chief officer, should decide such important matters?

Some people had said police committees, with their political prejudices, would interfere in that most sensitive of police decisions, the decision to prosecute. He had never believed allegations of bias were justified, but if there was this fear the proposal supported by Labour, creating an independent prosecution service to take prosecutions out of the hands of the police, and therefore out of the hands of the police committees, should put that fear aside.

Objection to creation of the police authorities was concentrated sometimes on the creation of such an authority for London where there was now a police authority which theoretically had power to exercise some control. That authority was the Home Secretary. The Tories were determined that this should continue.

But nobody could believe that Home Secretaries could conceivably be such an authority. Mr Whitelaw had consistently refused to answer questions on the organization and performance of the Metropolitan Police and had insisted that issue after issue was a matter for the Commissioner rather than himself.

After the Buckingham Palace intrusion he (Mr Hattersley) had been telephoned by a newspaper inviting him to demand Mr Whitelaw's resignation. He had replied that such a demand would be absurd because the idea that the Home Secretary was responsible for the break in was preposterous.

Tories had made speeches about the undesirability of the London police falling into the hands of the Greater London Council. He had to concede that if the democratic system now proposed was introduced in other parts of the country, control of the police would fall into the hands of county authorities about which he had feelings similar to those Mr Whitelaw had about the GLC. But that was called democracy.

Lyon: Absurd that 44 men decide policing

The police were far more detached from the people they served than they had ever been. The demand to make them more part of the community they served was irresistible. If it was not obtained in this Parliament it would be obtained in the next. If not then, it would inevitably come. It was what the people the police served wanted and would get.

Mr Alex Lyon (York, Lab) said the issue they had to address themselves to was whether the Government had built into this Bill proper control to match the extra power it had given the police. The Opposition did not believe it had. Even the controls suggested by the royal commission had been watered down.

The control the Opposition advocated was threefold: that the whole police force should be within the democratic control of the local councillors and therefore much more accountable to the electorate they served; that within that overall control there should be more minute control by a public prosecution system in which the prosecutor had overall control of the way officers went about their investigation; and that the judge at *the trial should have an opportunity*, indeed a duty, to keep out of the evidence any kind of evidence that was obtained in violation of the rules under the Act.

In the final analysis it was the decision-making power of the chief officer which was crucial to the way the police were organized in his area. It was absurd that 44 men decided how this country was policed when in this country, above all others, policing depended upon the consent of the community.

The issue of policing was political. It might not be party political but it was political about the way they did their job, in a way acceptable to the community or, as increasingly now, in a way unacceptable to the community.

At this point a man in a wheelchair in the Strangers' Gallery shouted "What about the bloody disabled? What about us lot then?"

He was quickly wheeled out of the Gallery.

Mr Lyon continued that if there was corruption on a police authority and it was run for party political interests and they said that the police should not exercise any control over Mr X because he was a friend of theirs, an officer was entitled to say that his duty was to the court, and that he must enforce the law.

Mr Andrew Bennett (Stockport, North, Lab) said the case of the Manchester police being armed had given rise to a great deal of newspaper comment which did little to improve the situation. If the decision had been made in public with debate by the police authority it would have been received more sympathetically.

Proper, informed debate with decisions eventually being taken by police authorities would improve policing. It was important to have a democratically accountable police force.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby, SDP) said that few parts of the country outside London and some of the urban areas had any difficulty with the police at all. In these areas there was a harmonious relationship between the police and the community and little cause for complaint. What happened in the Metropolitan force influenced attitudes towards police elsewhere.

He wanted to see police authorities reformed to make them more representative. Often their make up was not representative of the community so that some areas had authorities being run by minorities.

Under the first-past-the-post voting system it could be a small minority of the electorate who actually put local authority control in the hands of the people who were there. Therefore a police authority could potentially be in the hands of people who only represented 10 to 20 per cent of the community.

It was not good enough for the other 80 per cent to have actions and policies foisted upon them.

The activities of the left-wing activists in the police committees on local councils in the London area had done a tremendous amount of damage to the campaign for the greater accountability of the police.

Those who wanted to see more accountability and the reform of police authorities were having their efforts pushed back by the activities of people like that.

There should be a select committee drawn from London MPs to provide a useful forum for debating the strategy of the police and in cross examining the Home Secretary and the Commissioner on the activities of the Metropolitan Police.

Once a system of proportional representation had been established at local level there should be a Metropolitan Police authority, not the GLC, but drawn from local authority representatives in London.

It was essential that the police were seen to administer justice impartially and his party did not believe the Labour proposal would continue the impartiality which now existed in the vast majority of police forces in the country. Therefore they would not support the proposal.

Mr John Tilley (Lambeth, Central, Lab) said in recent years there had been a decline in public confidence in the police in London. There was taxation without representation.

Last year Londoners paid over £300m for the police and yet had no say at all through the local authority system about how that police force was controlled. There was a very high level of crime and a very low clear-up rate.

The police should be viewed as a public service like any other and, as such, should be accountable to the community of which it was a part and which it served.

It was a constitutional fiction to say that the Home Secretary was the police authority for London. He could not possibly have enough time to effectively oversee what was happening in the Metropolitan Police or to give sufficient account of that to the House.

He had a fictional role and the Labour Party wanted to change that into a real role for a locally elected police authority for London based on democratic control.

Decentralization was an important part of their approach and there should also be more local consultation. Consultation was no substitute for accountability. There must be control of the Metropolitan Police by those elected by Londoners plus consultation at local level.

● A Government new clause, setting out the power of magistrates to authorize entry to search for evidence of serious arrestable offence was agreed to early today after a Labour amendment seeking to provide that applications for search warrants under this procedure should be heard by a circuit judge rather than a magistrate was rejected by 276 votes to 212 – Government majority, 64.

Another Labour amendment to provide that in certain circumstances applications should be made *inter partes* was also rejected by 273 votes to 208 – Government majority, 65.

Government new clauses setting out the meaning of excluded material, the meaning of items subject to legal privilege; the meaning of personal records and of journalists material were all agreed to.

During discussion of the proposed new clauses Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) said the National Union of Journalists delegation had been astonished at the positive avalanche of concessions given to journalists by the Home Office.

He was a member of the NUJ and a working journalist and did not think journalists should claim these privileges. The Government had got itself into a difficulty in giving them. In a sense there had been created a new race of privileged clerics. He recoiled from such a situation.

The solution would be to give to all ordinary people an *inter partes* hearing before a magistrate or circuit judge, subject only to the exception that if the police believed such a hearing would frustrate their needs and lead to destruction of evidence, they could go for an ex parte hearing.

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office, said this was not a matter of protecting status or class but of the need in the public interest to maintain confidentiality in relationships, for instance that between journalists and those giving them information.


Wrigglesworth: Damage by left-wing activists

The House sat all night completing the recommittal stage of the Bill on Clauses 9 and 10 and beginning the report stage.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C), parliamentary adviser to the Police Federation, said the reason for the original clause and the present one was to ensure that the police were able to clear up far more serious crimes. Any attack on civil liberties came from those who robbed, assaulted and burgled.

The first civil liberty there ought to be was the right of the householder to live undisturbed in his or her own house, the right of people to walk the streets without being set upon and the right of women to be safe from sexual assault.

Whereas the police occassionally – very rarely – abused their powers, the abuse of the civil liberties of the population by burglars, criminals, rapists and others was going on on an increasing scale.

This Bill, and particularly Clause 9, had come closer to seeking to define the clarify what the police could and could not do than anything before. The present law left vast areas of hiatus and unclarity. It was right to attempt to define the matter a little more closely, and that was what the existing clause sought to do.

Mr William Pitt (Croydon, North-West, L) said that they must ensure that while the police had proper powers of arrest, detention and detection, they must also ensure *that the civil liberties of the public* at large were protected.

"Serious arrestable offence", which could lead to a warrant for search was nebulous and the Government should have brought in a proper defination.

Mr Ian Mikardo (Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow, Lab) said a justice of the peace to whom a constable applied for a search warrant had no way of checking what was said to him.

Why was the Government resisting the right of a person whose premises were going to be searched to challenge the application? It would be of benefit to the JP hearing the application if he were able to hear two opinions.

After the incident at Railton Road, Brixton which had been uniformed thuggery, only two police officers had been punished and they had only been spoken to the reason given was that other officers had been responsible too but had not been discovered so it would not be fair to punish the two officers who had been seen.

It made nor nse of the idea that the police were just people which was the idea they wanted to foster, if policeman could get away with a horrible piece of mindless vandalism in those circumstances.

Sir Nicholas Bonsor (Nantwich, C) said the new clause neither permited *nor condoned* fishing expeditions by the police. The police had to have powers to fight criminals and the clause struck an admirable balance between what the police were allowed to do and what was necessary to preserve the liberty of the individual against undue police harassment.

He could also see difficulties in defining a serious arrestable offence where theft was concerned. The theft of 2p could be an arrestable offence, but was it serious, or was it serious when it became £5, £100 or £5,000?

The original clause 9 was deleted from the Bill. The MPs went on to debate clause 10 in the Bill, which *deals with the police securing* evidence held on a confidential basis before coming to decisions on the various new clauses and amendments which had been tabled.

BR coach order

Questioned about investment in British Rail's Inter City services, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said in a written Commons reply that the Railways Board had identified an immediate business need for 60 Mark III day coaches. He had given consent to the board's proposal to order these coaches at a cost of £11,163,000.

Reed cultivation

Mr William Walker (Perth and East Perthshire, C) was given leave to introduce the De-Rating of Reed Cultivation (Scotland) Bill. He said that reed bed cultivation, which was not subject to rates in England, should be accepted as an agricultural activity and, therefore, de-rated. The Bill was read a first time.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Mobile Homes Bill and National Heritage Bill, remaining stages. Lords (3): Telecommunications Bill, committee, first day.

Over 1,500 defence jobs going to Glasgow

SCOTLAND

Details of the revised Ministry of Defence dispersal package for Glasgow were set out in the Commons by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence. This follows a review of the proposals of February 1 in the light of subsequent organizational changes and manpower reductions. The revised package contains 1,520 posts.

During question time exchanges in which he referred to Mr Heseltine's announcement, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, said that after a difficult period unemployment figures for Scotland were more encouraging. Seasonally adjusted, they had risen by only 400 since the beginning of the year.

Of the 1,520 posts, service and civilian personnel management account for 520, defence equipment codification for 442, common service staff for 148 and air technical publications for 100.

Mr Heseltine said the increased package might be subject to further changes to reflect the continuing search for economy and efficiency in the department, but was expected to exceed the earlier commitment.

Answering a question on the outlook for the Scottish economy, Mr Younger said : There is growing evidence that the world economy is beginning to recover and, together with the progress we have made in containing costs and improving competitiveness, this should improve the prospects for growth in the Scottish economy.

Mr Jo Grimond (Orkney and Shetland, L):Does he subscribe to the view that if the Finance Bill is passed and there is not a general election, then one new oil field may be opened up every six weeks? If so, what effect would this have on the ordering of rigs, supply vessels and platforms?

Mr Younger: He is correct that the Budget changes which the Chancellor announced affect oil development. We expect that this will lead to a revival of orders for platform production yards. It is too early yet to say how many orders, but undoubtedly they are bound to produce a lot of orders for Scottish yards.

Sir Hector Monro (Dumfries, C): The dispersal of Civil Service jobs to western Scotland has been a firm policy. Are there any jobs in the pipeline?

Mr Younger: The Sectetary of State for Defence has this afternoon announced a full package of proposals for dispersal to Glasgow. The total number currently in these units is 1,520, and this is 120 more than the total of 1,400 included in the dispersal figures announced on July 29, 1979. This news will be warmly welcomed in Glasgow and Scotland.

Mr Bruce Millan, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Craighton, Lab): That announcement compares with the 7,000 jobs to be transfered to Glasgow which this Government announced in 1979, a plan it subsequently abandoned.

The steel, shipbuilding and coal industries in Scotland are facing a serious crisis. Unless the Government accept the emergency programme put to them for British Shipbuilders then the 9,000 redundancies already announced, which are being resisted by the unions, will have added to them many thousands more.

Mr Younger: The dispersal programme compares with the grand total of nil he produced in six years when he was given every opportunity.

When the Leader of the Opposition went to Greenock he guaranteed to keep it going whether there were orders or not, and that means he thinks it unlikely he is going to win the next election.

BBC accused of bias on Central America

THIRD WORLD

The BBC, and the *Panorama* team in particular, were criticized for unbalanced reporting of events in Central America by peers during a debate in the House of Lords on expanding Soviet influence in the Third World.

Earl Cathcart (C), opening the debate, said the Soviet Union was expanding its influence for the wrong reasons and in the wrong way.

Soviet policy was aimed he said, at extending the Marxist doctrine and establishing a series of communist trading communities in the developing countries, to the exclusion of western trade in those countries.

The Soviet policy was directed at destabilizing areas of strategic importance to western trade and military purposes.

The Soviet Union had been able to establish nine naval based facilities around the coast of Africa and on the adjacent islands in the Indian continent. The most sinister aspect had been the presence of Cuban troops on the continent of Africa, deployed in Angola and adjacent to mineral-rich Zambia, Zaire and trouble-torn Namibia.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, leader of the Opposition peers, said the Soviet Union had been able to pursue a single-minded policy which was both ideological and expansionist. One of the tragedies was the amount of money, which they could not afford, that Third World countries spent on armaments.

The people of Africa and their leaders, including those who had assumed the mantle of Marxism, did not desire to be interfered with or dominated by the Soviet Union or by Cuban troops.

People had been sickened by what they had seen on their television screens of the appalling atrocities committed in El Salvador and Guatemala.

The social uprising and the unrest sweeping central America was not the product of a communist conspiracy. Military intervention, direct of indirect, was the worst possible way to combat Soviet intervention. That was the lesson of recent history.

It drove the West into deeper and deeper commitments in support of useless, revolutionary and often cruel regimes with which the West had nothing in common.

The essential problem was not about Soviet intervention but about preventing Third World conflicts from escalating into super power confrontations.

Lord Gladwyn (L) said that Soviet penetration and influence in various countries, mostly but not entirely in the poorer or under developed countries, had increased to a substantial extent.

Lord Chalfont (Ind) said a good deal of the information and many of the perceptions about Central America were somewhat suspect. On television recently and especially on the BBC there had been a series of programmes which were deplorably one-sided on the subject of events in Central America. It culminated in a film last week which seemed to him to be more disgraceful even than those which preceeded it.

A more recent manifestation had been a remarkably strident and unbalanced article in *The Times* by an American journalist who had been known for some time to be one of President Reagan's most persistent and hostile critics. What this did was to produce in Britain a somewhat distorted perception of what was going on in that area.

Lord Orr-Ewing (C) said he had watched the *Panorama* programme *of April 25 and he thought even by* Panorama terms it was more extreme and more unbalanced than any of its predecessors.

Somehow it managed to condemn the United States for everything that was happening in Central America and virtually nothing was said about Cuba and Russia. They were so anxious to condemn America and its President they forgot all the other relevant facts in what was meant to be a balanced programme.

If the BBC *Panorama* team were totally unable to produce the balance which the charter of the BBC dictated they should, there was only one inevitable consequence – like the IBA an authority would be set up to try to ensure the balance was kept.

At the moment the BBC was judge and jury in its own case and it just did not seem to be working out in that field any more than it did in any other field where people judged themselves and there was no independent arbiter.

Lord Walston (SDP) said it was clear that the Soviet Union poised a threat in the Third World.

On the article in *The Times* on Central America, he said that Mr Anthony Lewis was an extremely able, objective and well informed journalist.

I do not believe (he added) that *anything he writes is out of political* pique or personal vindictiveness.

Lord Hatch of Lusby (Lab) said there were no Cuban troops in Angola until South African invasion. If those troops were withdrawn Angola would be left at the mercy of South Africa. Cuban troops in Angola were fulfilling the same role as British troops in Belize.

Lord Oram (Lab) said action must be taken on a massive scale to show the people of the Third world there was a better way than communism, and show them it was the people of the West who could help them develop their economies in the interests of their own people and this could be done by the process of genuine democracy.

An article in *The Times* by David Watts had shown that the landless could become potential recruits for the communists.

False premise to Soviet move

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The offer made on nuclear weapons by Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, could be a step in the right direction and to be welcomed if it was a signal that the Russians would now begin to negotiate seriously at Geneva, Lord Belstead, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said during questions in the House of Lords.

But the assertion that British and French nuclear weapons must be counted in the negotiation remained unacceptable to the Government and its allies. We believe (he said) that proposal is based on a transparently false premise.

He was replying to Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, leader of the Labour peers, who had asked: What is the Government's reaction to the initiative or proposal from Mr Andropov in Moscow yesterday in which he said that the Soviet Union was prepared to consider reduction of Soviet warheads in Europe provided the American Pershing and cruise missiles were not established in Euope?

Did not the proposal also suggest that the Soviet war missiles should *match those held by France and the* United Kingdom? Could he indicate whether these proposals would be discussed? Would these now become part of the discussions at Geneva and what will be the response of the Government to them?

Lord Elystan-Morgan (Lab): Since Mr Andropov's proposal is one of the most significant events since the beginning of the cold war, in order to show on the part of the British good will and genuineness in this most crucial issue, is the Government prepared to put back the date on which cruise missiles will be established in this country?

Lord Belstead: No.

Chow Mein scores in 'bandit country'

From Richard Ford, Crossmaglen

Two Vietnamese "boat people" have been given a warm welcome in the heart of Northern Ireland's "bandit country", an area so dangerous that British Soldiers are taken in and out of their barracks by helicopter.

Their Chinese restaurant in the infamous village of Crossmaglen is attracting customers from 15 miles away in the Republic of Ireland. But the security forces will not be enjoying Chicken Chow Mein on the premises.

Whether it has been spelt out to them not to serve the soldiers is not clear, but the advice "When in Cross, do as the Crossmen do" appears to have been taken to heart.

The border and Crossmaglen's reputation mean little to the newest entrepreneurs in a village which has seen only two businesses begin in the last 10 years. Oblivious to the area's history and the Provisional IRA graffiti daubed on walls, which includes the words: "You are now entering Free South Armagh – Brit's graveyard", Peter Phong and John Lee decided on Crossmaglen for sound commercial reasons and have been overwhelmed by their reception.

Business has been booming since they opened in March with the name Love-Viet-Hoa, which translates to Irish-Vietnam-China.

Only a supplier from Belfast expressed serious reservations at their choice of area. "He said he would not send lorries to Crossmaglen at night. I think he was afraid", Mr Phong said.

Mr Phong, aged 21, and Mr Lee, aged 25, fled Saigon in 1979 along with about 300 other refugees. Each paid for his escape with seven bars of gold weighing 24 ounces. Eventually picked up by a British vessel, they reached Craigavon in Northern Ireland via Taiwan and London. They still remember with gratitude the captain of the ship which picked them up from the sea.

While working in a restaurant in the republic, the men decided to start their own business and chose Crossmaglen. "We liked it as a place and, as there was no Chinese restaurant or take away in it, thought it was a good place to start", Mr Phong said.

With help from a local guesthouse owner they found premises above a public house which were decorated free by the owner. They bought £12,000 of kitchen equipment and opened in March, with local traders supplying them with meat and vegetables.

"People did not believe us when we told them where we were opening but there has been no trouble at all. We had heard the soldiers were here and knew of its reputation, but it was so much worse in Vietnam that this atmosphere is neither surprising nor strange to see", Mr Phong said. "We have been treated wonderfully by the local people."

They are blasé about the Army helicopters that fly in and out of barracks in the village, saying that there were more flying around Saigon when the Americans were involved in South East Asia. Two weeks ago, they were in the restaurant when a bomb exploded a few hundred yards along the road. Mr Phong remarked: "I heard the bang while I was watching television and thought the chef in the kitchen was banging something."

Swing door killed professor

Professor Albert Devonshire, aged 71, a retired university lecturer in theoretical physicis, died after being struck by a swing door at the Department of Zoology at Bristol University, a Bristol inquest was told *yesterday*.

He fell backwards, striking his head on concrete. The heavy door had been opened by Mr Richard Corfield, a third-year zoology student who was leaving the building on March 11.

In a statement read to the inquest, Mr Corfield said he called an ambluance for Professor Devonshire, of Falcondale Road, Bristol. He was taken to Frenchay Hospital, Bristol, where he died more than six weeks later, on April 27, of bronchial pneumonia after an operation for a head injury. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Blast site bought

The site of the former Nypro chemical works at Flixborough near Scunthorpe, Humberside, where an explosion killed 28 people in 1974 has been bought by Glanford Borough Council, to turn into an industrial estate.

Long walk ends

Mr Alan Borrow, aged 43, a *dustman from Lingdale*, Cleveland yesterday completed a 7,400-mile, 14-month walk around Britain's coasts to raise funds for his village band, but discovered he had raised only £147.

Naval alert

Portsmouth naval base was yesterday put on a security alert, closing HMS Victory to the public.


Railwaymen and post office workers removing mailbags from the derailed train.

Mail train runs into cement wagons

A train driver was critically ill in hospital last night after his train ran into cement wagons which had *been derailed at sidings* in Hope, Derbyshire. A spokesman at the Northern General Hospital in Sheffield said that Mr Colin Fawley, aged 45, from Sheffield, had broke both legs.

The accident happened as the late-night mail train from Manchester to Sheffield approached the sidings just before midnight on Tuesday. It collided with the tail end of a row of wagons which had been shunted into a siding

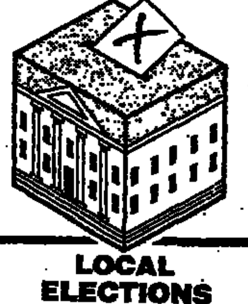
British Rail said the impact derailed the locomotive and one of the two carriages it was hauling. "The locomotive came to rest upright, but slewed across both main lines between Sheffield and Manchester. More than 50 ft of track was ripped up", BR said.

The front of the cab where the driver was sitting was ripped off, together with most of the side of the diesel engine. The front of the first carriage carrying overnight mail was demolished. The engine continued for another 200 yards after the impact and fragments of twisted metal were thrown about 300 yards along the track. Mr Fawley's two crew and three passengers escaped unhurt.

Train services were severely disr[illegible] yesterday. Through journeys between Manchester and Sheffield were diverted via Wakefield.

How East Yorkshire came to be in Humberside

By David Walker
Local Government Correspondent



LOCAL ELECTIONS

Nine years after local councils were reorganized there are scores of district councils still basking in obscurity. Where, for example, is the borough of Gedling; what exotic delights are on offer in Medina; how come *Sedgefield* and *Sedgemoor* do not relate to the same piece of sedge?

By what quirk is the borough of East Yorkshire not in Yorkshire at all, but in Humberside? Answer: it changed its name by deed poll in disgust at Yorkshire's partition in 1974.

Once upon a time East Yorkshire council was North Wolds council and before that there were the rural districts of Driffield, Bridlington and Pocklington together with the urban district of Driffield and the municipal borough of Bridlington.

To explain some of the puzzles here is *The Times's* selective guide to the English districts, to assist readers with tonight's poll results:

Leading article, page 13

Council name and where it belongs

Adur	Shoreham, Lancing, W. Sussex	Medina	Ryde, Newport, IOW
Allerdale	Workington, Cumbria	Penwith	Penzance, Cornwall
Amber Valley	Belper, Ripley, Derbys	Restormel	Newquay, St Austell, Cornwall
Babergh	Sudbury, Suffolk	Rother	Bexhill, Rye, E. Sussex
Broadland	Wroxham, Norfolk	Rushcliffe	West Bridgford, Notts
Calderdale	Halifax, W. Yorks.	Rushmoor	Aldershot, Hants
Caradon	Liskeard, Cornwall	Ryedale	Malton, N. Yorks
Carrick	Falmouth, Truro, Cornwall	Sandwell	West Bromwich, W. Midlands
Castle Point	Benfleet, Canvey, Essex	Sedgefield	Shildon, Spennymoor, Durham
Craven	Skipton, N. Yorks	Sedgemoor	Bridgwater, Somerset
Dacorum	Hemel Hempstead, Herts	Sefton	Crosby, Southport, Merseys.
East Yorkshire	Bridlington, Humberside	South Hams	Totnes, Devon
Elmbridge	Esher, Weybridge, Surrey	South Holland	Spalding, Lincs.
Erewash	Ilkeston, Derbys	South Ribble	Leyland, Lancs.
Fenland	March, Wisbech, Cambs	Spelthorne	Staines, Surrey
Forest Heath	Newmarket, Suffolk	Swale	Faversham, Kent
Gedling	Arnold, Nottingham, Notts	Tameside	Stalybridge, G. Manchester
Glanford	Barton, Brigg, Humberside	Tanbridge	Caterham, Surrey
Hart	Fleet, Hants	Tendring	Clacton, Essex
Hertsmere	Bushey, Potters Bar, Herts	Test Valley	Romsey, Hants
Kerrier	Camborne, Cornwall	Thamesdown	Swindon, Wilts
Kirklees	Huddersfield, W. Yorks	Three Rivers	Chorleywood, Herts.
Knowsley	Huyton, Kirkby, Merseyside	Torridge	Bideford, Devon
Langbaurgh	Redcar, Cleveland	Uttlesford	Saffron Walden, Essex

Companies' assets frozen

Orders freezing the assets of six companies formerly controlled by Mr Keith Hunt, financier, have been made by a High Court judge sitting in private in London.

Last week, Lord Cockfield, Secretary of State for Trade, presented petitions for the compulsory winding-up of Mr Hunt's main company, Exchange Securities & Commodities, and several other companies.

The companies have been put in the hands of the Official Receiver

Plan for liquidator, page 15

هكذا من الاصل

The Thatcher interview: the Prime Minister talks to Julian Haviland, our Political Editor

I take no responsibility for those who strike themselves out of jobs



On the fourth anniversary of the Conservatives' general election victory, Julian Haviland, our political editor, interviews the Prime Minister about her plans for the next Parliament, her attitude to rates reform, trade unions, privatization and foreign affairs.

What can you offer the electorate for another term, Prime Minister? You offered four years ago to "rebuild the economy", and there's not much sign of that, is there?

I think you underestimate what we offered. We offered a complete change in direction – from one in which the state became totally dominant in people's lives and penetrated almost every aspect – to a life where the state did do certain things, but without *displacing* personal responsibility.

I think we have altered the balance between the person and the state in a favourable way and in a way which is much more in keeping with the character of the people of Britain. So that really was a total change of philosophy, away from the all-embracing dominance of socialism to one in which the state has the framework of law, and defence and the rule of law, and the safety net in the social services, but where it still leaves people tremendous scope for their own enterprise, their own self-reliance, their own responsibility.

Would you not expect to be judged though primarily on your economic management, and would you expect the electorate to think that the price, in bankruptcies, closures, unemployment, was worth paying? Are you vulnerable on economics?

No. I do not think I am. The recession has been deep and worldwide. What we had to do was seen to be sound in financial terms, and sound in industrial terms... constraining expenditure, trying to get honest money, that is getting inflation down and not borrowing too much.

But you are being attacked for, and you may in the end be judged by, the level of unemployment and your attitude towards it. Did you ever imagine it would be as high as it is now?

No I did not. I don't think any of us knew how deep this world recession was going to be. One absolutely hates unemployment, but you don't create jobs just by talking.

But Mr Michael Foot has attacked you for your "willing acceptance" of mass unemployment. Is that unjust?

Oh, totally unjust. Mr Foot and the Government of which he was a member, regarded unemployment – I think it was about 660,000 – as high according to their philosophy, but they were not able to prevent it from rising by one million. That didn't mean to say that they accepted unemployment or that they wanted it.

But is there not a difference? You don't accept responsibility on the Government's part for unemployment, do you?

I cannot accept responsibility for those who strike themselves out of jobs, who insist on having overmanning or restrictive practices, who refuse to accept new technology, or who have not got good management, or who don't design products which other people want to have.

What I do accept responsibility for is creating the right financial framework and the right legal framework. I believe we've done that.

One of your Treasury ministers, Mr Nicholas Ridley, once said that "the high level of unemployment is evidence of the progress we are making", and what your opponents say, and what Sir Ian Gilmour has said, is that your Government is the first to have repudiated the notion that the Government is responsible for maintaining a "high and stable level of employment", to quote the 1944 White Paper. Is that true?

I know that White Paper very well indeed. So much of it is thoroughly true and sound still. Let me read you the last sentence of that foreword: 'The success of the policy outlined in this paper will ultimately depend on the understanding and support of the community as a whole, and especially on the efforts of employers and workers in industry, for' – this is the important part – 'without a rising standard of industrial efficiency we cannot achieve a high level of employment combined with a rising standard of living.'

There's far more in this white paper that's on the side of my philosophy and my economic practice than anyone else's.

Are you going to the Williamsburg economic summit whether or not there's a general election on?

I expect to go to Williamsburg.

Do you expect agreement there on some joint programme to get the world out of recession?

If you mean that there's going to be some new formula, no.



Mrs Thatcher: "I think we have altered the balance between the person and the state in a very favourable way." (Photograph: John Manning.)

Action on EEC budget

Do you expect to go to the Stuttgart summit in early June?

I expect to carry on and go to the Stuttgart summit.

Do you think the electorate will be impressed by the spectacle of yet another row over the Common Market budget?

Impressed, no! and I won't be impressed by it. I would be a little bit depressed by it, because I've had to fight that one before. But everyone there knows that, if they were in the position that Britain is, of being one of the two people who finance the Community – Germany being the other one – that they would fight in the same way as I shall.

But the objective was a permanent settlement, and you're nowhere near that, are you?

The objective was really to get a different method of financing the community because looking ahead we foresaw that the present method would not work. But I think sometimes it's a weakness of democratic countries; you can point out to them all, including ourselves, things that will happen in the future if you don't take certain evasive action now, and you'll never believe it.

And so it is I think with the community. So long as there was money in the coffers, they never thought we'd come to a crunch when agricultural expenditure would get so great and there wasn't quite enough money to cover it.

Changing union law step by step

I wonder if your new trade union laws will prohibit strikes in public services–among water and power workers? nurses? the fire service?

Strikes were never prohibited in those services. There was an arrangement with certain public utilities, water and electricity, under which you could not break your contract of employment.

Of course that did not stop working to rule, which can be acutely embarrassing, nor did it stop people coming to the end of the contract of employment and then going on strike before negotiating a new one. So it was not as hard and fast as many people thought.

Are you set on compulsory ballots for trade union elections?

I think it's likely that that will find a place in the manifesto if it is not dealt with by a Bill before the House.

If you try to pass more Bills dealing with trade unions, when the unions are weakened by high unemployment, won't it look like vindictiveness after the two Acts you've already passed?

No certainly not. There is a mass of trade union law, some of which we have set out to change for very good reasons, and more of which still needs changing. But we take it step by step.

But if it's wise to take it step by step, isn't it wise to see the effect of the first steps? You've already restricted picketing and secondary action, you've weakened the closed shop. Most of these provisions haven't yet been tested in the courts.

We've already been in four years, we've done two Acts. Those have been very good Acts. I believe they've played a part in changing attitudes, which is very important, and played a part in coming to a fairer balance between employers and employees, and between members of trade unions. In all the things we've done, we've had reason to believe that the vast majority of trade unionists are with us.

Falklands offer stands

Over the Falklands, are we mishandling the question of the relatives of the Argentine dead by appearing to deny them the chance to visit the graves?

We have not denied the relatives of the Argentine dead the opportunity to visit the graves. We asked the International Red Cross to organize and supervise such a visit. They were not able to do so and also you know they washed their hands of Destefanis.

They said the terms and conditions under which he wanted to make the visit would compromize their neutrality. Our offer of a visit of the close relatives of the Argentine dead to visit the Falklands under the auspices of the International Red Cross, and supervised by them, still stands.

Hope for rating reforms

Have you abandoned the idea of abolishing domestic rating?

The straight abolition would be very very difficult indeed, because the amount of money raised by rates has increased enormously.

You are talking about reforming rates now. Will you have positive proposals for reform in the manifesto?

I hope so. I expect so.

Will reform mean that householders will pay less?

I think you must wait and see.

One proposal in 1974 was to take teachers' salaries off the rates. Will you do that?

The first thing you always have to look at in politics is 'I know what I want to get away from, what am I going to put in its place?' It's no good just ditching something before you have decided precisely what you replace it with, or how you adjust the two things.

Are you tempted to abolish metropolitan county councils?

I'm tempted to do many many things, but I have to consider things with my colleagues and consider what is possible.

More state firms to be sold off

Is privatization still high on your agenda? Will you persist in trying to sell British Airways, the naval shipbuilders, the gas showrooms?

Privatization is indeed high, and it is working. It's absolutely ridiculous that so many industrial and commercial decisions should come up to a Cabinet and to a Prime Minister.

Would profitable coal mines be better off in private hands?

I certainly think there is scope for running the National Coal Board in such a way that the overheads are reduced and that the subsidy the taxpayer has to pay to the National Coal Board could be reduced.

By bringing private ownershop to the profitable pits?

I am not going as far as that at the moment, in this interview, but I do hope to be able to show to people that privatization works.

It sounds like a possibility for the next manifesto?

More privatization sounds like a possibility. I think you're a bit ambitious when you start to talk about the National Coal Board in that same breath.

Will education vouchers come forward at last?

I think you must wait.

Balance in the Cabinet

To put through some of your plans, are you going to need to choose a different sort of Cabinet, free from doubters?

No no, I am very happy with my present Cabinet. We work extremely well together.

You would not have a new Cabinet, as your opponents say, which would be markedly more right wing? You would try to keep balance of the left, right and centre of the party as now?

You always try to keep a balance. You have to take the whole party with you, but your greatest weapon is persuasion and your powers of persuasion come from your conviction.

But there are different sorts of Conservatives. Will people like Mr Whitelaw, Mr Pym, Mr Prior, Mr Walker, whom one could characterize by saying they believe in looking for the consensus of which you've talked with such contempt, be in your next Cabinet?

Consensus is a word which is not used in politics for very good reasons. We in my Cabinet have agreement, to go ahead, we don't need anything like consensus.

Andropov's new offer on warheads provokes a qualified welcome from Bonn, London and Nato but big obstacles remain

Kohl waiting for more decisive move but proposes fresh dialogue

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Dr Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, told the West German Parliament yesterday that he would go to Moscow on July 4 to meet Mr Yuri Andropov, and tell him Bonn was ready to continue a dialogue and, with good will, offer the Russians political, economic and scientific cooperation.

The Chancellor also called on the Russians to take a "decisive step" towards disarmament, to demonstrate their will to reach agreement in Geneva and to realize that such a solution also lay in their own interests. He said there was still time for an agreement this year.

Dr Kohl, departing from his prepared text, welcomed Mr Andropov's latest arms offer put forward at a dinner on Tuesday for Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, but suggested it was not the Russians' last word on the American proposals for an interim solution. If, however, *Moscow was not ready to give* Europe security through disarmament, Bonn would be forced to go ahead with the deployment of new missiles.

Outlining his Government's policies for the next four years, Dr Kohl said a main foreign policy aim was the reduction of East-West tension. Without specifically mentioning détente, he said West Germany was interested in good relations with both East and West, and understood the security needs of all countries, including the Soviet Union.

"Nothing, however, justifies the overarmament of the Soviet Union, which threatens the security of its neighbours and serves the purpose of political blackmail." Furthermore, nothing could justify Moscow's "*expansionist policies*" which led to the invasion of Afghanistan and the limiting of the Polish people's freedom, he said.

Dr Kohl emphasized the importance of Nato maintaining peace and freedom. The bedrock of the alliance remained the "deep and firmly rooted friendship" with the United States.

He dealt at length with Bonn's relations with East Germany, which have become the focus of a bitter dispute within the coalition between Herr Franz Josef Strauss and his right-wing Christian Social Union and the Free Democrats.

The Chancellor appeard to make few, if any, noticeable concessions to the CSU calls for a tougher line towards East Berlin, and he pointedly avoided mentioning Herr Honecker's recent cancellation of his scheduled visit here this year. However, he said that in striving for practical steps forward "conversations at all *levels*" *could be useful.*

The Chancellor did not hesitate to condemn the division of Germany, and affirmed the unity of the nation and principle of a single German citizenship. He spoke of the "dangerous border" that cut across Germany and added: "Walls, barbed wire, orders to shoot and provocations are still an attack on humanity. Wherever they exist, there is no normality."

Bonn's policy would continue to be based on the Eastern treaties, including the West German appeendix on Germany unity and the rulings of the Constitutional Court. But in day-to-day dealings the steps taken by one side had to be balanced by corresponding steps by the other.

Those who wanted good neighbourly relations had to fulfil the treaties in letter and spirit, and Bonn was therefore still looking for an East German reduction in the minimum sum Western visitors were obliged to exchange. Dr Kohl also called Berlin a touchstone of East-West relations.

At home, the Chancellor, whose two-hour speech was punctuated by frequent applause, said his top priority was the fight against unemployment. According to figures released yesterday, the number of jobless had gone down slightly, although the long-term outlook remained bleak. Dr Kohl said there was no quick solution, but insisted that since his party came to power last October the general downward economic trend had been reversed.

In social security he proposed a study of possible cuts and savings to avoid a further postponement of pension increases, and announced a *thorough overhaul of the* contribution scheme to keep the system solvent.

In economic policy he announced tax changes to encourage investment, a hard, cold look at Government subsidies and Government efforts to guarantee all young people proper industrial training. The Chancellor insisted on equal pay for men and women, and said his Government would try to improve the work opportunities for women.

Dr Kohl announced tougher measures to project the environment, expressed his alarm at the destruction of West *Germany's forests* by *acid rain* and called for better measures, jointly agreed with East Germany, to clean up the air and water.

He called for tolerance and understanding for the 4.6 million foreigners working in West Germany, but said his Government would stop any further influx and would pay for encouraging them to return to their countries of origin. Misuse of the right of asylum would also be stopped.

Finally, the Chancellor spoke of trying to create a more human society, of his aim to encourage more people to have childern, and of his belief in the need for a general "moral renewal". He affirmed that his coalition believed in centrist policies and in old fashioned values and duties.

His declaration will be debated by the Bundestag over the next three days, with Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel replying on behalf of the Social Democratic opposition.

Unemployment down, page 18



Policy outline: Chancellor Kohl explaining his strategy in the Bundestag yesterday.

British deterrent should not be included, Pym insists

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain has once more rejected Soviet insistence on counting its strategic deterrent within the European nuclear balance, while welcoming the latest Russian move as a step in the right direction.

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, said in an interview with Independent Radio News yesterday that the British deterrent was a weapon of last resort which had no place in the Geneva talks on intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF).

Given a dramatic reduction in the nuclear arsenals of the superpowers, the Government might have to consider it in the context of the other set of Soviet-American negotiations, the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START). Mr Pym added that he could not be optimistic about th chances of an INF *agreement this year, despite Mr* Andropov's apparent willingness now to negotiate in terms of warheads – which is what the Americans have always wanted.

A Foreign Office statement referred to the Soviet assertion on the British and French weapons as "completely unacceptable to us and to our allies." It was based on a "transparently false premise."

The Russians and the Americans each had very much larger numbers of weapons of this type which were specifically excluded from the INF talks. There was no reason why the British and French systems should be included.

Whitehall sources believe that the Russians are trying to improve their negotiating image in the West by showing how flexible they can be. This is their fourth or fifth change of position on intermediate-range weapons during the last few years. *They were also no doubt* trying to focus attention during the next few months upon the British and French systems to give them some more leverage in their bargaining with the West.

But officials here are also pointing to a number of ambiguities in Mr Andropov's proposal. One is his reference to sub-ceilings without explaining what he means, while another is what might happen to any Soviet missiles *which have to be* removed under an arms agreement. Would they be dismantled or simply moved to the Eastern front facing China – which would be quite unacceptable to the West.

Nato estimates now credit the Soviet Union with about 600 INF missiles, including 350 SS 20s, each of which has three separate warheads. This gives the Russians a force of some 1,300 warheads, about two-thirds of which are targeted on Western Europe – while the others could easily be moved West as well.

Against this force Nato has only 170 American F111 bombers, which is why the United States wants to deploy 572 new cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Europe from next December.

The British and French missiles between them number 162 with a total of about 290 warheads. If Mr Andropov were to match this figure he would need to scrap all but around 96 SS 20s.

Western sources doubt if the Russians would be willing to dismantle so many SS 20s, even if Nato agreed.

Not only are the British and French governments opposed to such a deal, but so are the other Nato powers. One important objection is that it could leave the Soviet Union with enough missiles to inflict awsome *destruction* on Western Europe – which would have to depend for its defence upon the "ultimate deterrent" of Britain and France.

● **BRUSSELS:** The new Soviet offer was described as "positive" yesterday by Nato diplomats, Ian Murray writes. But the *Alliance* still rejects totally any idea that British and French nuclear weapons can in any way be involved in the disarmament negotiations in Geneva when they resume on May 17.

The official position is that the British and French weapons are *strategic* and *that* this is proved by the fact that the Soviet Union itself thought to include them in negotiations on *reductions of strategic* weapons. Furthermore the Geneva negotiations are strictly between the United States and the Sovet Union and do not involve Britain and France.

But if the Soviet offer is not taken seriously in the context of medium range missiles, planners believe that the Kremlin may now be seeking to enlarge these negotiations into *fullscale* nuclear arms reduction talks.

There is little doubt now in Nato that some American cruise and Pershing 2 missiles will have to be deployed before the Soviet Union really begins negotiations in earnest. This in *turn would mean negotiations* involving more categories of nuclear weapons and in this context the British and French weapons might be considered.

Mr Pym: A step in the right direction.

Leading article, page 13

Hostages 'cross Tigré by mule'

Dublin (AFP) – The 10 aid workers taken hostage in Ethiopia last month by the Tigré People's Liberation Front are on their way by mule to the Sudanese border, it was reported here.

The director of the Irish humanitarian organization Concern, who is in Khartum, the Sudanese capital, was quoted by Irish newspapers as saying that the 10, who include two Irish nurses employed by Concern, were crossing the Tigré region in the company of guerrillas and were in good health.

Five of the hostages are employed by the British-based Save the Children Fund. They were captured near the town of Korem in northern Ethiopia where they were working to help relieve famine caused by drought.

Arrest warrant for editor

Singapore – A Filipino judge has signed an arrest warrant for the Manila correspondent and the editor of the Hongkong-based *Far Eastern Economic Review*, David Watts writes.

The Warrants are against Mrs Sheila Ocampo-Kalfors, wife of the Swedish Ambassador to the Philippines, and Mr Derek Davies, the magazine's editor. Libel charges were filed against them after the magazine published an account of an alleged massacre of 200 civilians by the military on the island of Samar.

Two jailed for robbing envoy

Cologne (Reuter) – Two West Germans who robbed a Soviet diplomat of about £4 and left him tied to a tree in a wood last winter were jailed here. Olaf Kranb, aged 23, was given six and a half years, and Adam Otten, aged 21, five years and three months.

Kramb said they found Mr Aleksei Popov, aged 55, asleep in his car under a bridge. He beat him with an umbrella before abandoning him in the countryside. Mr Popov was later recalled to Moscow on health grounds.

Connors sued for divorce

New York – Jimmy Connors, the Wimbledon and US Open tennis champion, and his wife Patti have separated and are engaged in a tussle for custody of their son Brett, aged three. Mrs Connors filed for divorce in Miami, saying that the marriage had irretrievably broken down.

A judge granted an emergency order preventing anybody from taking their son from a penthouse apartment in north Miami Beach, which is valued at about £260,000 and owned by Mrs Connors.

Dentist dies

Strasbourg (AP) – An 80-year-old retired dentist, Szylem Goldmann, run down by a motorist crashing through a crowd of demonstrators, died in hospital early yesterday, police said. A man was due to appear in court.

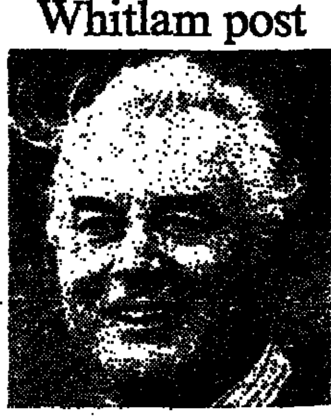
Bilbao murders

Bilbao (AP)–The bullet-riddled bodies of two policemen and one of their wives were discovered in a garage here. Police said that one of the victims, Lieutenant Julio Segarra, had been gagged and chained.

Premier ill

Vienna (Reuter) – Mr Lubomir Strougal, aged 58, the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, is in hospital for treatment, the Foreign Ministry disclosed in Prague. The nature of his illness was not announced.

Whitlam post



Mr Gough Whitlam, the former Australian Prime Minister, whose Labour Government was dismissed in the 1975 constitutional crisis, was appointed yesterday as Australia's representative at Unesco in Paris, Reuter reports. He will replace Professor Owen Harries.

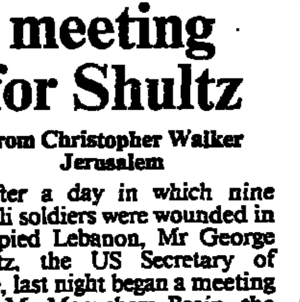
Luther birthday

Eisenach, East Germany (Reuter) – Representatives of churches from around the world joined East German Protestants here to celebrate the 500th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther, founder of the Reformation.

The last laugh

Lusaka (AFP) – A cabaret featuring Peter Maxwell, a British entertainer, has been ordered to be closed at a Lusaka hotel because of jokes in which he allegedy insulted Presendent Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe.

A decisive meeting for Shultz



From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

After a day in which nine Israeli soldiers were wounded in occupied Lebanon, Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, last night began a meeting with Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, expected to be deciseve in determining whether he will be able to achieve his optimistec goal of sucring an agreement by the weekend.

The meeting, which was also attended by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, *the Foreign Minister*, and Mr Mishe Arens, the Defence Minister was hastily arranged at the last minute to replace a scheduled and low key session between Mr Shultz, who returned in the afternoon from Beirut and Mr Shamir.

It is understood that Mr Shultz was seeking Israel's response to the lastest proposals worked out during two days of talks in Beirut during which Mr Ellie Sale, the Lebananese Foreign Minister, poured cold water on American optimism by suggesting that it would be "a miracle" if an agreement were to be reached before Mr Shultz *is due to fly to Paris* on Sunday.

After more thana week of hectic shuttle diploacy, Mr Shultz's mission has now reached the point where some of the toughest outstanding issue dividing Israel and Lebanon will have to be faced.

The main problems remained those which had existed before the American team arrived in the Middle East last week - the future of the Lebanese militia leader, Major Saad Haddad, the nature of joint Israel-Lebanese Army patrols, the future of UN troops in southern Lebanon and aspects of future cross border normalisation.

Before last night's crucial session opened at the Prime Minister's office a senior Israeli official angrily accused the Labanese Government of "giving Syria a veto right over its national policies"

The official told reporters *that the Syrian moves were in* direct contradiction of Lebanon's public claims that it was aiming to reassert its national sovereignty. In Jerusalem there remained deep scepticism that Mr Shultz will be able to secure a guarantee of future Syrian withdrawal when he vists Damascus on Saturday.

Mr Shultz concluded his third round of talks with Lebanese leaders yesterday after obtaining what he said were the *latest Lebanese provisions for* an agreement on foreign troop withdrawals, Katherine Dourian writes.

But, in spite of earlier predictions that the Lebanese may approve a draft agreement worked out by Mr Shultz in his talks with Israeli leaders and with Lebanese negotiators in his previous shuttles, Mr Shultz left for Jerusalem without an agreement.

Voice of peace: Mr Shultz answering questions from reporters after his Beirut talks, flanked by Mr Elia Salem, Lebanese Foreign Minister (left) and Mr Chaffic Wazzan, the Prime Minister.



Five Poles beaten up in convent

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Polish Catholic church activists yesterday expressed their concern about a mysterious break-in into a Warsaw convent during which five members of the Primate's Council for Assistance to the Interned were beaten up.

The activists said that some *15 men in plainclothes*, at least one of whom had a walkie-talkie radio, broke into the Franciscan convent in Warsaw's Old Town district shortly before the start of Tuesday's demonstration.

They pushed their way past the nuns, broke up chairs and *then started beating the five* advisers – two of whom were women – and left after 20 minutes. A number of those involved in the incident believe that plainclothes policemen were responsible, pointing out that it is rare for simple hooligans to carry portable radios.

The convent adjoins St Martin's Church which was the centre for assistance to interned Solidarity members and their *families*. As such it was the object of considerable police interest. Immediately after the incident, priests tried to make contact with Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Primate, who is in Czestochowa presiding over a meeting of Poland's bishops.

This is not the first time in recent weeks that there has been a mysterious assault on church ground, but this appears to be one of the most highly organized. The assailants, who were *seen next to the wall of the* convent at about 7pm shortly before the attack, evidently hoped hat they would get away under cover of the confusion surrounding that evening's demonstration.

The whole of the Old Town district was surrounded by units of riot police and militia to prevent Mass celebrated at St John's Cathedral near by from being followed by a demonstration.

Mugabe is told: Cut corruption

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

More than 500 women marched through Harare yesterday to the office of Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, demonstrating against *ministerial corruption* and exploitation by black employers.

The clearly-orchestrated demonstation, the second here in two weeks, intensified speculation that Mr Mugabe will shortly announce a long-awaited cabinet reshuffle. He told the demonstrators that a shake-up from top to bottom in the country;s leadership was necessary to achieve socialist objectives.

The women, wearing brightly-coloured dresses and scarves printed with pictures of Mr Muganbe, set out in the morning from the headquarters of the ruling Zanu (PF) party and wended their way through the capital declaring "Caution, rich ministers", Cut down unnecessary ministries" and "Out with black capitalists".

When they reached the rear of the Prime Minister's office they settled down and soon Mr Mugabe came out to address them.

The demonstrators' sentiments are in tune with recent statements by Mr Mugabe who has turned his attention, and the sharpness of his tongue, from critics and opposition politicians to problems within his own party.

There is speculation that Mr *Mugabe may streamline* and even amalgamate some ministries. The cabinet is disproportionate to a country of Zimbabwe's size, with 32 ministries. Of Zanu (PF)'s 57 MPs, 22 are ministers and another 18 deputy ministers.

● Legal access: The Zimbabwe Government ended five days' defiance of a court order by permitting six detained aides to Mr Joshua Nkmoma, the opposition leader access to their lawyers, AFP reports.

A High Court judge ruled on Friday that police must reveal where the six are being held and allow them to see their lawyers.

Nicaragua stems attack by rebel invaders

Managua (Reuter) – Nicaragua says its troops have blunted an invasion by 1,200 right-wing rebels backed by Honduran *soldiers. The Defence Ministry* said on Tuesdayy night the invading force was pinned down half a mile below the Honduran border, eight miles north-west of the town of Jalapa.

Three Nicaraguan soldiers were killed and five wounded in the fighting, the statement said, adding that the rebels had suffered numerous casualties.

Honduran troops had crossed into Nicaragua to evacuate wounded rebels under the cover of heavy artillery and mortar barrages.

The communiqué was the first detailed official combat report on fighting against the 1,200 rebels, alleged by Señor d'Escoto, the Foreign Minister, to have entered Nicaragua on Saturday in an operation *directed* by the US Central Intelligence Agency.

Señor d'Escoto said on Thursday that the fighting was the heaviest on the northern border since the rebel penetration began. He added that a further 1,000 rebels had been trying to cross into Nueva Segovia province since Saturday.

The Defence Ministry communiqué made no mention of the additional 1,000 right winers. If they have managed to cross the border it would bring to 4,200 the nember of rebels alleged to have moved against leftist Nicaragua from Honduran bases in the last two *months*.

The Foreign Ministry sent a protest Note to Costa Rica saying Nicaraguan rebels based in Costa Rica planned to open up a *fully fledged southern front* with the CIA's help.

● **SAN SALVADOR:** National elections due later this year *will have to be postponed* if the Government does not provide an infusion of funds to the central electoral council soon, according to a member of the council, NYT reports.

"We cannot wait for the money beyond the end of May, or it will be impossible to have elections this year", said Señor Roberto Meza, who is in charge of the council's budget.

He and the other four members of the council have *informally agreed that if their* agency does not receive at least a substantial part of its $5m (£3.3m) budget request before the end of this month, they will ask to be relieved of responsibility for elections this year.

Pope to visit Canada

Ottawa (Reuter) – The Pope is to fly to Canada on September 9, next for a 10-day visit, the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops said yesterday.

He will spend three days in Quebec, *a day and a half* in the Atlantic provinces, a day and a half in Ontario, two days in the Canadian west and two in Ottawa. A special fund will be created to finance the visit.

● **ROME:** The Pope expressed solidarity with the families of the thousands of missing people in Argentina.

He said at his weekly general audience: "I wish to renew my profound participation with the suffering of the families who feel in their heart so sharp a thorn for the fate of their loved ones, at a moment when it seems that even the slight hope *they still nourished has been* extinguished."

Reagan fury at ban on secret fund

Washington (Reuter) – The White House yesterday strongly condemned a Congressional vote to halt covert United States operations in Nicaragua, saying the decision seemed to acquiesce in Marxist terrorism in Central America.

Using some of the harshest language yet directed at Congress, it vowed to try to reverse the vote.

The House of Representatives intelligence committee voted to cut US aid for a secret operation which, President Reagan says, is designed to stop the flow of arms from Nicaragua to left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador.

In a big setback for Mr Reagan, the committee voted along party lines – nine Democrats to five Republicans – to end covert operations, while authorizing $80m (£150m) over the next two years to help friendly countries in Central America to stop the arms flow to El Salvador.

The Reagan Administration has said the only purpose of the operations was to interdict arms bound for El Salvador, but deputy White House press secretary, Mr Larry Speakes, gave a second reason for the covert activity in Nicaragua.

He said covert operations were necessary "in case Nicaragua invades other countries".

In a statement, Mr Speakes said: "We see nothing in the legislation to influence Sandinista behaviour, and the legislation would appear to acquiesce in the ongoing use of territory as a sanctuary for (Salvadorean) insurgents and a base for their command and control apparatus as well as terrorist activities in the region."

Mr Reagan called the committee vote irresponsible.

Fourth minister named by Egyptian court

From Robert Holloway, Cairo

The Court of Ethics, whose verdict on Mr Esmat Sadat, the half-brother of the late president led to the dismissal of two Cabinet ministers in March, named Dr Wagih Shindy, the Minister for Investment and International Cooperation yesterday in connexion with another corruption trial, legal sources said.

The court said that, before he joined the goverment last September, Dr Shindy, at the time the managing director of the state-controlled Arab Investment Bank. Approved a loan worth about £300,000 to Mr Tawfik Ardelhay. A food importer accused of cheating the state of some £12m.

Mr Abdelhay, popularly known as "The Chicken King", fled the country in February last year and was later tried in absentia for offences including trafficking in poultry unfit for human consumption. On april 9 this year, the Court of Ehtics ordered the sequestration of his wealth, believed to total almost £20m.

Dr Shindy said at his ministry yesterday that he had not yet seen the court's report and had no comment.

Mr Fuad Abu-Zaghala and Mr Ahmad Nouh were dismissed as Ministers of Industry and of supply respectively on March 13 after the court accused them of dereliction of duty.

Frozen embryo team defends methods

From Tony Dubondin, Melbourne

The head of the team which carried out the world's first successful *in vitro* fertilization using an embryo which had been frozen, said yesterday that he did not believe the procedure would result in more abnormal births.

Professor Carl Wood, head of the Monash University obstetrics and gynaecology departments, said that while his team did not know if the offspring would be normal or not, there was reassuring evidence.

The first point was that in other species where experiments with frozen embryos had been carried out, the incidence of abnormalities was at the same level as normal pregnancies. The other point was that the procedure with humans was carried out at a stage of embryonic development before the foetal organs were formed. He also said that "insults" to the embryo would either kill it or have no effect.

Turning to the question that individuals born from frozen embryos might become victim of latent defects 10 or 15 years after their birth, Professor Wood said his team had been more concerned at the possible psychological problems of people born in this way. "We encourage parents to be open about the method of conception with their offspring".

The professor said that in a case where parents of a frozen embryo either died or separated, he favoured "pre-natal adoption" of the embryo. "We have been worried about this. We believe the best solution would be to donate such embryos to infertile couples".

Professor Wood said the ethical questions raised by the technique needed to be the subject of a full and widespread public discussion. "The community must decide the ethics. The changes in reproduction will have far-reaching *effects*."

The Melbourne team has about 35 embryos frozen in storage.These come from about 20 parents. Under guidelines drawn up by the National Health and Medical Research Council Ethics Committee, such frozen embryos should not be stored for more than 10 years, although it might be possible to store them indefinitely.

In a statement yesterday, Father Norman Ford, Professor of Philosophy at the Roman Catholic Theological College, said views differed about when the individual human being originated. Most Roman Catholics believed the human originated at conception.

"However, even in this view one would not be justified to run any risks of giving origins to human beings that would be defective due to the nature of *the freeze-thaw process itself*."

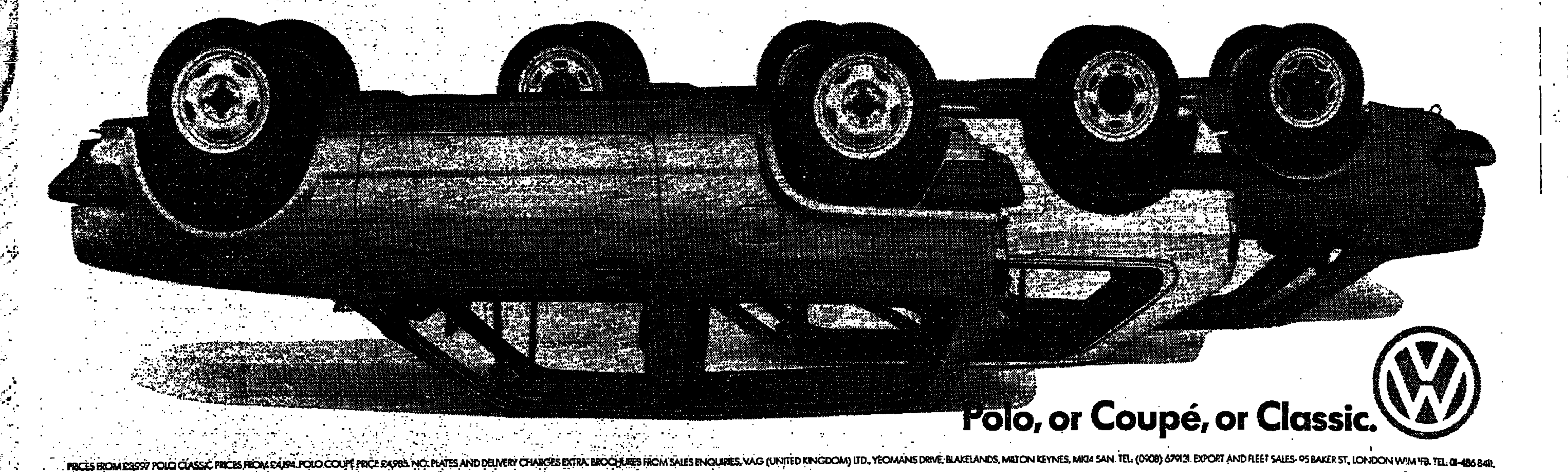
In the academic world, the technique has caused a furore, with the general opinion being that Professor Wood's team has outstripped the community's ability to decide the moral and ethical question.

Dr Peter Singer, Professor of Philosophy at Monash University, said one of the vital questions was whether the embryo had any rights. Some people would argue that it was a violation of an embryo to freeze it because the embryo had moral rights similar to those of all people and because the experience of the *in vitro* fertilization team in earlier trials with frozen embryos suggested that there was little chance of the embryos surviving once it was implanted in its mother.

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Iran bans communist party after spying confession by leader

Iran's prosecutor general yesterday announced the dissolution of the Tudeh (Communist) Party and ordered all members and supporters to report to prosecutors' offices, the national news agency IRNA reported.

The agency, monitored by Reuters in London, said the prosecutor, Mr Hussein Musavi Tabrizi, had announced the dissolution of the "pro-Soviet and treacherous Tudeh."

The announcement ordered all party members and supporters in Tehran to report to the prosecutor's office within a week from next Saturday, and those in provincial cities within a week from May 15.

Anyone failing to report within the set period would be "considered counter-revolutionary and a plotter against the Islamic Republic of Iran and accordingly prosecuted," the agency quoted the announcement as saying.

The Tudeh Party had been banned under Iran's ousted Monarchy, but came into the open after the 1979 revolution. The announcement came after a televised confession on Saturday by Mr Noureddin Kianouri, the Tudeh secretary-general, in which he said he spied for the Soviet Union.

A newspaper translation of the confession quoted him as saying: "Our violations consisted of the delivery of top secret military and political documents to our bosses at the Russian Embassy".

About 70 members of the party, including Mr Kianouri and other high-ranking officials, were arrested in February and a second group of party members were picked up on April 27.

On Monday, the commander of Iran's Revolutionary Guards said all members of the Tudeh Party should identify themselves immediately and report to the guards.

The agency also quoted him saying that all those engaged in treason and conspiracy had been arrested. He said the guards were in control of the situation and no one else should make arrests.

Violations by the Tudeh party, listed by the agency, included sabotage, espionage for the benefit of foreign powers, misappropriation of arms and ammunition, and storing the for anti-government activity.

● BAGHDAD: Iraq has offered to release 500 Iranian prisoners of war in exchange for an equal number of Iraqi soldiers held by Iran, the official Iraqi news agency said yesterday.

The agency quoted an official spokesman as saying Iran had not responded to the offer, made public after the two countries exchanged 32 prisoners each through Turkey last weekend, *Reuter reports*.



Refugees' plight: Princess Anne talking to a Save the Children doctor at the Badabir camp, which has 5,000 Afghan refugees. The Princess was told why they fled, and about problems they face living in Pakistan.

Refugees appeal to Princess for arms

**From Michael Hamlyn
Peshawar**

After recitation, or more nearly incantation, from the Koran, Hahi Ghulam Dastagri, a vehement, grey-bearded Afghan from Logar province, told Princess Anne yesterday: "Give us arms".

In a formal address, pausing while the North-West Frontier Province's Commissioner for Refugees translated, Mr Dastagri, a headman and representative of one of the seven political groupings within the refugee camp visited by the Princess, said: "We had no choice but to leave our land. We are glad we emigrated to Pakistan, because we have something in common with the people here, but this is not only a problem of Pakistan. It is a problem that must be faced by all the peace-loving countries of the world.

"We do not want your help to get our country back. But we do want arms." The princess, replying to a group of Mr Dastagri's colleagues at Badabir refugee camp (which last came to public notice when it was the US Air Force base from which U2 pilot Gary Powers set off on his ill-fated spy mission over Russia) said: "Many people from all over the world pray for you and your safe return home."

She avoided the question of arms supply and contented herself with offering the continued services of the Save the *Children Fund* in the camps. "We are pleased to help in any way we can. We would like to go on helping you with your problems."

The Princess, visiting Pakistan as president of the Save the *Children Fund*, went to three clinics at the camp, and was shown round by the camp director, Mr Ben Foot, nephew of Mr Michael Foot. The Afghan women, swathed in tent-like *burkas*, squatted outside the clinics, with tiny children playing in the dust.

Several hundred Afghan men crowded on to the high places in the camp to watch, but men in the party were kept strictly away when the Princess entered a tent in which an ante-natal clinic had been set up. They were also banished, almost to the horizon, when the Princess called at the one-roomed home of Mr Habib Rehman, one of the *chowkidars*, or watchmen, at the clinics. There, the Princess, accompanied by her lady-in-waiting, a woman first secretary from the British Embassy, a lone woman journalist and a female Pakistani security officer, met the women of Mr Habib's family.

The Princess was presented with a red woollen shawl fashioned in traditional Afghan style, the first of several presents loaded on to her lady-in-waiting, Mrs Richard Carew-Pole, yesterday.

Later, a Bokhara-style red carpet was given to the Princess at what used to be known as the White-Man's Bazaar, but which is now more decorously called the Jinnah Street Bazaar.

In the evening, the Princess attended a dinner given for her by Mr Fazle Haq, Governor of the North-West Frontier Province.

Nakasone's answer to depression

Singapore (Reuter) Mr Vasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister criticized protectionist trends in trade and called for frank dialogue among world leaders to prevent severe economic depression.

Speaking at a state banquet on the first day of a three-day visit here, Mr Nakasone said the world economy had yet to come out of a "long tunnel of recession". He said that if the trend continued, the world would be caught in events similar to the great depression in the 1930s.

Accord on Sino-French reactor

From David Bonavia, Peking

France and China have reached agreement in principle on the sale of a French nuclear reactor to China to be combined with British generating equipment in a new power plant near Hong Kong, informed sources said here last night.

The agreement was reached during talks between Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister, and President Mitterrand now visiting China.

The reactor, of the pressurized water type, has long been considered the most suitable for combination with the British GEC plant to supply electricity to a large area of southern China and Hong Kong.

Britain and China have already reached broad agreement on the British end of the deal, and all that remains is to work out the exact financial terms which will make it possible to finance it with future sales of power to the British colony. *This is viewed as a* stabilizing factor in the present *negotiations* between China and Britain over the future of Hong Kong.

President Mitterrand and Mr Zhao spent an hour and a half *discussing Cambodia*, informed sources said. It was Mr Zhao who insisted on this lengthy discussion of the problem, which is the area of most disagreement between the Chinese and French governments.

Mr Zhao said *earlier* that the norms of international relations were being "trampled underfoot" in Afghanistan and Cambodia in a clear criticism of the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

M Mitterrand has also reiterated his *Government's* demand that foreign troops should leave Cambodia. But Peking is critical of Paris for giving aid to Vietnam.

● **Hu's tour:** Mr Hu Yaobang yesterday left Peking for Romania, the first of a series of official Chinese visits to East Europe, Reuter reports.

He will spend several days in Bucharest before going on to Yugoslavia.

Grenade attack kills 15 near Phnom Penh

Phnom Penh (*Reuter*) – *Fifteen* people were killed and more than 30 seriously injured during a recent grenade attack by guerrillas on a crowded market on the outskirts of the Kampuchean capital, foreign medical workers said yesterday.

The attack at Tagmao, a suburb about six miles from the centre of Phnom Penh, was closest to the capital since Kampuchea's former rulers, the Peking-backed Khmer Rouge, were ousted from power in January, 1979, by Vietnam's invasion.

Foreign doctors mainly from Eastern Europe anc Cuba blamed the Khmer Rouge, now fighting a guerrilla war from bases on *Kampuchea's* western border with Thailand.

Some diplomats suggested that the guerrillas might have decided to use terror tactics to unsettle the Vietnamese.

Until now the Khmer Rouge has concentrated on harassing Vietnam's estimated 180,000-man force in Kampuchea, either by blowing up their communication lines or attacking military outposts.

The grenade attack coincided ith stepped-uo assaults by the Vietnamese Army against the guerrilla bases on the Thai border, which have pushed more than 50,000 Kampuchean civilians into Thailand.

Brakes on merchants of Venice

**From Peter Nichols
Rome**

Venice, we know, still has its merchants, and many unwary tourists continue to fall foul of them. But they will run less risk of losing a pound of flesh each visit if the mayor persuades the city of cities to impose a toll of 10,000 lire (£5) on every visitor who passes the bridge across the lagoon.

Signor Mario Rigo, the Socialist mayor, fells that something must be done to curb the waves of tourists who sweep into the city during the season, causing damage and confusion.

His idea is that visitors should leave their cars on the mainland and pay the toll which will cover visits to museums and free transport on the canals. The proceeds will finance the necessary services the tourists require.

The Venice municipality itself, he says, gains nothing from tourism. Like other cities it receives its share of taxation from the state based on the number of its inhabitants, which at the moment is 100,000.

So it seems logical to him that the extra costs should be borne by the tourists at the same time, of course, he *believes the tourists should not* have to pay through the nose for every attraction they visit. At one car park, for instance, motorists must pay the equivalent of £7 for two hours' parking.

The *mayor also wants to* forbid any form of motor-driven craft on the Grand Canal

Venetians are not so sure about the mayor's plan. As one commented: "It is a fine idea *in many ways but it will lead to* the tragic confirmation of Venice as one huge museum and no longer a city."

US sends Soviet-made weapons to rebels

Washington (NYT) – The United States has increased the quantity and quality of covert military support for Afghan insurgents fighting Soviet forces and the Soviet-backed Government in Kabul, according to US Administration officials.

They said that President Reagan made the decision last *autumn to raise the price the* Soviet Union has to pay for its more than three-year-old effort to assert control over Afghanistan.

The officials denied that there was any connexion between *this* and what they said were recent increases in Soviet and Cuban aid for Nicaragua and for Salvadoran guerrillas. They also denied that their disclosure of activities that the Administration had been assiduously keeping secret was intended as a signal to the Soviet Union. Soviet officials had reported the US move in Moscow earlier this spring.

From December onwards, the officials said, the Central Intelligence Agency was ordered to provide the Afghan insurgents for the first time with bazookas, mortars, grenade launchers, mines and recoilless rifles. One official said that shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles were also supplied. Nearly all the arms were said to be of Soviet manufacture, bought from old Egyptian stockpiles.

The arms are brought to Pakistan by ship and aircraft and then taken by lorry to the border areas.

African gas may be piped into Europe

**From Richard Wigg
Madrid**

Spain is to propose to the International Energy Agency, grouping the leading Western industrial nations, the construction of a pipeline to bring natural gas from Morocco, Algeria and Nigeria to Europe.

Señor Carlos Solchaga, the Minister of Industry and Energy, is to raise the project at the Paris-based agency's meeting on Saturday, sources close the ministry *confirmed* yesterday.

The Madrid daily *El Pais* suggested that the idea was attractive to the Reagan Administration as a Mediterranean alternative to the Siberian natural gas pipeline which has divided the Western Allies.

The project envisages the pipeline crossing to Europe under the Strait of Gibraltar. One terminal would go from Morocco to Algeria and the other to Nigeria.

Experts have suggested that up to 25,000m cubic metres of natural gas a year could be delivered

Californian wins right to walk as he pleases

**From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles**

Mr Edward Lawson, a Californian businessman, will now be able to take a stroll in any city street without fear of being stopped by the police for *questioning* and *carted off* to jail for refusing to indentify himself. After a seven year battle, Mr Lawson, who is 36, won the right to walk as he pleases as a result of a US Supreme Court decision which *struck down a Californian law* that required an individual to "identify himself and to account for his presence" to a police officer on demand.

An imposing figure more that 6ft tall, black with long hair, Mr Lawson liked to stroll the streets of San Diego at night in a white suite and tennis shoes. He is now living in Berkeley, California, but says that when he was in San Diego he was arrested 15 times *in 22 months as he took* a walk. He once spent two weeks in jail for refusing to identify himself. He had no criminal record.

THE ARTS

Television

But who was left happy?

Gloria Vanderbilt's plight was that she was born into an inheritance of several million dollars and a family of vultures. Daddy died insolvent when she was a baby and Mummy's merry-widow life had to be financed by the maintenance allowance she got for little Gloria, which came from grandfather Vanderbilt's $5m trust fund. Mummy liked money much more than motherhood and left little Gloria all over the place but, mistakenly, always in the company of a Catholic nurse with a talent for morbid indoctrination.

This was the background of **Little Gloria . . . Happy at Last**, scripted by William Hanley from the book by Barbara Goldsmith, which concluded its two-night run on Channel 4 last night and could only have fortified whose who believe that money is not everything.

It had all the ingredients of these television best-sellers – sex, mammon, maltreatment, a little God and lots of Twenties and Thirties costumes and vintage cars. It will not be television's fault if we are not all dressing like great-grandmother or great-grandfather before the end of the decade.

There was also the great acting totem, in this case Bette Davis. She did not have much to do but look grand and flash those magnificent orbs, but she did this well without much influencing the action, and expired early in Part 2. Chris*topher Plummer*, as *little* Gloria's father, did not make the end of Part 1, by which time everyone was at each other's wallet and fighting over who should look after little Gloria and hers.

The court case dominated Part 2 when, as the sports commentators say, both sides had everything to play for. Maybe one of the reasons America did not have a revolution during the depression was that most people were outside this courthouse awaiting the latest basket of dirty linen or hanging around for the next edition to read about it.

Inside, a judge, later found to be *an alcoholic in attendance at* a psychiatric clinic, presided over the internecine warfare which left no vice unturned and must have set quite a few lawyers on the way to being mini-Vanderbilts themselves. Gloria's Mummy, decorously played by Lucy Gutteridge, lost.

Apart from her two sisters, who also married and remarried *well, she had little going for her.* The antis included her husband's sister, to whom Angela Lansbury gave much substance but whose antipathy remained unexplained, and her own mother, after vengeance because her daughter did not want her around all the time.

The latter part allowed for much acting and overacting and our own Glynis Johns availed herself of the opportunities. Probably it could all have been done in an hour and a half but works of this sort have to justify the expense of the wardrobes and the vintage impedimenta.

What baffled me most was the title. There was no hint in the epilogue, which retailed the subsequent fate of the participants, that Little Gloria, or anyone else, had any kind of happiness. Still, as these things go, it went well. Down go the Vanderbilts and, as Tom Lehrer used to ask, "Who's next? Who's next?".

Dennis Hackett

Opera

Explosion down in the pit

Manon Lescaut
Covent Garden

Nobody need worry that the Royal Opera did not get their new production of *Manon Lescaut*. In an important sense they did. For, as Tuesday's opening night demonstrated to the hilt, this is a performance led not from the stage but from the pit, where Giuseppe Sinopoli makes his British operatic début conducting the work for the first time: a double première quite glittering enough for a Royal Gala.

Mr Sinopoli well shows why he has so quickly become one of the opera world's hottest properties. He actually is hot: he sets scores ablaze. And here he does so right from the start, the first act beginning with a clean pistol shot of orchestral sound and going on from there at racing speed. One fears so rash a tempo cannot be maintained, but it is; the orchestra and the chorus have been disciplined and enflamed enough to make it work. The effect is electrifying, and, when the music turns amorous, the continuing rapidity has it bubbling over in nervous exuberance.

I could fill the page describing other moments, but a few examples must do. There is the big entracte before Act III, which by this stage one can predict will be marvellous, but not how marvellous. Mr Sinopoli builds powerfully towards its main climax by pouncing on every note as a separate entity: the tune rears up, quite freed from the dreary repetitive patterns of mere metre, made into something whole, strong and itself alone. Or at the start of the last act there are some extraordinary string effects to accentuate the scourging heat of the wilderness: a sour glissando, a sudden dry scuttle of *sul ponticello* on the violins.

Of course, one does not go to the opera house in order to hear an orchestral concert, though in this case one well might. Indeed, and most surprisingly, Mr Sinopoli makes a strong case for regarding *Manon Lescaut* as a key work in the history of music.

Hearing the savage discords he brings out at the end of first act, one has to remind oneself that Schoenberg was still in his teens when this opera was written, that Mahler and Strauss had been hardly so violent. Nevertheless, the virtue of Mr Sinopoli's style is not only that it drives attention at the orchestral score but also that it is cogently dramatic and gives vital support to the singers.

This is not at all the same thing as being generous to them. With so much happening so forcefully in the orchestra, Kiri Te Kanawa as Manon and Placido Domingo as Des Grieux have to work hard, and work hard they do.

Mr Domingo is justifiably confident enough to save his fullest voice for a few outbursts and generally to adopt a tone variously muted by anxiety, melancholy or romantic ennui. This is a dreamy, doomed student, but the interpretation is fine and strong enough to match Mr Sinopoli point for point, and their collaboration can be revelatory, as when a sudden outburst from both in the second act discloses how near this Des Grieux is to total loss of self-control.

Dame Kiri also rises ably to Mr Sinopoli's challenge. Where at the beginning of the second act he offers the aural paradigm of a chocolate-box top, the eighteenth century remembered in smooth and silky soft focus, she brings a similar stillness and loveliness to her singing. The aria she addresses to her brother is done exquisitely in this manner, with the lightest of phrasing and sustained notes rising perfectly out of silence.

But this is only one side of Manon. Dame Kiri is less successful as yet in the first act, for, though she has an attractive breathiness to suggest the ingénue, her vocal demeanour is already too ladylike. In the third act this superior bearing is no disadvantage, since it adds to the pathos of Manon's transportation, and in the last act Dame Kiri bravely lets it go, to keep only her purely vocal control.

That, however, is sufficient to give her the range, from a high fortissimo that leaps through the orchestra, without appearing unsuitably big, down to the tight thin line of a musical whisper in which she delivers her dying words. The role is a notable accession for her.

Thomas Allen's Lescaut, on the other hand, is disappointing: there are some fine phrases, but he seems temperamentally unfitted to portraying so weak a man. The Geronte is not good; the lesser characters are sufficient. And the borrowed production from Hamburg, though it bears the name of Götz Friedrich, is perfectly safe. It is the music that bites.

Paul Griffiths

● *This production of Manon Lescaut* can be seen on BBC Television on May 28, with simultaneous transmission on Radio 3.

Zoe Dominic



Pathos and anxiety: Kiri Te Kanawa, Placido Domingo

Theatre in New York

Sour parody on the fragility of power

What happens to America's most promising authors of serious drama after their comet-like ascents? With the exception of Eugene O'Neill, playwrights like Clifford Odets, Tennessee Williams, Arthur Miller and Edward Albee – who produced fine and, in a few instances, great plays before the age of fifty – have subsequently suffered partial to total burnout. Thus a special sense of poignancy, generated by the recent death of Tennessee Williams and attendant reflections on the fragility of artistic powers, surrounded the opening of Edward Albee's new drama, *The Man Who Had Three Arms* (Lyceum Theatre). Sadly, the play is not only another instance of the syndrome, but a sour parody of it.

In a plush lecture-hall setting, with a host and hostess who turn into other characters, a guest speaker called Himself harangues the audience. On his way to achieving upper-middle-class success, Himself suddenly grew a third arm and was feted as the eighth wonder of the world. After gorging himself on celebrity, he lost everything when the arm disappeared, and is now reduced to embittered, self-pitying confessionals.

Mr Albee's offering suggests various parodies – of his own career, of *The Elephant Man*, of Christ's suffering (alluded to several times), even of man giving birth. None, however, is *much worth dissecting, in spite* of such trenchant observations as Himself's "The hog I had been living high off of was myself", and such examples of Albee humour as "I didn't hate my parents; that, I think, is a city habit". The glints of intellect and wit only serve to stress their overall absence.

An immeasurably better piece of theatre, though a disappointing play, is Patrick Meyers's *K2* (Brooks Atkinson Theatre). There could hardly be a more awesome curtain-rising: a crag of solid ice fills the stage, and one senses how the Titanic crew must have felt when they saw the iceberg which had brought their doom. Two lives are at stake in the play – American climbers who have reached the summit of K2, the Pakistani mountain which is only 750 feet lower than Everest. On their descent, Harold (Jay Patterson) has broken his leg. Now stranded on a ledge, Taylor (Jeffrey De Munn) must climb back up to retrieve a rope lost in the accident if both are to survive.



Jeffrey De Munn in the frightening conviction of *K2*

The action as Taylor ascends the set designer Ming Cho Lee's frighteningly convincing styrofoam and wood mountain, lit with chilling brilliance by Allen Lee Hughes, is fascinating. One manoeuvre results in Taylor falling and remaining suspended for moments on a swinging rope; another brings down an avalanche. Unfortunately the dialogue accompanying the action ranges from pretentious to pedestrian to sophomorically vulgar. The best sounds are not the words, delivered with conviction and intensity by the actors, but Herman Chessid's audio composition eerily evocative of deadly winds and earthquakes.

There are no qualifications needed in describing Marsha Norman's new play, *'night, Mother* (Golden Theatre). In Heidi Landesman's set of a middle-class home drearily decorated in beige, pale yellow and green, life is not merely faded, it is about to stop. Jessie (Kathy Bates) is a woman whose husband left her, whose crime-prone son ran away and whose combined epilepsy, over-eager personality and clumsiness cost her every job she held. As their evening begins, Jessie tells Thelma (Anne Pitoniak), the mother she now lives with, that she is going to shoot herself.

This is playwriting brinkmanship at its most exciting. Miss Norman proved she could ably fill an expansive dramatic structure with her prison drama *Getting Out*. Here she turns to crisis drama, paints herself into a corner and makes standing there an apotheosis instead of a punishment. The play is about suicide only on its surface. Its subjects are perhaps the most difficult of all relationships – parent and child – and the definition of self. At the climax, the mother cries "But you are my child!" Her daughter answers "I am what became of your child". In a speech heartrending in its simplicity and dignity, Jessie mourns the self she expected to grow into – "Somebody I waited for who never came or never will. I'm what was worth waiting for, and I didn't make it. I'm not ever going to show up. So there's no reason to wait."

Jessie is intelligent and sensitive enough to realize but not to rise above her failures: Thelma is able to endure because she is an unimaginative woman who does not like to think but prefers to do. The depth of portraiture and variety of emotional hues Miss Norman paints in such a narrow range, without once introducing a pastel sentiment, a black-and-white message or a garish action, is remarkable. Indelibly played by two actresses often lauded by an international press for their performances in the Actors Theatre of Louisville's Festivals of New American Plays, *'night, Mother* is the kind of drama that makes sitting through the inevitable mediocrities and dregs of a season bearable, the voice in the wilderness which transfigures that landscape.

Holly Hill

London debuts

Clarity and cohesion in large numbers

A large group made its first London appearance in the week's outstanding event: the **Hatfield Philharmonic Chorus**, which runs an adventurous series at the Hatfield Forum (*Les Noces* is on the bill for the final concert) came to the Elizabeth Hall with Beethoven's Mass in C, Handel's *Zadok the Priest* and, most worthwhile, Szymanowski's *Stabat Mater*. The choir's numbers, over-inflated for Handel, did not prevent them giving splendid weight and attack to the cries in *Zadok*: the double-dotting was always sharp, and, though females outdid the male voices in the precision of their runs, the cumulative effect was cohesive and exciting.

They adapted equally well to the lush, rhapsodic language of Szymanowski: the most exotic chords were firmly placed, and there was little of the surrounding cotton wool that one expects from large choirs. The performance was helped by some beautifully poised solo singing form Miriam Bowen and Mary King. Michael Kibblewhite, who conducted, was rarely at rest, always jerking and bending and cajoling his choir to action – but, however awkward some of his gestures looked, they worked, and that is what counts.

To listen to the week's other ensemble was like looking down the wrong end of a telescope: **La Fontegara** is a Dutch recorder trio, and their Wigmore Hall concert was a subtle, mostly serious affair. A whole first half of intricate contrapuntal pieces gathered together by John Baldwin certainly tested one's concentration; though variations in stage choreography helped, I would have liked more suppleness of colour; the tuning of these bright, well-focused players was occasionally suspect: But their virtuosity was never in doubt, and the scudding sequences of Morley and the jigsaw-like pieces of Tye's "Sit fast" added up to a fascinating picture of English sixteenth-century music-making.

In the second half, they approached the present: Hindemith's Trio was utterly dispensable, but a marvellously witty piece of American naïve, quasi-minimalist nonsense by Frederick Rzweski lit up the hall with its high tootling jokes and deadpan ending.

Another trio had less to offer. The **Israel Lyre Trio** at the Purcell Room was *admittedly* hampered by its unusual combination of harp, violin or viola, and flute: after the Debussy, which they played, of course, what do you do? The talented harpist, Ami Maayani, solved the matter by arranging Beethoven's Op 25 Serenade and taking the violin part for herself. She played with considerable verve, prettily though not very incisively, but she was not helped by the respectively sloppy and eccentric contributions of flute and viola.

Bax's *Elegaic Trio*, a welcome nod to his centenary and an interesting little work, fared even less well, since the viola's solos were excruciatingly vague and the flute's tuning and rhythms were imprecise; Miss Maayani again carried the musical weight of the performance.

Of the week's recitalists, I enjoyed most what I was able to hear of **Eduardo Fernandez's** guitar recital at the Wigmore Hall. Here is a player of an unashamed romantic temperament who is not afraid to linger over a harmonic nuance and use the utmost variety of colour. Happily, his indulgences coincide with those of the music he plays: he even made me like Mauro Giuliani's *Sonata Eroica*, so deftly did he emphasize every passing felicity of melody and structure. In addition to pieces by Reginald Smith Brindle, he introduced the Toccata by René Marino Tivero – nothing special, but projected with such verve and responsiveness that it sounded a winner. Among a crowded field of contemporary guitarists, Fernandez deserves a special place.

The oboist **Jeremy Polmear** and the pianist **Diana Ambache** also gave a lively Wigmore Hall recital, diversified with chatty introductions: it was lapped up by a large audience, especially when Mr Polmear launched into Gershwin on the saxophone at the close. Yet I found I preferred Ambache's crisp, solid piano playing to Polmear's rather acidulated tone on oboe and oboe d'amore: there were too many awkward moments in Poulenc's lovely Sonata and my second Hindemith piece of the week (his empty cor anglais Sonata) was a less than pleasant experience. A piece of Chinese music, given to the duo on a recent tour of the country, turned out to be purest westernized kitsch.

Peter Gill sounded deeply ill-at-ease in the first half of his Purcell Room recital. He sat stiffly, played with unrelenting tone which rarely drew any warmth from the piano, and only occasionally brought his full arm into his playing action. He had unfortunate memory lapses at the climax of Bach's Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue and in the variations of Beethoven's Op 109, and I was forced to suspect that he did not feel he was doing himself justice.

Nicholas Kenyon

Concerts

Burnished keyboard warmth

David Mason
Wigmore Hall

A piano recital in which the Wigmore Steinway is firmly relegated to the back of the stage for the evening promises to be interesting: it was especially fascinating to hear a nineteenth-century instrument by Robert Wornum in this hall, for Wornum's father sold music and string instruments just a couple of doors down Wigmore Street, and Robert Wornum was one of the first makers to corner the domestic market for uprights, advertising himself as an "Upright and Horizontal Pianoforte Maker".

This example of his grand pianos had a grainy, polished timbre, with a slightly muffled tone which was admirably suited both to the impressionistic haze of the chromatic finale in Weber's Second Piano Sonata and to the almost operatic, overblown drama of its powerfully sustained opening movement.

Admittedly, Beethoven was embarking on Op 101 at exactly the time Weber wrote this sonata, but judged on its own terms the piece is a considerable success. David Mason played with verve, and drew warm, burnished colours from his instrument; he lacked incisiveness only in the flamboyant Minuet (which Tchaikovsky was moved to orchestrate).

He was considerably taxed by the relentless technical demands of the sonata, and also by the more decorative filigree of Hummel's rondo "*La Galante*", and there was a certain splashiness of attack which removed some of the precisely controlled effects offered by the piano.

He sounded more at ease in the first half, tackling C.P.E. Bach, Haydn and Mozart on the more familiar timbre of a Stein piano – or rather a modern copy by Hubbard, which sounded a little jangly in the middle register but had a characteristic cleanness of tone-colour, and a natural balance between the ranges.

Mason was able to hit the *sforzandos* of the Mozart B minor Adagio with real weight (something that would sound absurd on a Steinway) and was able to rattle through the finale of the D major Sonata at breakneck speed without sacrificing clarity. The Bach sonata was crisp, splendidly free, in the rhythms – but, as became increasingly evident through the concert, a little more poise amongst all the panache would not have come amiss.

Nicholas Kenyon

LPO/Tennstedt
Festival Hall

There was more than one change of concerto before Tuesday night's concert by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, and the event brought a change of soloist as well. Anne-Sophie Mutter fell a victim of influenza and her place was taken by Boris Belkin, who came from Belgium at a day's notice and will again play Bruch's G minor Violin Concerto when the same programme is repeated tonight.

On this occasion, the pressure of circumstances affected him, if anything, for the better, and a possibly over-familiar work benefited from an eloquent and passionately sustained account of the solo part. It was put into context by Klaus Tennstedt with an unusually weighty orchestral contribution, indeed stormily romantic in its force of expressive character.

As a result the concerto gained in stature, and became less of a decorative diversion, as much through the soloist's long-spun line in the slow movement as in the full-bodied spirit of the finale. The conductor induced a touch of overblown sentiment at times, and the violinist indulged some occasionally splashy passage-work, but it was decidedly a performance to enjoy.

It was framed by Beethoven at his most *heroic*, in a splendidly tense overture to *Egmont* beforehand, where the restraint of the opening made the triumphant ending the more exciting, and by a strong and compelling account of the "Eroica" Symphony after the interval. With Mr Tennstedt formally becoming the LPO's principal conductor in September, the players have evidently welcomed his challenge.

He made much of the six horns strung out in a row at the back for purposes of emphasis, as he did of the triple woodwind, though cutting back the number of players to a part for better balance in several crucial places. The symphony was by turns impetuous, intensely tragic, cheerfully vivacious and exuberant, the "Prometheus" theme in the finale acquiring a proud confidence as well as aspiration to reflect the spirit the performance generated.

Noël Goodwin

● Ronald Harwood's play *The Dresser* is to be filmed, produced and directed by Peter Yates. The cast includes Albert Finney and Tom Courtenay as well as Edward Fox, Eileen Atkins, Zena Walker and Michael Gough.

SPECTRUM

A Yank at Oxford Circus

MODERN TIMES

A sideways look at the British way of life

Last Sunday, Bob Fromer took one look at the soggy baseball pitch in Regent's Park and turned sadly away. A game of softball (same as baseball with a softer ball pitched under-arm) was out of the question. He and his fellow-players had been looking forward to playing and clobbering the Hyde Park softball team, an older and more estabished group to which they usually lose.

Bob Fromer is an American freelance audio-visual producer who now lives in Kington, Herefordshire. From April to August, when half of London is pouring into the Welsh Borders at the weekends, *Bob is often driving about 150 miles in the opposite direction to play* softball with his fellow-Americans in Regent's Park. He first played there in 1972, and by the late 1970s as many as 50 people would turn up to play on Sundays, on the three pitches appropriately situated behind the residence of the American Ambassador.

Numbers have since fallen, but the players still congregate after an afternoon's softball in Maxwell's Cafe in Hampstead. Here they serve a *classic line in hamburgers, which can be washed down with* every major brand of American beer. It is an architecturally haphazard place, because every time the management gets enough cash it bursts through another adjoining wall, and installs a few more tables. This gives the restaurant an atmosphere of easy-going, slap-*happy success that appeals to its mainly American clientele. And, in* a notice over the till, the staff are reminded that "a soda customer today may be a steak customer tomorrow."

The number of Americans in London has been reduced by the economic recession, but there are still a lot of them here. There's the *businessman, built like a chest of drawers with blow-dried hair,* snappy suit and an enormous college ring; the professional woman, slim and elegant, who runs in the morning and keeps her wheat-germ in her purse, the way Jane Fonda says we should; them there's the student, in jeans and running shoes with his teeth still behind scaffolding, *because his parents* know how *important* it is to have a good set of choppers and a sincere smile in professiional life.

Most of them are birds of passage, here for only a year or so before returning to what they always call The States; but *from their ranks* are drawn those who decide to stay. This may be because they have got themselves into a meaningful relationship, or perhaps an optimum work situation, or perhaps even a positive environment for a balanced work/play interface. Whatever the reason, here they are, part of the band of American expatriates among whom there have been some very *impressive* names: James McNeill Whistler did for London what Van Gogh did for sunflowers, Harry Gordon Selfridge brought us our first department store, Nancy Astor blazed the trail for women in Parliament, and was frequently at loggerheads with Winston Churchill, who was brought to us in no small measure by Jennie Jerome . . .

Organizations such as the Democrats Abroad and the Republicans Abroad keep them in touch with the US political scene, and both these groups are campaining hotly for a Congressman to represent their interests. Since many Americans resident in England still pay US taxes, they feel they have a right to representation (a right for which, ironically enough, their ancestors dumped a lot of tea into Boston Harbour *and subsequently sent us packing just over 200* years ago). They are very aware of America's geographical and political isolation, and as inhabitants of Europe, they have a lot to say on the inflammatory topic of cruise missiles.

Because they speak the language, even if it's not quite the Queen's English, London's Americans do not have to rely on each other for company and support in the way that non-English speaking foreign communities do. Though they play softball together, and have been known to retreat into the *New York Times* or even McDonald's for a taste of home, they like to surround themselves with English people, and they have a natural talent for highlighting the local colour. *In the presence of an American*, a Brit's Britishness is thrown into relief. The occasion is given an international touch, and both parties can indulge in amusing speculations on the nature of America and Europe, à la Henry James. Once into this sort of conversation, it will not be long before the subject of Yankee commercialism crops up. This is America's original sin, and they talk about it the way we talk about the class system – *deploring its injustices, and admitting that it* seems too ingrown to uproot. One of the results of this of this commercialism is that you are expected to devote every moment of your waking day to furthering your career, just to keep up with your friends and colleagues with whom you discuss the appalling pressures of competition. There is rarely time in America to do the things they rave about in London, like taking a walk in the park or spending an *evening* at the theatre.

There was a time, not so long ago, when the British got very worked up over the Brain Drain. Every doctor and engineer trained in Britain seemed to be hotfooting it to the United States, where all the money, the technology and the opportunities were. The long-standing trickle of Americans *into England* was *never so dramatic*, but it is nice to know they're here, enjoying an old European culture in a city that has built up its own comfortable patina over hundreds of years.

They've got the knowhow, but we've still got the *savoir-faire*.

Text and interviews by Artemis Cooper



Mike Abrahams

SALAD FREAK

Andrea Tana
Los Angeles, California
Painter and print-maker

"Everything David Hockney went to L.A. for, I came to London to get away from. People say 'Don't you miss the sunshine?' – but constant *sunshine is boring*, and I love to watch the seasons change. I came over here seven years ago and I love it. I like the neighbourhoods and the little shops. Culturally, London is the capital of a small country and a large empire. It's at the centre of everything, you can be in touch with *it all and still remain quiet* and private. I paint at home but I do my print-making in Wapping, where there's some very exciting work going on, although I feel the British art scene is stuck. It's too academic and clubby, it's a real struggle for young British artists, and there's so *much less funding for them* here than in say Germany or Japan. In L.A. art and architecture are designed *to* be seen from a car at 45 mph., because it's a car culture and people don't move unless they're in cars. Here you look up at buildings, or peer at paintings in gallery windows as *you* walk along, and you can stop and enjoy them."

SOUL FOOD

Charles Augins
Washington DC
Dancer and Teacher.

"I love going back to Washington, but after a bit I think, I want to go home. My home is where my work is. My big break was in London, *when I staged and directed Babbling Brown Sugar*, and things started to happen for me in England. In New York I would have been in a queue of hundred young black choreographers, but when I came here I was the only one. But London is very tough for black dancers – I can only *think of five now working in major* West End shows. Black people here seem less aware of their roots than they are in the States because they came to England by choice, wanting to assimilate themselves. American blacks were brought there by force, so they clung to their traditions and *family structures. There is a danger* of getting too laid back – it's so polite, and no one likes to raise their voice. Some things I don't mind picking up – my mother says I sound more English than the Queen, because I use words like 'cheers', and 'ta', and 'naf'. But if I thought I was losing *my* get *up* and go, that's the day I'd leave."

PIZZA AL GUSTO

Paul Gambaccini
New York, New York.
BBC disc jockey

"I could have carried on being a *radio executive in the States* – I also could have cracked up. I hated being told the sort of music I had to play, and the sort of safe, "controversial" guests to get on the talk shows who could be guaranteed to get the listeners phoning in, but wouldn't say anything very profound. *Working for the BBC I get to do* what I want. I like living in London – it satisfies all my passions: good *theatre*, good Italian food, and a softball team in summer. The music and entertainment business is all within walking distance, and there's a clubby feel in the way people run *into each other all the time*. The role of the DJ is more social here, too. I discovered this on one of our Fun *Days Out*, when Tony Blackburn and I were bouncing down a racetrack on rubber balls. It was agony, but I looked up and saw all these people cheering – and I thought there must be more *to this* than I realized, if one can get this sort of crowd reaction just by bouncing along on a rubber ball."

HOMINY GRITS

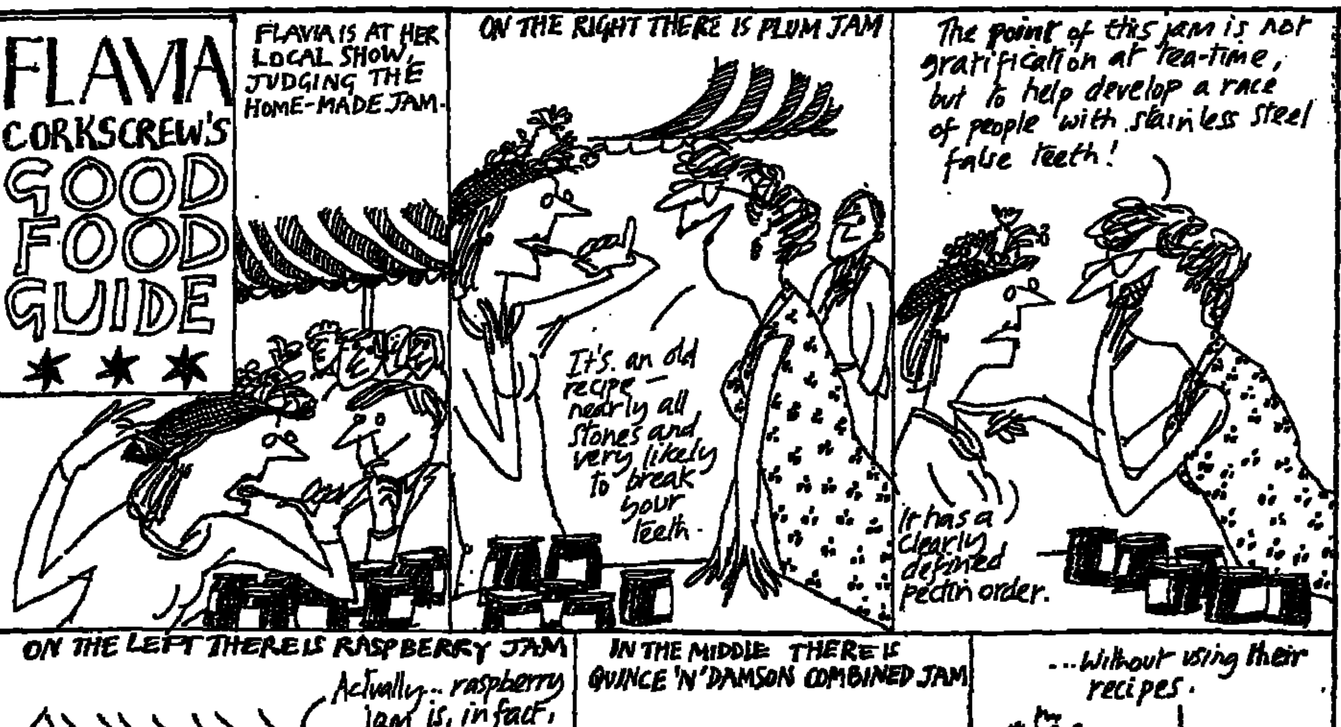
Alice Faye Eichelberger
Waco, Texas.
Psychologist and physiotherapist.

"I was a psychologist in Texas, and I came to London on a scholarship to train as a physiotherapist, with seven suitcases and *two small boys. I love the parks* and the changing seasons and being able to walk everywhere, but it was hard at first – I remember sitting on the steps of London University and crying, because I had just sat through two hours of lecture with a posh professor, and I hadn't understood a word *he said. I work* now with emotionally disturbed children, and they try to teach me how to say things like 'buy' and 'Tuesday' properly. London's my home now, and my kids love *it*. I could not live in the houses and wear the clothes that I have here in Texas. *Material* things are so important there that the children would suffer if I sent them to school in anything but Lacoste T shirts and Levi jeans. Southerners are like the English in that they are very hospitable and out-going on the surface, and private inside. English men are so courtly. They woo you with flowers and cards."

STEAK & BEANS

William Beaver
Grand Junction, Colorado.
Executive, J Walter Thompson

"London is a very exciting place visually – it's a treat to see so many parks and buildings so well taken care of. It's the tattiness round *the edges that bothers me, because it* is unnecessary. For example, the council will renovate Victorian houses with great care and expense, and yet the lawns outside them aren't mown or swept. When you ask why you're told it's the council's job. I've been in England ten years now, and my wife is British. *I* don't feel like a stranger, although in my work in corporate communications I find being American particularly useful. I can leap class barriers. I once thought I'd move back to the States. I was barely off the plane, and the first words I heard were "move your f.....' bag, mack". There's a general civility here that I find so important – though that too can go to extremes. I saw a lady on the tube poke a man in the eye with her umbrella, and his immediate *reaction* was "ooh – I'm *frightfully* sorry"."







Cuckoos in sheep's clothing

MOREOVER . . . Miles Kington

My mailbag has been flooded *with letters about* the authenticity or otherwise of birds which have featured in BBC films and world history generally. I am printing a few of the more trustworthy; many, I am afraid, look like fakes to me.

From Chestnut Donnelly

Sir, I was *interested* to *read* that the noted German war historian Hugh Trevor-Roper had been tracked down to Cambridge where he had adopted the new alias of Lord Dacre – a somewhat clumsy sobriquet for one who used to be so sharp. Now, I fear, his faculties are failing and he no longer seems able to distinguish between the genuine and the manufactered.

I myself have no doubts that the Hitler diaries are fake. In one of the extracts I have seen, Hitler *writes*: "*Spring*, 1943, and I see in the London *Times* that they are again heralding the arrival of the first cuckoo. My God, these English live in a dream world."

It so happens that I was, at the time, ornithological adviser *to The Times* letter editor, and I well remember that we were forbidden to print letters during the War about the arrival of the cuckoo on the grounds that this might give away valuable knowledge about the annual climate to the Germans.

I remain

From David Irving.

Sir, I became convinced that the Hitler diaries were genuine when I read the following passage: "Spring 1943: The weather is getting better and already the first Wasserman's ptarmigan has arrived on its *ling migratory trek from the* desolate marshlands of Turkey. A good sign!"

This particular bird was only identified by Klaus Wasserman in 1978 and has only, I believe, been mentioned in one small survey in New England Bird Studies Vol XXIII. This publication is not on sale in Europe. Therefore any East German forgery factory could not *have* known about it!

I have just realized that *Hitler could not have known* either. I am convinced these diaries are fake.

Yours faithfully

PS Not *the* David Irving, of course.

From Sinclair Roentgen

Sir, I work in the BBC department at Bristol which dubs noises on to otherwise uninteresting films and I would like to draw to your attention an anachronism which takes place in real life. The starling, as you know, is a famous mimic and *will* imitate anything around him. But how do we explain the fact that starlings are still to be heard imitating steam engines when there has not been a main *line steam engine near Bristol for fifteen years?*

yours fretfully

From Mrs Elsie Pentland-Glory

Sir, I would have thought the answer to the previous letter was quite obvious. When parents read stories to their children, they find it very hard to imitate train noises of the modern kind – diesel trains are hard enough, but electric ones are impossible. Therefore they go on doing steam noises. These starlings, sir, are *imitating* parents imitating steam trains.

yours smugly

From Henry the Talking Avocet

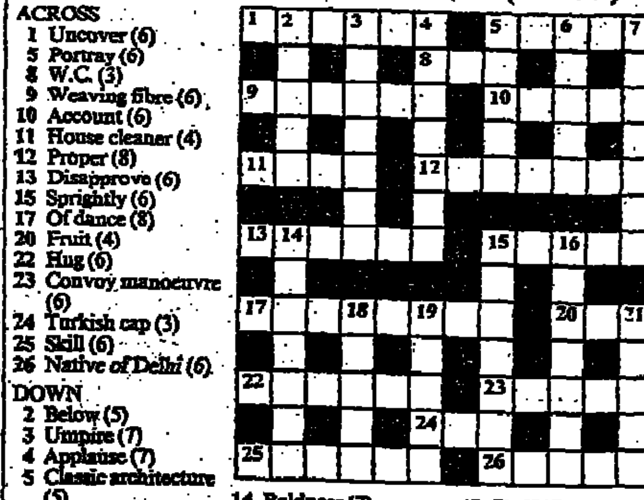
Sir, I refer to a recent piece by whoever writes your editorials, in which the phrase occurs: "as likely as a bird doing a musical *hall act*".

I have been touring the music halls and clubs of this country since *1948*, to enormous applause ("The funniest act seen in Colchester for many a month" – Essex Bird Studies Vol XXIII). I believe I am the first bird in the world to perform with a human dummy on my knee, which is harder than it sounds because, as you know, avocets have no knees. On my first appearance in Bradford I was near despair *because* the dummy kept falling to the ground. But it had the audience in stitches and I have kept it in the act ever since.

I have not read the Hitler diaries, but I believe Lord Dacre once came up on stage to assist me with my popular "Flying Houdini" routine, in which I get out of ten rubber bands in mid-air. He was very *helpful* but somewhat *mal*-adroit.

yours aye

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 53)



ACROSS
1 Uncover (6)
5 Portray (6)
8 W.C. (3)
9 Weaving fibre (6)
10 Account (6)
11 House cleaner (4)
12 Proper (8)
13 Disapprove (6)
15 Sprightly (6)
17 Of dance (8)
20 Fruit (4)
22 Hug (6)
23 Convoy manoeuvre (6)
24 Turkish cap (3)
25 Skill (6)
26 Native of *Delhi* (6)

DOWN
2 Below (5)
3 Umpire (7)
4 Applause (7)
5 Classic architecture (5)
6 Lecture (5)
7 Lap (7)
14 Boldness (7)
15 Bath swirler (7)
16 Not called (7)
18 Shelf (5)
19 Burglary (5)
21 *Manila* (5)

SOLUTION TO No 52
ACROSS: 1 Faster 4 Pitman 7 Cede 8 Normally 9 Escapism 12 Own 15 *Trivet* 16 *Stance* 17 *DOE* 19 Teletext 24 *Regattas* 25 Fool 26 Rental 27 Yeasty
DOWN: 1 Fact 2 Sideswipe 3 Run up 4 Paris 5 Toad 6 Allow 10 Alert 11 *Motet* 12 Obnoxious 13 Ne'er 14 Stud 18 Obese 20 Extol 21 Essay 22 Wart 23 Ploy

هكذا من الأصل

BOOKS

Period rich in disorder

The Squandered Peace
By John Vaizey
(Hodder & Stoughton, £14.95)

In the second news section of the *New York Times* every Sunday there is a valuable feature called "Follow-up of the news" in which interesting stories that have leaked away unconcluded in previous issues are continued and brought up to date. Independently of its other uses John Vaizey's *The Squandered Peace* can serve, on its much larger scale, a comparable purpose for all those who feel they may have missed something on the turbulent world scene during the post-war years.

A history of world politics from 1945 to 1975 is bound to be a bit of a jumble, as events that are important in more than one segment of the whole drama come round again like horses on a roundabout: the U2 affair, for example, or the Yom Kippur war. John Vaizey has not let this and other inevitable departures from strictly linear narrative worry him unduly. The whole operation, indeed, is conducted with a Wellingtonian combination of crispness and resolution. The style is the plain, categorical English of someone who knows what he thinks and is not ashamed of it, delightfully unpolluted by evasive leaderese or the qualifying dilutions of self-concious "scholarship".

Spades are ringingly identified as such. The UN not only serves as a handy diplomatic meeting-place, it provides "well-paid jobs for seemingly numberless Scandinavians and, subsequently, Indians". "The war was fought far too strenuously by the British both materially and economically". British operations at Suez were of "quite extraordinary military inefficiency". President Kennedy's "lust for a laurel wreath led him into thoughtless pugnacity". The lack of defensive upholstery from John Vaizey's prose is reminiscent of Bertrand Russell's, even if delivered from the other end of the ideological pitch. "Mossadeq's moves", he writes, "were originally fanned by the Americans who thought they saw a chance for new profitable deals for their own oil companies, but when they saw the reality of Mossadeq they changed their tune and arranged for him to be overthrown and for the Shah to be reinstated."

Stalin is, of course, the Satan of John Vaizey's epic, but the other villains are an interesting group: Eden, collapsing into tantrums and hysteria, Dulles, putting his foot into it every where, Galbraith, the emblematic leftie travelling first class. Among heroes are Truman, for doing what he could to counteract the anti-British and pro-Russian follies of the dying Roosevelt, Marshall, for engineering the amazing recovery of western Europe immediately after the war (while we struggled along in "bureaucratically imposed austerity"), MacArthur, for the brilliance of the Inchon landing. Sympathy is shown to Lyndon Johnson for deflection by Vietnam from his large vision of domestic reform, and to Stevenson and Gaitskell for coming in second to lesser men.

The story divides into an opening half-decade of post-war improvisation and position-taking that has proved notably solid; the decade of the 1950s with great new triumphs for capitalism in the West, the emergence of West Germany and Red China and decolonization, successful against the West, crushed in the Communist world; the 1960s ending in the U.S. catastrophe in Vietnam, Castro and other disorders in Latin America; a final half-decade of OPEC challenge and increasing economic trouble for the West.

The Squandered Peace is a narrative and a highly detailed one. John Vaizey shows brilliant powers of condensation as in his accounts of Algeria, the Congo troubles, and the final melodrama of Nixon's presidency. But it is more than a narrative: the unwieldy mass of material is perspicuously ordered and, no less valuable, reflectively commented on. Some of this comment is on issues of limited scope. Here John Vaizey is guided by fine old British impulses from whose expression he is no way inhibited by modish timidity.

The Americans have a lot of grand ideas, which are not all talk, but at a pinch get suppressed by crude economic self-interest. The impenetrably chilly French did some silly things with their empire, but more parochially they kept their heads down to very great advantage. Delusions of imperial grandeur have conspired with a boy scout ethic to turn us into the Sick Man of Europe. By remaining seated until the plane came to a complete halt we have succeeded in missing the connexion. This sturdy set of attitudes proves to be a highly serviceable instrument of interpretation.

More generally, two larger themes wind through the book. The first is the failure to secure a settlement in Europe with the Russians that would be more peacefully inclined than the current nose-to-nose confrontation at the Berlin Wall, the state of affairs John Vaizey seems mainly to have in mind in talking of the peace as squandered. That would have involved a neutral, unified Germany. He recognises the danger of Finlandization: a neutral Germany could turn out to be Russia's Belgium. But he is less concerned with the fear felt by everyone in this part of the world, west European or Russian, especially if they are over 40, of a reunited Germany.

The other is the failure of the West to challenge the Communists, to do more than react to them defensively with varying degrees of success. In this, I think, he is inclined to underrate our defensive successes. The Russians have no trustworthy allies to speak of in the Third World; we have no really dangerous enemies there, we can let them stew in the juice of their own rhetoric. Furthermore there is a contradiction between the liberal constitutionalism and economic freedom whose widespread rejection he finds depressing, and the idea of more or less forcible "propagation" he says should have been undertaken. The freedom of the free world is something others must be left free to refuse.

Anthony Quinton



She may look as romantic as a Victorian painting, but she is a real fisher-girl baiting lines at Runswick Bay, near Whitby, c 1880, from A Hundred Years Ago by Colin Ford and Brian Harrison (Allen Lane, £25).

Goss for literati

The Lyttelton Hart-Davis Letters
Correspondence of George Lyttelton and Rupert Hart-Davis Volume Five
(John Murray, £12.50)

My dear George,

How many million words have we by now exchanged? Little did we imagine in 1926, when you started the first English course at Eton, and I fell under the spell of your infectious enthusiasm for literature, that our letters would end up being published in volumes that seem to stretch out to crack of doom.

I am told that the attraction for the new generation is the slightly old-fashioned mixture of bookish anecdote, gossip, and literary allusion. And it is true that neither of us is particularly in love with the modern world. Gosh, how I feel like Housman's Terence: "I, a stranger and afraid In a world I never made."

But re-reading these letters, I am struck by the fun we had out of 1960, as well as the urbanities of literary correspondence, and the anfractuosities of our private lives. You cannot take *Lady Chatterley* uncut, and I am alarmed at being called as a defence witness at her trial. We read some good books, didn't we, though I regret to have to tell you that I still have not got round to reading *How Green*. We ate some good meals, and enjoyed some gentle gossip about everybody from John Sparrow to Bernard Levin.

I do seem to go on a bit about my monstrous labours with the proofs of Oscar Wilde's *Letters*; and you, rather touchingly, need to be constantly reassured that you are not being an epistolary bore. We give posterity our views on everything from Jonathan Cape to *Martin Chuzzlewit*. Bully for posterity, as one of the young men said the other day. But I sometimes think that they must lead jejune lives these days to find so much nourishment in our private letters, when they could be writing their own letters, reading their own books, and leading their own lives. I dare say that you and I are as unfashionable as dinosaurs or Dr Johnson. But I don't mind; well not about the latter, anyway. And now, what do you think about H.K.M. . . .

Philip Howard

The watch that never ends

Siegfried Sassoon Diaries 1915-1918
Edited by Rupert Hart-Davis
(Faber, £10.50)

The War Poems of Siegfried Sassoon
Edited by Rupert Hart-Davis
(Faber, £5.25)

Open these *Diaries* and step smartly into hell. 30 June 1916, Somme, 6pm. "Pleasant trenches; mustard, charlock and white weeds growing across the trenches. Another dead man lying on the firing-step. News of M.C. before lunch. Battle begins tomorrow. Gibson's face in the first grey of dawn when he found me alone at wire-cutting. Jaunty, fag-smoking demeanour under fire." Then Sassoon's own footnote, like a little white cross among a million others: "Lance-Corporal Gibson – a lad of nineteen from Whitehaven in Cumberland. Quite fearless. Killed on July 16."

Where does one begin a commentary on countless passages like this? Or does one just fall silent? Well – try to forget Gibson. Forget the other dead man of the firing-step. Forget the laconic mention of Sassoon's Military Cross. Forget even the eye that is capable of noticing charlock flowering in the Underworld. Notice only one word – "pleasant". *Pleasant trenches.*

What is the tone of that? Among all the poets of the First World War – young Charles Sorley, Brooke, Nichols, Thomas, Graves, that Olympian tower of pity, Owen – it is the voice of Siegfried Sassoon that sounds the most bitterly, the most savagely to us across the years.

He's a cheery old card", grunted Harry to Jack
As they slogged up to Arras with rifle and pack.
But he did for them both by his plan of attack.

(The General)

Yet the voice belongs to a tall, reclusive, Foxhunting Man, who often seemed so remote from his peers, and from his troops; "the cheery, reckless sportsman – out for a dip at the Bosches" (his own ironic description); the "Mad Jack" of the trenches, who read Hardy and Tolstoy between engagements, and got up early to ride behind the Lines or make nature-notes. How did such a voice emerge from such a man?

This is the central drama of these *Diaries 1915-1918*, which read in conjunction with the re-issued *War Poems* (133 of them, 14 previously unpublished, nearly all now datable to a specific month of the War, if not an actual day) reveal a major writer being slowly battered into the full, terrible consciousness of what war means, and will always mean. "Those garden-dawns seem a very long way off now. And nothing before me but red dawns flaring over Ypres and Bapaume. And people still say the War is 'splendid', damn their eyes."

They overlap with Sassoon's *Memoirs of an Infantry Officer* (1930), and the openly autobiographical *Siegfried's Journey* (1945), and show with what astonishing faithfulness he constructed these finished literary works of restrospective, from the immediate, raw daily entries. (Compare for example the long entry of 25 May 1916 describing the death of Mick O'Brien in the mine crater, with "The Raid" chapter in the *Memoirs*.)

Above all they show how Sassoon's intolerable state of mind built up to his formal anti-war Protest of June 1917 – "I am making this statement as an act of wilful defiance of military authority . . ." which was read out in the House of Commons, and lead the Army in its wisdom to second him to a shellshock hospital at Craiglockhart, *Edinburgh. (The following year he returned to the Somme, and was wounded in the head; his second wound.)*

This is the second volume of Sassoon's *Diaries* to be published (the first covers 1920-1922), but by far the most powerful so far. As spiritual autobiography, and as a war record, they have stunning tragic force, and lead one to reflect again and again on the madness of all-out military conflict, and always there is that voice, gathering its authority, its irony, its intense compassion. At Craiglockhart he wrote of his fellow soldiers in the Royal Welch Fusiliers, left behind in France:

Out of the gloom they gather about my bed.
They whisper to my heart: their thoughts are mine.
"Why are you here with all your watches ended?
From Ypres to Frise we sought you in the Line."

But Sassoon's watches never ended; can never end.

Richard Holmes

Science Fiction

Towards Apocalypse

Graffiti
By Peter Van Greenaway
(Gollancz, £6.95)

The fog is pulverized people. For the Bombs have fallen on Britain (wasn't it something to do with Poland?). The survivors are battling through that smudging mist, to lay enraged siege to where the Establishment has established itself below ground, in V.I.P. splendour that it prepared for years before. The hero-narrator, Alexander Selkirk, travels across country writing his experiences on whatever brickwork has managed to remain upright – the writing on the walls.

Mr Van Greenaway's rip-toothed savagery runs not just on a Greenham tract, but savages all the attitudes that have slouched to Apocalypse along Coronation and Downing Streets – both aspects of manipulated illusion. It is terrifyingly persuasive and its mix of adventure and nightmare is formidable: Buchan raised to the power of Kafka.

The *Caligari*-like ending is a mistake, for it lets the reader off a hook sharpened by anger to draw much blood. But, as a whole, it is a mind-stormer of a narrative that makes you read headlines afresh. And forces you to realize that the fog starts here.

A Secret History Of Time To Come by Robie Macauley (*Corgi, £1.95*). Another future shocker, this one set in an America now given over to a wild Nature, through which Kincaid rides like a parody-pioneer looking for a new frontier unattainable because mankind is once more setting limits on the future. Within its context, almost lyrical.

The Compass Rose, by Ursula Le Guin (*Gollancz, £7.95*). Pantheism seeps into all these stories, waterlogging some, but juicing others with fresh insights. A send-up of "Star Trek" raises chuckles, but the smile freezes over with "The New Atlantis" as totalitarianism refrigerates free will. I still prefer her longer, more developed pieces, though.

The Proud Robot, by Henry Kuttner (*Hamlyn, £1.50*). A great SF master at play. The adventures of his loony scientist, Galloway Gallegher, thinker, drinker and all-round stinker. Good fun from a writer who died too young.

Far From Home, by Walter Tevis (*Gollancz, £6.95*). An eponymous novella and some shorter stories from the author who wrote "The Man Who Fell To Earth": still a sense of displacement, of a loss to be endured. The poetic imprints of a fine writer's trail.

The Unreasoning Mask, by Philip José Farmer (*Granada, £1.95*). Beware the Bolg! Great, slam-bang encounter with the god of a planet that brings about our hero's reformation as well as taking him into weird adventures. Mr Farmer's stapling of the physical to the mythic is quite extraordinary in SF terms.

Sunrise On Mercury, by Robert Silverberg (*Gollancz, £7.95*). Mother Hubbard was, in fact, an experimenter to bring on the clones . . . Quirky, very, very readable compilation by one of the genre's superior entertainers.

Tom Hutchinson

The fall of a dynasty

The Last Prince of Wales
By David Stephenson
(Barracuda Books, £7.50)

After 700 years failure still clings to the Prince of Wales, muffling the tragedy. One Nationalist even refused to attend the anniversary ceremony last December on the grounds that a head of state who had contrived to get himself mugged was not worth his attention.

Llywelyn was the first and the last Welsh Prince of Wales to be recognized by the English Crown. He had everything, and then lost it in two wars, in the first of which, in 1277, his power shrank to the rump of his ancestral lands. In the second, five years later, he lost his life.

It is the second war which underlined the failure for historians. The accepted version has been that he did not even start it, being dragged into it like a sleep-walker by his brother David, that master of the triple-cross. He was killed mysteriously, not at the head of his troops but in a dusk encounter with a small party of Englishmen.

The importance of this book is its examination of the five years between the wars. Dr Stephenson shows that the Prince of tradition, the broken figure brooding in the mountains, was in reality his old ruthless self, intriguing against his enemies, punishing those whom he could get his hands on.

The last war, he maintains, was to the Prince's own master plan.

And when it was over there was a feeling among the bards that there had been an end of things. A dynasty that had had its origins in Roman provincial administration had fallen.

Dr Stephenson's narrative is an excellent condensation of what happened. The one niggling feature is the price: £7.95 is a bit steep for 78 pages of text.

But his achievement has been to restore the tragedy. The great gambler of Welsh history made his last throw at Cilmeri, and the stone which records his death has inscriptions in the two languages, the Welsh version being longer by one word. It is in memory of Llywelyn, LAST Prince of Wales.

Byron Rogers

Fiction

Odd consequences and cultural baggage

Jumping the Queue
By Mary Wesley
(Macmillan, £7.95)

The Poliports, Tom and Matilda, have got it all worked out. Fit and fiftyish now, they know they won't always be. So they make a decision: when hardening arteries become a bore, they will preempt the Great Reaper by doing away with themselves in the manner in which they have conducted their lives – painlessly, tidily and together. Then Tom spoils everything by dropping dead. Matilda is heartbroken but also reproachful. She is far from finished, in fact just settling nicely into her prime. But life without Tom is bloody; besides, the cat and dog are both dead. Only Gus the gander and her rakish, rarely present son Claud provide Matilda with any incentive to carry on. It isn't enough, so she puts her affairs in order, makes up a picnic, and heads for her favourite beach.

Which is where we find her at the beginning of *Jumping the Queue*. Needless to say, her attempt to find a watery grave is frustrated, first by a gang of teenagers and then by the presence of a young man with intentions similar to her own. His face rings a bell. Like everyone else, Matilda has been reading the newspaper stories about Hugh Warner, The Wykehamist Who Killed His Mother.

She takes an instant shine to the fugitive, and invites him back to her cottage, ostensibly to plan his future. But Hugh's curiosity forces her to examine her own past, with increasingly bizarre consequencies. And a trip up to Town to meet old friends confirms that nothing in Matilda's life with Tom was quite what it seemed to be. Exactly the same can be said of Miss Wesley's first excursion into adult fiction. It is a virtuoso performance of guileful plotting, deft characterization and malicious wit. How sad that its extraordinary entertainment value will probably disqualify *Jumping the Queue* from winning any of the major literary prizes.

I write this after reading two other books which, unlike Miss Wesley's, were *shortlisted* for the BBC Bookshelf/Arrow First Novel Competition. Georgina Lewis's The Winter Tree *(Gollancz, £8.95)*, the eventual runner-up in the competition, is the better of the pair. It's quite an engaging account of how a tightly-knit Cornish family is affected by the arrival of their orphan cousin. Hester is a strange child who becomes even stranger as the years go by. Since this is romantic fiction, most of the other characters are stereotypes. Not a great deal happens, and the ending is *disappointingly* predictable. The book is overwritten, too, and a kinder editor would surely have weeded out some of the clumsy symbolism.

But Miss Lewis's purple prose reads easily, which is more than can be said of the breathless little sentences in Julia Leslie's **Perahera** *(Gollancz, £8.95)*. This Girl's Own Paper Ripping Yarn of skullduggery in Sri Lanka tells of how a young English girl solves the mystery of her friend's drowning, exposes an *international drug-smuggling* ring, and prevents the overthrow of the Bandaranaike government. In less than two hundred pages. Unfortunately, despite all the action, things don't happen quickly enough to prevent the eye focusing on gems like the following: "Now, through her own stupidity, she was hurtling through the Yala at the mercy of a man who filled her with dread." Or, even better: "She ran her fingers through her hair in desperation. The smell of fish made it hard to think."

After this, the stench of venality which rises from every page of Elia Kazan's new book smells almost sweet. Although a novel in its own right, **The Anatolian** *(Hodder & Stoughton, £7.95)* is a continuation of the story of Stavros Topouzoglou, the hero of Mr Kazan's earlier *America America*. The year is now 1909, *the place still* New York, and the ingratitude of his family, coupled with his failure to rise fast enough in the oriental rug business, drives Stavros into the arms of Althea Perry, a Vassar girl suffering from a serious case of *nostalgie de la boue*. Althea is pretty poisonous, but then so is everyone else in the book, and the way they treat each other makes *The Carpetbaggers* read like a Victorian guide to social etiquette. This is a compelling rather than an edifying tale, told with brutal directness and the assurance of a born story-teller.

John Nicholson

Duluth
By Gore Vidal
(Heinemann, £7.95)

Edna Herridge, who died on page 8, has just finished shooting (on page 168) a wedding scene for a TV soap opera for Universal in Hollywood. Removing her make-up in the trailer afterwards her eye is caught by a scene on the television from the soap *Duluth*, not to be confused with "Duluth", the one she has just been shooting. The scene disturbs her. She streaks off in her Budget rented car only to smash into the Santini moving van which is coming round the mountain. Dead again, but free now to appear in countless mini-series, soaps and features. "Wherever there is a need for a character that is warm and giving, mature and loving, there we shall find her just so long – and no longer – as mimesis rides herd in the wide empty spaces of the human heart." Geddit?

Perhaps not. At least, you might get the general drift – the blurrings of reality and fiction, the Americana and the dandy slumming ("mimesis rides herd") – but will you get the joke and, even if you do, will you have the patience? For *Duluth* is above all clumsy. Like the greenest of novices Vidal pours in the lot – whiplash prose, Firbank dialogue, flip fantasy with Douglas Adams overtones, and weird sex. Then, like the most fastidious miniaturist, he shoehorns it all into a tight little tale of urban terrorism, city hall corruption, outer space invasion, and wealthy backstabbing. It sounds like a richly-flavoured riot. It isn't.

Duluth is an extraordinarily literal novel. *The apparent* energy of the imagination is, in fact, a kind of dullness, an unwillingness to mould the inspiration into something which carries it all one step further, to some kind of aesthetic higher ground. Every so often a joke works but only by chance verbal felicity, not by pointing the way to any better fictional resolution. It seems such a waste. The feeling is that by distillation rather than accretion Vidal could do it so much better, so much more cleanly and convincingly. But perhaps conviction and cleanliness are not the point. That lies more clearly in lines like the one about Roland Barthes being a French CIA mole or in Hubert Humphrey's walk-on part. There the cultural baggage takes on an instant, ephemeral quality as if Vidal should really be a high quality cartoonist, planting familiar faces on metamorphosed bodies which are obliged to lurch forever through significant landscapes.

Bryan Appleyard

The unsold stock of *Vanity Fair's* caricatures (reviewed by Anthony Quinton in December) has returned to Britain for the first time for 50 years. It has been acquired by Clive A. Burden, antiquarian book-seller, of Rickmansworth.

Thera, by Christos G. Doumas (Thames & Hudson, £16). Handsome and authoritative recruit to the "New Aspects of Antiquity" series, edited by Colin Renfrew. The island whose eruption, 35 centuries ago, can be linked to the collapse of Minoan Crete.

THE TIMES DIARY

When in Rome...

That Kenneth Macmillan is to direct Jill Bennett in Strindberg's sadly neglected *Dance of Death* at the Royal Exchange, Manchester, this autumn, is due to a chance meeting in a Rome hotel. Macmillan, principal choreographer of the Royal Ballet, was reading the play. Bennett, whose book *Godfrey: A Special Time Remembered* is published today, enthused about it. Macmillan has wanted to direct plays for years, "and I have been saying so in the newspapers for years", but his only previous chance has been two Ionesco plays at a pub theatre in Ealing.

Just a pale green

This week's newsletter of the ecological pressure group, Green Alliance, has a front-page piece by Tom Burke, the director, on ways in which hasty "green" gloss is being applied to the grey cliches of party political manifestos. Burke notes that Roy Jenkins will soon make a major speech on the environment, adding: "What good news is to be expected from a party that has made an unequivocal commitment to put industry first remains to be seen." The writer fails to point out that he is himself SDP candidate for Brighton, Kemptown.

● *According to Vauxhall's advertisements, the Nova is "deceptively large". Since it looks quite little I suppose it must be terribly cramped inside.*

End of an epoch

Giuseppe Sinopoli, who conducts the hugely successful *Manon Lescaut* at Covent Garden, has newly abandoned composition, for the time being at least. Only two years ago his first opera *LouSalome* was well received when produced in Munich. Suites from it have since been performed in many European capitals. Now Sinopoli says he has given up composing: "Sometimes I think that music has reached the end of an epoch ... The interior logic is lost, the reason for the music is lost."

BARRY FANTONI



'Of course I've nothing to declare. I don't work here'

Save £££s!

Robin Swailes, of Polyplus Laminates, tells me the response to his new Green Piece movement to save the pound note has been overwhelming. Since my note (Diary, April 21) about his offer to encapsulate threatened oncers in durable plastic he has received £9,000 for treatment. He has resisted catching the first plane to Barbados but says enough is enough. Henceforward he offers a Save the Pound Note kit complete with petition card, a sticker and ready laminated £1 for the price of £1.99.

Jam on it

Prizes of a Tiffany trophy, $2,500 and a Carnegie Hall debut were not the biggest for saxophonist John Harle when he won the Concert Artists Guild Amcon award in New York at the weekend. Harle, a Novocastrian who used to play with the Coldstream Guards at Buckingham Palace, got his greatest thrill when he heard that his boyhood idol, Benny Goodman, had been in the audience, and now wants to play duets with *him*.

● *The GLC is advertising for two information officers required as part of its plans "for regenerating industry and employment within London." The information consultant to whom applications are to be addressed is in Brighton.*

Sinking feeling

The Inland Waterways Association's press conference today to announce National Waterways Fortnight was cancelled for lack of interest. The fortnight goes ahead, though, from May 14. Its highlight will be the transportation by canal of three bargeloads of rock salt from Cheshire to Northampton. And that's exclusive.



The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Anthony Jolliffe, is being steeped in sherry. The producers presented him with 50 dozen bottles of specially blended amontillado yesterday. In September he will receive another dozen bottles in Jerez when a cask of oloroso dedicated to England at the vintage festival of 1956 is broached for the first time. Manfully at yesterday's ceremony Sir Anthony did not cry, like the victim in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Cask of Amontillado*, "For the love of God, Montressor!", but he did pledge to remain sober for the rest of his term.

PHS

The Home Secretary replies to his critics

Prisons: no easy way out

by William Whitelaw

When I became Home Secretary in 1979 I set myself four objectives in prison policy. First, to open up the prisons to the media and so stimulate public interest and debate as the essential background to remedial action.

Second, to obtain the money necessary for a substantial programme of new prison building and for improving and maintaining existing prisons. Third, to strengthen the morale in the prison service, particularly by encouraging closer cooperation between management, governors and staff.

Finally, to encourage a more economical use of our prisons by promoting and extending non-custodial sentences and by emphasizing the value of shorter sentences in appropriate cases for non-violent offenders.

At a time of rising crime, I had no illusions about the daunting nature of the task. I also appreciated that greater public debate would certainly lead to criticisms.

Here I want to carry the debate forward by posing the basic dilemma of overcrowding. I consider it essential to do this because many of the arguments, and indeed the criticisms put forward, simply do not face up to the gravity of the problem.

Much has been achieved in the last four years. I immediately accepted the May Committee's recommendations on pay; and I have also implemented or am implementing many of the other recommendations on matters such as departmental organization, industrial relations and training. I have revived the prison building programme, which has already produced 2,000 new places in the last two years. In the next four years it will produce 3,000 more.

Capital expenditure is now almost double what it was in cash terms in 1979-80. Four new prisons are under construction and six more are at various stages of design and planning. I very much hope that we shall be able to bring some of this accommodation into use sooner by shortening the process of design and construction. I have increased and am increasing the numbers of prison officers. By 1984 there will be 18,000 compared with 15,700 in 1979, an increase of 15 per cent.

Prisons must provide places for all those whom judges and magistrates decide should be sent there. I do not believe that the criminal justice system would have the confidence of law-abiding citizens if the executive were regularly to override judicial decisions as a means of escaping from difficulties.

There is no certainty that government action, such as executive release, would have a lasting effect on the prison population since courts might adjust their sentences to the effective level they considered appropriate. And the damage to public confidence could be very serious.

So there will always be uncertainties about the future levels for which prison accommodation is needed. There are limits to the accuracy with which you can project the future from past trends. No one can predict future overcrowding. For these reasons, the best solution to overcrowding and bad conditions lies in a two-pronged approach.

On the one hand, the Government must provide more prison places through a continuous programme for new prisons and also improvement and maintenance programmes for existing prisons. One must accept, however, that renovation causes a temporary loss of accommodation while work is in progress. The most dramatic example of this at present is in the London area, where up to 400 prisoners may be held in police cells. Our building and maintenance programme, with other measures, should do much to relieve this problem by the end of this year.

I can go further. If the prison population remained at the present level we should, given the continuation of present programmes and the substantial numbers of additional staff necessary, crack the overcrowding problem within 10 years from now. Even if it rose to 30,000, we should be well on the way.

This programme will require considerable resources, but so would any other. Those who think that good prison conditions can be achieved simply by reducing the prison population must face certain facts. Essential maintenance to existing prisons, even without substantial refurbishment or redevelopment, will cost about £125m over the next five years.

The Government's programmes are a very great improvement on anything done previously this century. To remedy the effects of decades of neglect, we still face a long, hard slog. No one has expressed the need for urgent action more forcefully than did the Lord Chief Justice, speaking in the House of Lords last year: "If the prison system were to break down, then all of us – judges, Your Lordships and the rest of the population – would inevitably suffer catastrophe".

We are not suggesting luxury in the prisons. We must, however, keep up the programme of improvement until there is adequate accommodation in tolerable conditions throughout the prison system. This is the first government that has been prepared not only to say so but to take the action necessary to produce results.



Wandsworth prison, London: three to a cell, and the overspill in police cells

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Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Exit, pointing the way to the unthinkable

The arguments, legal and ethical, over the Voluntary Euthanasia Society and its activities will not end with the court case recently concluded, in which Mr Justice Woolf shed floods of darkness on the questions raised. The leading article in this newspaper dealt largely with the puzzling use of the civil law to decide a matter appropriate to the criminal courts (mind you: it is puzzling only to those who have not noticed that the Attorney-General was involved in the proceedings from start to finish, thus ensuring maximum confusion); Miss Gillian Tindall, a few days later, put the case, on this page, for the Voluntary Euthanasia Society and its wish to disseminate information that will help intending suicides to achieve their aim. Now I propose to put the case against it.

I must first draw attention to the title of the society's do-it-yourself suicide-manual; it is called *A Guide to Self-Deliverance*. This rich and striking example of Newspeak suggests that the society's leaders are by no means so sure of themselves as they would like to think, let alone as they would like *us* to think. The booklet, after all, as is admitted by the society (it is not available to non-members, or even to members under 25), gives advice to those who wish to commit suicide; it would surely be better, therefore, to call it *A Guide to Suicide* or, even more plainly and honestly, *How to Kill Yourself*. This question of nomenclature is not the most important, but it is not at all unimportant, and should be borne in mind; "Self-Deliverance" in this context is a sanitized word, a perfumed word, an advertiser's or vendor's word, and we have the right to ask why it was used.

Miss Tindall, in her article, quoted a remark made by one of the counsel in the legal proceedings, presumably counsel for the defendants: he spoke of "the sovereign, unalienable and absolute right to die". That, clearly, is the heart of the argument, and I shall return to it, but first there are some other matters to get out of the way.

Suicide is no longer a crime; it used to be the one offence on the Statute Book that was punishable only if it was unsuccessful, which was widely portrayed as absurd, but obviously the point of the criminal law was to put a barrier before those who would help others to kill themselves (the survivor of a suicide pact was sometimes prosecuted), which was anything but absurd in view of the danger that, for instance, elderly and inconvenient relatives might be steered, not altogether with their approval, in a direction from which they would not return.

At this point it must be said that the Voluntary Euthanasia Society certainly does not need me to draw to its attention the dangers of which I have given one example; it is fully cognisant of them, and has proposed practical ways to minimize them. What it cannot do, however, is to predict the consequences of legalizing, not suicide (which is already legal), but any form, however controlled and safeguarded, of helping to their deaths individuals who wish to die but are unable, say by reason of physical disability, to commit suicide unaided. (This was, of course, the central theme of Mr Brian Clark's successful play *Whose Life Is It Anyway?*).

But if there are rigid and inescapable safeguards in any such proposals, what untoward consequences can there be? In the answer to that lies one of the most terrible truths about mankind. Once we legalize assisted suicide we have altered, significantly and irrevocably, the standpoint from which we observe such matters, and once we have done that, things which were previously quite unthinkable move into an area in which it is possible to think them. And having been thought, sooner or later they, too, will be proposed. No reader of these words needs me to say precisely what I am talking about, but the Fallacy of the Altered Standpoint is the sign-manual of our bloodstained century, and I do not believe that the smallest countenance should be given to suggestions, no matter how scrupulous, sensible and reputable their advocacy, which would liberate it to any extent whatever.

All this, however, concerns the social and legal aspects of suicide, and these, though important, do not constitute the essence of the real question, which is: was Hamlet right when he said that the Almighty had fixed his canon 'gainst self-slaughter?

It should be noted first that almost all of the great religions set their face against suicide; for Roman Catholics it is a sin even to contemplate it (Dante puts the suicides in the seventh circle of Hell). Nor is it difficult to see why this should be so; all religions teach, in one way or another, that our lives are not ours but God's, and may not therefore, be thrown away. But does it make sense to argue that suicide is in any sense wrong for those who have no religious beliefs to restrain them?

Here we must tread carefully. I suppose most people have known suicides; a surprisingly large number have contemplated taking their own lives. Who are we to judge, say, those who are suffering from some incurable and agonizing disease, or who face some other insupportable misery or loss, and anticipate the inevitable by their own hand? Well, of course I do not judge them, in the sense of condemning or censuring them; but is it impossible to say that they may be mistaken in their belief that they have that "sovereign, unalienable and absolute right"?

To begin with there is the extraordinary and surely meaningful fact that *nothing* is hopeless. There is no "incurable" disease known to medicine that is without its cases of spontaneous remission, no bereavement so cruel that it can never be accepted and survived, no disgrace so total that it cannot be lived through. In every category of suicide there have been those who, with the same overwhelming justification, have stayed their hands, and not regretted it. (We have no means of knowing how many of those who have not stayed their hands have regretted it too late.) Second, there is the no less extraordinary and meaningful fact that the life instinct is the most powerful and tenacious in human kind. Consider the unending and hopeless privations, tortures, degradations, that men and women have survived, solely because of the limitless strength of the determination to stay alive – a determination which sometimes works far below a consciousness that cries out to die. Look at that most haunting image of our time, the crowd of living skeletons in the liberated concentration camps who, by all imaginable tests, should have long previously given up the fight to live, yet who insisted on staying alive for a dawn they had no reason to believe would ever come. Look at the injuries that the human body has sustained and survived, the poverty and hunger, the rejection and hatred; why, even John Merrick, the "elephant man", who could not possibly have foreseen the unique accident that saved him, did not take his own life, despite a condition among the most terrible it has ever been given to a human being to endure.

"Given"; have I begged the question, or instinctively answered it? I am one of those – and we are many today – who, without any definable set of religious beliefs, yet cannot persuade themselves that life is an accident, the universe random, and both without ultimate meaning. If life has meaning, derived from a universe that itself makes sense, then we surely have a duty to use all the life that we have, to accept, and to learn from, whatever may befall us, to ignore or reject nothing, to believe that understanding and enlightenment may come to us between the stirrup and the ground, or indeed in the very moment of death. But until that moment, I believe that we must carry the vessel of life over even the stoniest ground without deliberately spilling it, and history is full of men and women who have obeyed that command, whatever the cost. Am I not right in believing that there is only *one* suicide in the New Testament? If I am, I hardly think I need tell you his name.

Above the surf, a rumble of UDI

Tobago is the Caribbean island which Daniel Defoe is supposed to have had in mind when he wrote *Robinson Crusoe*. It is where Michael Heseltine was sunning himself when appointed Defence Secretary. It is where Norman Parkinson, the photographer, has built his cliff-top dream home and where he manufactures sausages under the name of Porkinson Bangers.

Tobago also symbolises one of the Caribbean's most intractable problems: the constitutional status of small islands with few resources, tacked on to slightly larger islands by bemused colonial powers and suffering from a sort of benign colonial neglect.

You would not think that Tobago was suffering from any serious burden. Its beaches are whiter and emptier, its waters bluer, its traffic jams fewer than its constitutional partner Trinidad, 21 miles away on the south-west horizon. The tourist industry promotes the islands as contrasts: exciting, rhythmic Trinidad, tranquil Tobago.

But Tobago perceives itself largely as a client of Trinidad rather than an equal partner. Its affairs, its development, its finances, are still effectively controlled in the Trinidad capital, Port of Spain. Until the late 1970s, you had to catch a plane or take a six-hour boat trip to Trinidad for a birth certificate or a court hearing. If Tobago had more say in its own affairs, Tobagonians tend to feel, the island would long ago have had better electricity and water supplies, better telephones, more factories and more jobs.

That suspicion of Big Brother can be found in many parts of the Caribbean. St Kitts, which becomes independent from Britain on September 19, has had much the same trouble with its sister island, Nevis. Anguilla, once part of the same group, rebelled against its status in 1967, was astonished by an invasion of London policemen, and has since reverted to direct British rule.

Antigua faces similar suspicions in nearby Barbuda; St Vincent in 1979 had to put down a brief revolt on Union Island. The Dutch are trying to move their six Caribbean islands – two groups of three, 600 miles apart – into joint independence, while trying to accommodate Aruba, which wants to be on its own.

Tobago's unease has deep historical roots. In the last century, it had its own council. The collapse of the London company which traded its sugar and effectively controlled its economy, put a stop to that, and, after years of wondering what to do, the British tacked it on to Trinidad as a ward island in 1899. It was only in 1980, after several years of agitation for self-government, that Tobago regained a House of Assembly, though with severely restricted powers over finance and policy. The situation has been complicated by the fact that since 1976 Tobago's two parliamentary seats have returned opposition candidates, and the opposition has an 8-4 majority in the House of Assembly.

Relations between the House of Assembly and the central government in Port of Spain are going through another of their periodic crises. The Assembly's chairman, Mr A. N. R. Robinson, who claims that the government has failed to set up the required funding for the Assembly, says: "We are in an extremely crucial situation. We cannot accept or tolerate what is going on."

The government is bent on forcing its own policies on Tobago, he says, and is prepared to resort to guns: he himself has had three meetings with the Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister, Mr George Chambers, without satisfaction.

The House of Assembly has already approved a resolution in favour of independence if it cannot get a satisfactory deal from Port of Spain. Some of Trinidad and Tobago's offshore oil and gas might fall within the waters of an independent Tobago; it is already the centre of the nation's tourism.

Yet independence is an option nobody really wants. The Caribbean knows well enough that its future lies in integration, not fragmentation. An independent Tobago, with only 40,000 people and 116 square miles, would have an unsettling effect on other island groups, raising the prospect of a new wave of micro-states to add to the block of independent mini-states the Caribbean has already produced.

Tobago changed hands 31 times – more than any other Caribbean island – as the British, French, Dutch, Spanish and even settlers from Latvia scrabbled for it in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the British finally winning. "It's time we knew some real security," says one Assembly member, "without any foreign neglect."

Jeremy Taylor

Ronald Butt

No, CND simply isn't gospel

When Mr Michael Heseltine drew public attention to the predominantly socialist and communist connexions of the leading figures in CND he was accused of smearing it. The principal complaint was, presumably, that by naming only left-wing figures, he implied that CND is itself a left-wing organization when it claims to be something wider. (Those who are socialist or communist out of principle can hardly regard the labels as insulting). CND could, therefore, quickly earn an apology by producing lists of Conservative and Social Democrats in their upper ranks.

Alternatively, the complaint could relate more to the well-meaning rank-and-file members of CND who, though they may predominantly read *The Guardian* and would never dream of voting Conservative, none the less regard themselves as without formal political affiliation. They may feel particularly offended by the suggestion that CND is in practice helpful to the Soviet Union when all they consciously want is to diminish the risk of nuclear war.

Yet if a politician, or anyone else, thinks in good faith that such is the practical effect of CND, he has the right to say so, and its sympathizers should listen to his case. The charge that the Government is smearing CND is easily refuted. But what of the organization's latest and gravest embarrassment?

Outrage has been caused among CND sympathisers by Cardinal Hume's daring to raise the question of a possible conflict between Monsignor Bruce Kent's obligations as a priest and his function as a leader of CND. The Cardinal is accused of capitulating to political pressure. Since he has denied that the Government put any pressure on him, the charge presumably means that he has allowed himself to hear the voices of lay Catholics who (with consciences as good as those of CND Catholics) disagree with CND, and that he had decided that CND's activities are too politically controversial for a priest to lead it.

The Cardinal's analysis of the conflict of loyalties has virtually been substantiated by Mgr Kent himself, who has observed not only that it is right for priests to be involved in issues like nuclear disarmament, but that if the church was not a participator "then I don't think it's the right church for me."

In other words, Mgr Kent prefers the particular to the general loyalty. He believes that what he thinks right to fulfil his particular cause of unilateral nuclear disarmament is more important than the ability of priests and ministers to stand together outside particular political, and inevitably fallible schemes for stopping nuclear war. Their ability to be united so as to be more effective in moving the consciences of mankind to reject all war as evil takes second place.

The case against the politicized clerics of CND is not that they believe (as any individual might) that CND tactics are good for peace but that they invest their particular campaign with the quality of an ultimate moral imperative, though other Christians believe that it adds to the risk of war.

A sentence in a leading article in *The Times* on April 27 described Mgr Kent as the Canon Dick Sheppard of today. He is not and neither is the Reverend Paul Oestreicher, and the CND is nothing like Dick Sheppard's Peace Pledge Union.

Dick Sheppard was one of the most admired and publicly loved men of his time. The Archbishop of Canterbury acknowledged him, when he died, as "almost a son." He was a great preacher who, as Vicar of St Martin-in-the-Fields, filled his church by preaching an evangelical Christianity much wider and larger than his pacifism. He commanded a huge audience in the early days of wireless; he preached church reform and everyday Christianity, and despite the difficulties that his PPU created, he clung doggedly to his church.

His message of peace reflected the it-must-never-happen-again mood after a war that was no more than 10 to 15 years away at the height of his fame. Though there were politicians in the PPU, it was not a political organization as CND is. Naively, Sheppard wrote to Hitler, asking to preach pacifism in Germany. At moments of wilder optimism, pacifists thought of themselves as standing self-sacrificially between belligerents to stop war. It was a creed born of experience in the trenches and it was based on a decision of principle not to kill. It was not a policy of renouncing one type of weapon but not others.

It was a noble fantasy which did some harm by contributing to the general reluctance to face the danger that war could happen again. Of course, the PPU included politicians. But it was fundamentally a religious (even for its non-Christians) rather than a political movement. Its principles were absolute. It did not descend to the sort of tactics which today suggest that Britain should abandon nuclear weapons but should accept (if possible) a non-nuclear Nato or a non-nuclear defence of Europe.

These are no more than political schemes that have nothing to do with Christian pacifism but merely concern whether peace is made more or less likely by renouncing nuclear defence. It is a policy with nothing to say about the relative moral justification (if any) of Dresden versus Hiroshima. For some of its leaders, it may be the thin end of a genuinely pacifist wedge; but for others, the wedge is Marxist.

An individual's religion should determine his political and private decisions in situations as they occur. Religion cannot provide (short of the great pacifist renunciation and self-sacrifice for which few are brave enough) ready-made *political* solutions, with ultimate validity, for the avoidance of war. All war is evil: bombs of any kind are evil. But is keeping the threat of using nuclear weapons less moral, if it seems likely to prevent war, than abandoning it if that is thought to make war more likely?

Whether you fight to defend yourself, your wife, your child or your neighbour is an ultimate religious question. How best to avoid war is political calculation (though it must be taken in good faith), and any CND priest who claims more than that for his activities cannot, surely, understand what he is doing.

P. G. Wodehouse

Printer's Error

Jeeves and Bertie Wooster will be chuckled over while anyone reads a novel. But P. G. Wodehouse had another literary gift – as a writer of comic verse. This poem, from a collection published in the 1960s, demonstrates that there is nothing new in the very occasional mipsprint



As o'er my latest book I pored,
 Enjoying it immensely,
I suddenly exclaimed "Good Lord!"
 And gripped the volume tensely.
"Golly!" I cried. I writhed in *pain*.
"They've done it on me once again!"
 And furrows creased my brow.
I'd written (which I thought quite good)
"Ruth, ripening into womanhood,
Was now a girl who knocked men flat
And frequently got whistled at,"
 And some vile, careless, casual gook
Had spoiled the best thing in the book
 By printing "not"
 (Yes, "not," great Scott!)
When I had written "now."

On murder in the first degree
 The Law, I know, is rigid:
Its attitude, if A kills B,
 To A is always frigid.
It counts it not a trivial slip
If on behalf of authorship
You liquidate compositors.
This kind of conduct it abhors
 And seldom will allow.
Nevertheless, I deemed it best
And in the public interest
To buy a gun, to oil it well,
Inserting what is called a shell,
 And go and pot
 With sudden shot
This printer who had printed "not"
 When I had written "now."

I tracked the bounder to his den
 Through private information:
I said, "Good afternoon," and then
 Explained the situation:
"I'm not a fussy man," I said.
"I smile when you put 'rid' for 'red'
And 'bad' for 'bed' and 'hoad' for 'head'
And 'bolge' instead of 'bough.'
When 'wone' appears in lieu of 'wine'
Or if you alter 'Cohn' to 'Schine,'
 I never make a row.
I know how easy errors are.
But this time you have gone too far
By printing 'not' when you knew what
 I really wrote was 'now.'

Prepare," I said, "to meet your God
Or, as you'd say, your Goo or Bod
 Or possibly your Gow."

A few weeks later into court
 I came to stand my trial.
The Judge was quite a decent sort.
 He said, "Well, cocky, I'll
Be passing sentence in a jiff,
And so, my poor unhappy stiff,
If you have anything to say,
Now is the moment. Fire away.
 You have?"
 I said, "And how!
Me lud, the facts I don't dispute.
I did, I own it freely, shoot
This printer through the collar stud.
What else could I have done, me lud?
 He's printed 'not'..."
 The Judge said, "*What!*
 When you had written 'now'?
God bless my soul! Gadzooks!" said he.
"The blighters did that once to me.
 A dirty trick, I trow.
I hereby quash and override
The jury's verdict. Gosh!" he cried.
"Give me your hand. Yes, I insist,
You splendid fellow! Case dismissed."
 (Cheers, and a Voice "Wow-wow!")

A statue stands against the sky,
 Lifelike and rather pretty.
'Twas recently erected by
 The P.E.N. committee.
And many a passer-by is stirred,
For on the plinth, if that's the word,
In golden letters you may read
"This is the man who did the deed.
 His hand set to the plough,
He did not sheathe the sword, but got
A gun at great expense and shot
The human blot who'd printed 'not'
 When he had written 'now.'
He acted with no thought of self,
Not for advancement, not for pelf,
But just because it made him hot
To think the man had printed 'not'
 When he had written 'now.'"



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ONE INCH AT A TIME

It is good that the latest Soviet offer in the disarmament negotiations has been welcomed in Washington, albeit cautiously, as a sign of progress. The proposal to negotiate an agreement which would achieve an approximate equality both as regards medium-range delivery vehicles – missiles and aircraft – and in the number of warheads carried by them, goes some way towards meeting Western objections about the triple-warhead SS-20 missile. Clearly any proposal from the USSR which might break the stalemate at the Geneva talks must be fully discussed by NATO, and no *opportunity for balanced reductions* should be lost from an excess of suspicion.

But a note of caution is justified. The offer was made public at a Kremlin banquet for the East German leader, Erich Honecker, and was not an official proposal at the Geneva talks, nor was it made to a high-level Western visitor. Of course, the leader of the Soviet Communist Party, Yuri Andropov, speaks with the full confidence that all his statements made in public bear an official stamp of approval. There will be no open objections from any unconsulted Politburo member and no risk of criticism being expressed by Warsaw Pact allies.

Nor, however, was there any possibility during the banquet of elucidating the precise position regarding the British and French nuclear deterrents. Comrade Andropov stressed that the USSR was prepared to reach agreement "with due account for the corresponding armaments of Britain and France" and that it would be in the event of a reduction of the number of warheads on British and French missiles that the USSR would reduce by an equivalent amount the wearheads on Soviet medium range missiles.

Yet the NATO allies have been adamant in insisting that the British and French deterrents, being chiefly long-range strategic weapons, cannot be included in the intermediate nuclear forces (INF) talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, nor can they be considered in any way equivalent to the Soviet intermediate-range SS-20 missiles. Both the French Foreign Minister, Claude Cheysson and the British Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office Malcolm Rifkind, made this point very strongly during their recent visits to Moscow.

Moreover, the Soviet proposal did not discuss British and French plans to modernize their deterrents, which would involve an increase in the number of warheads; and including aircraft will complicate negotiations. The Soviet leader talked of maintaining "an approximate equality between the USSR and Nato", doubtless meaning that the agreement would relate also to the European powers. With the modernized weapons included, the latest Soviet proposal would not involve a greater reduction than in the offers already made by the USSR.

General-Secretary Andropov emphasized that the implementation of his proposal would leave fewer medium-range missiles and warheads in the European part of the USSR than before the deployment of the SS-20 missiles. But this merely revives the issue of their destination. Neither the Chinese nor the Japanese would be reconciled to redeployment in the Far East, and the removal - possibly temporary - of SS-20 missiles beyond the Urals would not do much to allay Western fears.

Moscow has rejected resoundingly President Reagan's "zero option" and also his later proposal of an "interim option" which would reduce the number of new US missiles to be deployed in Western Europe, provided the USSR agreed to cut SS-20 missiles in return. Soviet spokesmen have denounced bitterly the United States for not paying sufficient attention to earlier statements about arms control made by Yuri Andropov directly to the countries of the West.

Leading American newspapers are accused in *Pravda* of "hushing up" such important proposals as convening a meeting of Soviet and American scientists to discuss the consequences of creating the vast anti-missile defence system announced by President Reagan, or signing an international treaty banning the deployment of weapons in space. Moscow has accused both President Reagan and the Nato Secretary-General, Joseph Luns, of spreading lies about the "Soviet threat" in order to nullify the "peace movements" and achieve military superiority over the USSR in preparation for a nuclear war.

Such allegations do nothing to promote an atmosphere of trust in which the Geneva talks can be expected to bear fruitful results. Every word spoken in public by the Soviet leaders is available to citizens of Western countries. It is the peoples of the USSR which are deprived of the right to compare the statements made by Western politicians with those of their own leaders, and of influencing the decisions of their government on disarmament.

Western caution, although understandable, should never exclude willingness to pursue every possibility of genuine agreement with the USSR. The latest Soviet offer is at least a promise that the complex negotiations at Geneva will continue, and this must be to the benefit of both sides.

APATHY AT THE PARISH PUMP

It makes a difference whose *colours fly from the town hall* flagstaff. In some areas the quality of local administration is immediately apparent: in the flowerbeds along the boulevards, the absence of planning blight, a palpable sense of civic pride. Good local government does not flow from the closeness of a council's connexions with Central Office or Transport House.

In Birmingham sound and moderate policy has been a prerogative of alternating Labour and Tory administrations: similarly in Leeds; coalitions in the town hall – as Liverpool has shown – can be a recipe for disaster. The culture of municipal politics is diverse, so all praise to the civic activists from all parties and none (ratepayers' associations still form a useful leavening for the party pie) who tramp the streets with leaflets and registers providing the citzenry with at least the opportunity to take part.

Today's contests are, whatever the psephological burdens they are being made to carry by pundits and prime ministerial advisers alike, local elections. The 369 town halls facing the popular test between them command a "local state" costing more than £25 billions of public money: there ought to be more than enough opportunities to reward and punish the councillors revelling in that most exquisite pleasure of spending *other people's money*.

In almost every one of the financial changes made by the present government since it introduced its first local government Bill in the autumn of 1979 a vital piece of machinery has been the willingness of electors to turn the rascals out – if councillors were "over-spending" or found wanting according to the new scales of evaluation introduced along with the block grants and comparative costings with which the Department of Environment has recently been preoccupied. Local electors now know volumes about the comparative cost performance of their town halls and the achievement of value for money by their refuse collectors, planners, bus drivers, librarians and road-menders.

In an ideal world, as conceived by Mr Tom King and his civil servants, voters would go armed to the polls with one of those voluminous lists of council costs prepared by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. But, alas, this has not happened nor is it likely today. Large-scale apathy is sadly a constant element in municipal polling – and was so long before this government was accused of the sin of centralization. After an exhaustive study of councils elections in 1964, a political scientist concluded: "There is little support in all this *(data) for a theory of local* government that is based on the notion of the self-governing community, limited to an area that can encompass the local loyalty of its population." The judgement is harsh, but its validity was *reinforced* in the 1970s by a reorganization of boundaries and functions which has further increased the distance, geographical and psychological, between the people and their local governors.

Grand thoughts of *civic* participation seem to fit ill with the practical reality of cesspool emptying in Fenland or fire-fighting in Durham or the control of sex-shops in Southampton. Yet councils can do these things more or less cheaply, more or less efficiently, more or less on behalf of the public rather than the vested interests of their own staff.

Local government is awash nowadays with sufficient information for judgments to be intelligently made – in a city such as Birmingham, the choice would probably be Mr Neville Bosworth and the Conservatives. Today's election ought not, primarily, to be a beauty contest for national party politicians. It is, in the nature of all local elections, an interweaving of parochial issues with national policies and moods. Let the parish pump not be forgotten.

THE MERGER HURDLE

The reluctance of Sotheby's the auctioneers to sell itself to the highest bidder – in this case to self-made New York based financiers with no background in, or experience of, the art market – reflects the dilemma of the Government when they seek to implement a coherent and logical merger policy. It is the conflict of head and heart, of belief in free markets and their tendency to regulate things over time in the best way for society as a whole, and the desire that things British should remain British and be helped to do so.

Yesterday Lord Cockfield, the Trade Secretary, moved boldly where many less positive ministers might have feared to tread, and referred the proposed acquisition of Sotheby's to the Monopolies Commission. In doing so he over-ruled the expert advice of the Office of Fair Trading and *its head Sir Gordon Borrie* who took the view that the takeover should be allowed to proceed.

This decision highlights yet again the peculiarities of monopoly and mergers policy in this country. Yesterday's decision has nothing to do with monopoly – Sotheby is not a monopoly in any recognized sense and even if it were its acquisition by a different set of proprietors would not effect this aspect of its trading. Rather the reference to the commission is made under the broad catch-all provision of the 1973 Fair Trading Act which, after outlining areas of concern under which mergers should be examined, including competition, regional policy and maintenance of exports, then added that references could also be made and decisions reached with regard to the "public interest." So in this respect Lord Cockfield makes a fair point when he says that the Sotheby's battle has aroused the public imagination. It does not follow however, that the public interest would be served if the bid were subject to closer official examination and in this case there is certainly no evidence that it would.

Unfortunately the reality of the reference is more complicated. The experience of recent years shows that things seldom stand still once a merger is referred to the Commission: roughly a third of bidders drop out rather than submit to the six months of bureacratic wrangling and uncertainty, a third find their bids blocked, and the remainder get clearance. Those odds are poor enough for the bidder, but there is a further consequence, for in many cases *the six-months reprieve granted* to the defending company allows it to order its defences so that it is then impregnable to renewed attack.

The upshot is that any company which finds itself in receipt of an unwanted bid – and most bids are unwelcome at least in the boardroom – now seeks as a first line of defence to have the bid referred regardless of whether it has any implications for prices, market share, or competition. In short the Commission is being used to frustrate the free workings of the market place rather than to counter those occasions when market power is abused.

The second peculiarity of British policy is the quite unusual discretion which is given to the Secretary of State in these matters – a discretion incidentally which is in no way tempered by any requirement to explain or justify his decisions. So not only can he decide quite independently when a bid should be investigated, but once the investigation is completed he has the further right to veto a negative finding.

The City is now littered with the rumps of deals which a commission reference was supposed to resolve – the Lonrho *battle with House of Fraser*, and the isolation of the Royal Bank of Scotland to name but two – which suggest that pragmatism is no long-term substitute for policy.

It suggests further that Lord Cockfield's instincts were correct when he earlier this year prepared a statement aimed at clarifying the government's attitude on what was acceptable and what was not. That statement was in the end not published for reasons which were never fully explained. But as yesterday's decision shows, the need for such clarification remains as great as ever.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Snag in portable pensions plan

From Lord Byers

Sir, Ignoring the fact that 0 behaves differently from other numbers can lead to some elementary mistakes in *arithmetic. This is equally* true of the arithmetic of pensions.

It is unfortunate that the recent paper by the Centre for Policy Studies on the subject of pension rights for job-changers has been greeted by some as the answer to the problem, since the paper falls into just this mistake. A central point of the paper's argument is that younger members should have not only their contribution but also their employer's contribution removed from a final salary pension scheme and invested in a personal annuity.

In a final salary scheme the employer meets the balance of the cost after taking into account what the employee's contributions will buy. For younger members there is no balance to be met since the member's own contributions will purchase all the pension he has earned so far. Thus the employer is spending nothing on his younger employees and diverting that nothing into a personal annuity will produce a pension of nothing.

It is odd to talk, as the paper does, about the traditional attitude that the employee should receive no *more than a refund of contributions* when leaving, when a Social Security Act requiring more generous treatment was passed no less than 10 years ago.

Claiming that the promise of two-thirds retirement pay is an illusion for most employees is also peculiar. It is precisely because changing jobs is a fact of life and has been for many years that the vast majority of pension schemes do not promise two thirds of final pay but one sixtieth for each year of membership.

In *fact* a target of two thirds would be very high for the majority of people since the effect of adding on the basic state pension for a married couple and allowing for tax and National Insurance contributions is to create a higher net income just after retirement than *just before at levels of earnings* up to about £11,800.

Many people who work in pensions would like to see more done for the early leaver, but real progress demands a greater awareness of the position we are starting from and a greater awareness of the fact that any real improvement has a real price tag attached.

Yours faithfully,
BYERS, Chairman,
Company Pensions Information Centre,
7 Old Park Lane, W1.
May 3.

A tax on energy

From Professor Ian Fells

Sir, The news that the European Commission is to propose a tax on energy consumption within the EEC is welcome. Some years ago I suggested that an energy-added tax (EAT) was to be preferred to VAT as it had the advantage of being quantifiable; those articles that had consumed large amounts of fuel in their manufacture would have been taxed most heavily. I made the suggestion to show that imaginative taxation could be used to encourage energy conservation.

A very simple example at the domestic level would be to make identifiable energy-saving expenditure on insulation, double glazing or temperature instrumentation tax-deductible. The EEC hope, of course, to raise money from an energy tax but additional energy conservation benefits could accrue. The tax on petrol is an example of a revenue-earning tax which has also encouraged the development of new, energy-efficient car engines.

It cannot be denied that the blunt instrument of the price mechanism has achieved a measure of success in conserving energy but it is very unsophisticated. A carefully structured taxation approach to energy conservation could restore the impetus which seems to have dwindled as oil prices have stabilised at what is still a very high level.

Yours faithfully,
IAN FELLS,
University of Newcastle upon Tyne,
Department of Chemical Engineering,
Merz Court, Claremont Road,
Newcastle upon Tyne.
April 29.

Service anomaly

From Mr B. R. Carron

Sir, I would like to lend my support to Mr Jack Ashley's article (April 20) relating to servicemen being prevented form suing the Crown or another serviceman for negligence. This causes considerable hardship to many families.

If it were not incorporated by statute such an arrangement would never be upheld by the courts.

Only this last week I have had to advise a serviceman that he had no right of action as a result of injuries sustained whilst in the Services.

Reform of the Crown Proceedings Act is long overdue. It causes unnecessary hardship to those who have suffered injury through no fault of their own. Servicemen are prepared to offer their lives for their country without compensation being paid. Is it too much for them to expect that if they are injured as a result of negligence, which occurs other than on active service, they should be compensated?

Yours faithfully,
B. R. CARRON,
The Gables,
Lower Wanborough,
Swindon,
Wiltshire.
April 26.

Keeping the law within bounds

From Mr S. C. Silkin, QC, MP for Southwark Dulwich (Labour)

Sir, In your leader, "The wrong courts" (April 30) you contrast the decision of Woolf J. to refuse relief to the Attorney General in his civil *action to stop* the publication of *A Guide to Self-Deliverance* with the decision of the Court of Appeal to give injunctive relief to local authorities against unlawful Sunday traders. The common ground was that in both cases the actions complained of were alleged to constitute criminal offences.

You rightly comment that civil actions to prevent the commission of an offence or to declare that a defined act would be an offence were rare before local authorities became vested with powers previously enjoyed by the Attorney General alone.

It is surprising that the Attorney General thought it right to bring the "Exit" proceedings since the strongly held view that civil proceedings should only exceptionally be brought to restrain acts made criminally unlawful or to declare such acts to be unlawful was greatly reinfored by the unanimous decision of the House of Lords in the well known case of Gouriet. In that case I was fortunate in having the advice of Treasury junior counsel, Mr Harry Woolf (as he then was), before deciding to refuse Mr Gouriet my consent to proceedings in the Attorney General's name.

The dangers of prejudging the very different factors involved in a criminal case were forcibly described in Gouriet by Lord Dilhorne, amongst others. Whilst it is within the Attorney General's discretion whether to bring such proceedings, Woolf J. in the "Exit" case relied heavily on those very different factors in deciding that relief would be inappropriate. I agree with his view, which I should have expected the Attorney General to anticipate.

The situation described by you is, however, anomalous. It is understandable that local authorities, faced with a repeated nuisance for the commission of which Parliament has provided penalties which are more a licence fee than a deterrent, should wish to enlist the stronger deterrent of injunctive relief. None the less, as you rightly say, using the civil courts to enforce the criminal law is an extremely dangerous exercise. It is, in my view, so dangerous that Parliament alone should sanction it.

The Attorney General's discretion can safely be left with him because he is subject to Parliament's control. In all other cases there should be a strong presumption that when Parliament makes conduct criminally unlawful it intends the criminal law alone to be used and that express statutory words, or the clearest possible implication from the statutory language, is needed to displace that presumption.

It would then be for Parliament to decide whether, for example in health and safety legislation, civil in addition to criminal relief should be available. Without such a presumption the law is, and will continue to be, anomalous and obscure.

Yours faithfully,
SAM C. SILKIN,
House of Commons.
April 30.

Suicide booklet

From Dr Richard Lamerton

Sir, Since Mr Justice Woolf said that there were some circumstances under which the distribution of the euthanasia society's suicide booklet certainly would be a criminal act, why does your editorial (April 29) oppose a court case?

You recommend new legislation. Why? The Suicide Act is plain and sensible. Assisting a person to kill himself is criminal because the duty is to alleviate whatever distress is driving him to suicide.

This society would urge the Attorney General to bring a prosecution under the Act at once.

Yours sincerely,
RICHARD LAMERTON,
Human Rights Society,
27 Walpole Street, SW3.

Churchill and Jews

From Mr Oscar Nemon

Sir, Every time there is a political vacuum in the Middle East, as there is at present, and disunity among the Arab leaders, there is an open invitation to Soviet Russia (possibly signed by the PLO) to move in and to reduce them all to slavery.

Sir Winston Churchill pointed out many years ago the ultimate options that will determine the future of this troubled part of the world: either the Arabs and the Jews accept each other, for global reasons, and Jew and Gentile are reconciled in a permanent and mystical way or, as we know, an apocalyptic catastrophe could result.

Churchill understood the beneficial consequences of such a grand reconciliation. Speaking of the hopes of the Jewish people for a homeland, after so many centuries of waiting, he prophesied in 1921 in Jerusalem that the state of Israel "will be realized here, not only for your own good but for the good of the world". Maybe it is not too late to consider how Sir Winston's wisdom might help us today to resolve the conflicts in the Middle East by mobilizing the conscience of the world.

I am convinced that his great insight into the "Palestinian problem" came from his own brand of religion – a blending of belief and scepticism. As a deist, he had no difficulty in acknowledging the transcendental meaning of Jerusalem and in appreciating the phenomenon of the Jewish people in the world. He was fond of quoting the saying that "God deals with nations as they deal with the Jews", and there are many who believe that Churchill was granted victory in 1945 because he had championed the Jewish cause consistently since 1906. He said: "You have prayed for Jerusalem for 2,000 years and you shall have it."

Apart from the cosmic dimension in which he saw the Jewish struggle, he also respected the Jewish contribution to civilization in more finite ways, such as in their abolition of slavery by the institution of the Sabbath. On one occasion he remarked that "We owe to the Jews a system of ethics which, even if it were entirely separated from the supernatural, would be the most precious possession of mankind – worth, in fact, the fruits of all other wisdom and learning together."

If Churchill were alive today, I feel sure that he would say that the time had come for mankind to show its gratitude to the Jews for this great bequest in the realm of ethics by a reciprocal generosity – by accepting and coming to terms with Israel and with Jews in every land. Maybe the true meaning of messianism is that we should accept, first of all, the principle of peace in our lives and throughout the world, while waiting for the arrival of a "prince of peace".

I can imagine Churchill, with his unique sense of history, proposing that the concept of Jerusalem is so much part of everyone's heritage that it would be most fitting for the United Nations to have its headquarters there. Think how inspiring it might be if the international peacemakers of the future were to look at the whole world from its historic centre – from Jerusalem, with its luminous name of "City of Peace" and its extraordinary status as the focal centre for three world religions, rather than from the edge of the New World!

Yours etc,
OSCAR NEMON,
Pleasant Land,
The Ridgeway,
Boars' Hill,
Oxford.

Finance for films

From Mr Jarvis Stoddart

Sir, Mr David Hewson, in his article (April 13) *seems to be unaware of* the fact that the feature film industry is an endangered species, not just in England but everywhere. Does he not know that it receives some sort of subsidy in practically every country in the world apart from the United States?

Many of the Australian films that have received such critical acclaim could not have been made without government support. Recently, the Canadian Film Development Corporation set aside £18m to help private production companies and independent producers. For every dollar from the fund, the producer must raise at least two dollars from other sources and within five years the fund is expected to increase to £30m. Is there really a concern that a budget of £1.5m for the National Film Finance Corporation is too generous?

The idea that culture can be made to pay for itself doesn't work for ballet, opera or the symphony. Why should it for feature film in the eighties which finds itself increasingly in the same position? The film business *is expensive and risky*, with uncertain budgets and uncertain results. But the rewards are worth it and not just in financial terms.

In Quebec you sometimes hear the expression *la rentabilité culturelle*, which, roughly translated, means "culturally profitable". Does Britain realize that is exactly what it has achieved internationally with its films and television? It is a resource which is renewable, but only with combined public and private investment.

Yours faithfully,
J. STODDART,
European representative,
National Film Board of Canada,
1 Grosvenor Square, W1.
April 22.

Railway architecture

From Mr Bernard Kaukas

Sir, Charles McKean's description of the Denmark Hill saga (feature, April 25) gives the misleading impression of a reluctant British Rail being dragged along by a local society, and only when the brilliant idea of finding a beneficial use for the restored building was put to them by the society did they agree to treat.

The converse is the truth; from the outset it was made clear to the Camberwell Society that, since there was no operational requirement for the area of the burnt-out premises, it was a *sine qua non* of the exercise that a commercial or community use had to be found for the rebuilt centre pavilion.

With this in mind Jeremy Bennett, the Southwark Environment Trust and British Rail have been working together closely and in full accord to attract the welcome and generous contributions from the Historic Buildings Council and the GLC, which are being matched pound for pound by British Rail.

For the past three years my board has been inviting all interested and responsible authorities and organisations to enter into joint partnership with us to prime the pump of urban renewal in our decaying city centres by cleaning and improving our crumbling Victorian building infrastructure.

We are meeting a growing and enthusiastic response based upon results such as Manchester Victoria and the Salford bridges, and our active long-term involvement with the Manpower Services Commission in the cause of helping the young unemployed. I am confident that Charles McKean might, in retrospect, wish to applaud and encourage such initiatives.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD KAUKAS,
Director-Environment,
British Railways Board,
222 Marylebone Road, NW1.

Unacceptable face of cable TV

From Mr Walter Hayes

Sir, It takes three days for *The Times* to reach me here in the United States and longer for me to respond by letter. I nevertheless hope that it is not too late for me to comment on Howard Davies's rhetorical question: "Do we really need the BBC?" (feature, April 26).

The fundamental fallacy behind all the arguments advanced by the prophets of cable television is that it would be better than the established system and would also offer a wider choice. Experience in the United States proves that neither is true. New restaurants open up here all the time but the food does not get better or more varied and they are invariably forced to resort to sales promotion and special indigestible offers to keep their tables occupied.

It would be impossible to discover any memorable programme or service that has been created as a result of cable. For the most part the cable services consist of movies and, while it is pleasant to be spared the constant battering of commercials, this benefit rarely seems worth while. Apart from this, cable fare includes endless sporting contests and news programmes and news itself has become a form of entertainment in which opinion is more relished than fact.

There is no evidence either that the growth of television channels creates better ideas. New networks scrape barrels to feed the new monsters. Even the old networks could not fill their schedules without the monotony of endless "repeats". There is a finite number of competent television producers, writers and directors. The old faces move from channel to channel and change remains remarkable for its sameness.

Nothing is more fun than pulling down institutions and there may be further joy in savaging the BBC bureaucracy, but not even management consultants can reasonably justify an attack on BBC standards. If some of those engaged in this debate in Britain were able to sample the BBC World Service and its contributions to public broadcasting in this country, and compare it with the rest of the stuff on networks and cable, I suspect they might take a more balanced view of the most respected broadcasting operation in the world.

It is the quality of television that matters and without it choice has no meaning.

Yours sincerely,
WALTER HAYES,
1341 Glendaloch Circle,
Ann Arbor,
Michigan 48104,
USA.
April 29.

Post-coital pill

From Dr J. O. Drife

Sir, Many people (including many doctors) assume that conception is usually followed by pregnancy. This is not the case. Fertile couples having intercourse at the time of ovulation have an 85 per cent chance of conception, but half of these conceptuses are normally lost with the next menstruation, and a further 20 per cent in the early weeks of pregnancy.

Failure of implantation is therefore a common process in nature. Its causes are unknown (though many of the lost conceptuses are probably abnormal). Post-coital contraception interferes with nature only by making it more likely that this natural process will occur.

I am sorry if these figures add further complexity to the legal debate on this subject. To me they emphasise the impossibility of finding a working definition of "the start of life". Life is a continuum, and although the question of when it begins may vex the armchair theorists, it is mischievous of them to suggest resolving their debate by prosecuting people who are trying – with true Christian charity – to help women in distress.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES OWEN DRIFE,
University of Leicester,
School of Medicine,
Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology,
Clinical Sciences Building,
Leicester Royal Infirmary,
PO Box 65,
Leicester.
April 28.

A woman's place

From Lord Davidson

Sir, It might interest The 300 group (April 28) to know that in the large vote on Tuesday in this House, when the Government was defeated during the committee stage of the Housing and Building Control Bill, of the 278 peers who voted, 31 were peeresses – 11.1 per cent.

Yours faithfully,
DAVIDSON,
House of Lords.
April 28.

Thought for the day

From Mr H. A. Guy

Sir, I was at first staggered and then fascinated by the heading of the Science report on Page 2 of today's *Times* (April 29) – "Carvings twice as old as thought".

We are familiar with the description of Petra as the "rose-red city, half as old as time" but this is something unprecedented. How old is thought? A new school of philosophy (or anthropology?) seems about to emerge.

Yours hopefully,
H. A. GUY,
7 Camden Way,
Dorchester,
Dorset.
April 29.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 4: The Hon Robert Boscawen, MP (Vice-Chamberlain of the Household) was received in audience by The Queen this morning and presented an Address from the House of Commons to which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to make reply.

The Queen received General Sir Harry Tuzo on relinquishing his appointment as Master Gunner and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Morony on assuming the appointment.

His Excellency Monsieur Haman Dicko was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the United Republic of Cameroon to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Mr Jean-Hilaire Mbea Mbea (First Counsellor), Mr Thaddeus Kinga (Head of the Cameroon Economic and Commercial Mission in London), Mr Elias Bah Chamfor (Second Counsellor), Mr Peter Choo Fonso (Cultural Counsellor), Mr Levid Ngnia (Treasurer), Mr Samuel Assa à Mbassa (Financial Controller), Mr Daniel Dang (First Secretary) and Mr Nyamndi Buma Ndifontah (First Secretary).

Mr Derek Day (Deputy to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by The Queen was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Sir Peter Carey had the honour of being received by Her Majesty on his retirement as Permanent Secretary at the Department of Industry.

Sir Hugh Lockhart-Mummery had the honour of being received by The Queen on his retirement as Serjeant-Surgeon to Her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, this afternoon opened the Wall Walk at Her Majesty's Tower of London where Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received by the Constable (General Sir Peter Hunt) and the Resident Governor (Major-General Giles Mills).

The Body of Yeoman Warders was on duty.

The Countess of Airlie, Sir William Heseltine and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Central Council of Physical Recreation, this morning chaired the Council's Annual General Meeting at Fishmongers' Hall, London, EC4.

Mr Brian McGrath was in attendance.

His Royal Highness, Chancellor of the University of Salford, this afternoon viewed a Mobile Education Centre of the University at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Senior Fellow of the Fellowship of Engineering, this evening attended the New Fellows' dinner at the Apothecaries' Hall, London, EC4, where His Royal Highness was received by the Secretary of the Fellowship (Mr Michael Leonard) and the President (the Viscount Caldecote).

Mr Richard Davies was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 4: The Duke of Gloucester, Patron, The Kensington Society, this evening opened Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, Memorial Garden at Kensington Town Hall, London.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
May 4: Princess Alexandra, Vice-President of the British Red Cross Society, this morning visited the Annual Holiday for the Handicapped, organized by the Cheshire Branch on behalf of 12 County Branches in the North West, at Pontin's Holiday Centre, Lytham St Annes, Lancashire.

In the afternoon Her Royal Highness, as Patron of the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, opened Freda Valentine House, the new training centre at Middlesbrough, Cleveland.

Princess Alexandra, who travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, was attended by Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard.

The Duchess of Kent will attend a concert to be given by the Forces Help Society and Lord Roberts Workshops at Fishmongers' Hall, London, on June 2.

The Gosh ball, in aid of the Hospitals for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, was held at the Park Lane Hotel yesterday.

A memorial service for Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Langley will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, at noon today.

The Hon Neville and Mrs Berry much regret that they were unable to attend the memorial service for Marquess Camden owing to absence abroad.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr H. R. T. Adeane and Miss C. V. Darell
The engagement is announced between Henry, only son of the late Mr Charles Adeane and Mrs Adeane, of 169 Queen's Gate, London, SW7, and Babraham, Cambridge, and Camella, younger daughter of Brigadier Sir Jeffrey and Lady Darell, of Denton Lodge, Harleston, Norfolk.

Mr C. P. Brennan and Miss K. F. Bennett
The engagement was announced on May 1 of Christopher Patrick, only son of Mr and Mrs Edgar Brennan, of Upper Norwood, London, to Karen Frances, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Charles Bennett, of Darras Hall, Ponteland, Northumberland. They are currently residing in Mafikeng, South Africa.

Mr B. J. Fielding and Miss D. L. Payne
The engagement is announced between Bruce Jon, only son of Mr Toby Feldman, of Vancouver, Canada, and Mrs Lillian Turner, of Hampstead, London, and Daryl Louise, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Benjamin Payne of Fairways, Queens Park, Bournemouth.

Mr M. D. Filler and Miss C. R. Fisher
The engagement is announced between Marc, son of Mrs Belle Filler, of Los Angeles, California, and the late Mr William Filler, and Claudia Rachel, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Carl Fisher, of Little Court, Coombe Park, Kingston Hill, Surrey.

Mr P. Cheesman and Miss S. Hastie-Smith
The engagement is announced between Peter Cheesman and Sarah Hastie-Smith, both of East Sheen, London.

Mr M. H. F. Hartland-Mahon and Miss R. Hewson
The engagement is announced between Marcus, only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. M. Hartland-Mahon, and of Mrs Hartland-Mahon, of Bourton, Dorset, and Rachel, only daughter of Dr R. and Dr M. Hewson, of Banchory, Kincardineshire.

Mr W. J. Mander and Miss J. E. Curtis
The engagement is announced between Bill, younger son of Mr and Mrs Brian Mander, of 14 Monks Orchard, Petersfield, Hampshire, and Joanna, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John Curtis, of 39 Chartfield Avenue, London.

Marriages

Captain S. Hearn and Miss H. L. Calder-Smith
The marriage took place in Westminster Cathedral on Saturday, April 30, between Captain Simon Hearn, Royal Scots Dragoon Guards, elder son of the late Major John Hearn, and Mrs Anthony Tabor, and Miss Henrietta Lucy Calder-Smith, elder daughter of Mr Robert Calder-Smith and Mrs Rosemary Calder-Smith.

Mr E. G. Peregrine and Miss S. C. Marshall
The marriage took place on April 30, 1983, at St Mary's, Bowdon, between Mr Glyn Peregrine, younger son of Mr and Mrs Tegid Peregrine, of Limpley Stoke, Bath, and Miss Sophie Marshall, of Altrincham, Cheshire.

Birthdays today

Sir Charles Fletcher-Cooke, QC, MP, 69; Sir Victor Garland, 49; General Sir Charles Harington, 73; Sir Brian Hayes, 54; Major-General W. M. Hutton, 71; Dr Hugh Jolly, 65; Air Commodore Gerard W. McAleer, 81; Lord Maclean, 67; Air Marshall Sir Lawrence Pendred, 84; Lady Plowden, 73; Sir Gordon Richards, 79; Dr C. H. V. Sutherland, 75; Mr Ronald Utiger, 57; Mr Gerard Young, 73.

Portsmouth Grammar School

The governors of Portsmouth Grammar School announce that Mr Anthony Evans, head of modern languages and humanities at Dulwich College, has been appointed headmaster in succession to Mr David Richards, who becomes Principal of the Brathay Hall Trust in September.

Kent nurseries take show honours

By Janet Browne, Horticulture Correspondent

Rhododendrons in all their glory predominate at the Royal Horticultural Society's Show in the Old Hall, Wesminster. Despite lack of space, fewer competitive classes and a restricted number of exhibits, there are more exhibitors than usual and the quality of blooms is superb.

In the trade section, which contains a number of exhibitors showing a wide variety of plants, the only gold medal of the show, also the Rothschild Challenge Cup for the best non-competitive group of rhododendrons and azaleas, have been awarded to Reuthe's Nurseries, of Keston, Kent.

This firm has a particularly fine display of rhododendrons, under planted with azaleas. There are excellent examples of 'Princess Anne', greenish yellow, dwarf; the interesting 'Alison Johnstone', green in bud opening to pink; 'Duchess of Portland', white; 'Mayday', bright scarlet; and a beautiful bush of 'Earl of Athlone', crimson.

Other exhibitors of spring flowering plants include Mrs J. Abel Smith, of Letty Green, Hertfordshire, showing many varieties of daffodils, including new seedlings; Richard Cawthorne, of London, with a delightful display of part of his collection of old and new violas and violettas; C. S. Lockyer, of Bristol, with a very fine selection of old and new varieties of fuchsias; and Three Counties Nurseries, of Bridport, exhibiting fragrant and colourful hybrid garden pinks.

The following plants received awards from the committees:

First class certificate: *Rhododendron* 'Blewbury', shades of pink, from the Crown Estate Commissioners, Great Park, Windsor.

Awards of merit: *Iris suaveolens (I. mellita)*, greenish yellow, from W. E. Th. Ingwersen, of East Grinstead; *Miltonia* Robert Strauss 'Snow White', white, yellow and purple markings, from Stonehurst Orchids, Ardingley; *Dionysia involucrata*, pink, and *Townsendia exscapa*, pink and red, both from the Director, The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; *Wilsonaria* Uruapan 'Mont Millais', dark red, marked brown, from Mr E. E. Young, of St Helier, Jersey; *Rhododendron calostrotum riparium*, purple, from Gendoick Gardens, of Perth; *R.* 'Candy Floss', pink, from the Crown Estate Commissioners, Great Park, Windsor, and *R. wardii* X *R. macbeanum* (subject to application of a clonal name), yellow, from Mr D. F. Booth, of Annan.

Excellent exhibits confronted the judges in the competitive classes of rhododendrons. Anne Countess of Rosse and the National Trust, of Handcross, Sussex, won first prize and the Lionel de Rothschild Challenge Cup for eight species with *Rhododendron concatenans*, *R. venator*, *R. dasycladum*, *R. fictolacteum*, *R. arboreum* 'Roseum', *R. vernicosum*, *R. arizelum*, and *R. roxieanum oreonastes*. They also won a number of other prizes.

The McLaren Challenge Cup for one species was awarded to Mr R. S. Clarke, of Haywards Heath, for a truss of *R. sinogrande*. He received a number of awards also in other classes, as did the National Trust for Scotland, Brodick Castle, Isle of Arran, which received a number of first prizes, also the Roza Stevenson Challenge Cup for an excellent spray of the species *R. cubittii*.

First prize in the class for eight hybrid rhododendrons went to Hydon Nurseries, of Godalming, which showed 'J.B. Stevenson', 'Georgette', 'Queen of Hearts', 'Winfield', 'Fred Rose', General Eric Harrison', 'Caroline de Zoete', and 'Fulbrook'.

In this same class Mr Edmund L. de Rothschild, of Exbury, near Southampton, showed an interesting non-competitive exhibit of eight hybrids of *R.* 'Fortune' (*R. sinogrande X R. falconeri*), illustrating variations in colours and form.

Mr de Rothschild won first prize for the classes of three sprays and three trusses of hybrids with 'Queen of Hearts', 'Fortune Churchill', 'Lionel's Triumph', 'Eleanor' and 'Aurora', as well as a number of other awards in the hybrid section.

The show is open today from 10 am to 5 pm.

Luncheon

City Livery Club
The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs were the guests of honour at the annual civic luncheon of the City Livery Club yesterday. Mr Harold Gould, president, was in the chair. The Rev Alan Tanner said grace. The speakers were the chairman, the Lord Mayor, Mr Jack E. Neary, vice-president, and the Sheriffs.

Receptions

Windsor Eton and District Royal Warrant Holders Association
The annual president's reception of Windsor Eton and District Royal Warrant Holders Association was held at the Guildhall, Windsor last night under the presidency of Mr Maurice Lidstone. The guests included:
The Mayor and Mayoress of Windsor, Mr and Mrs Victor Watson, Commander and Mrs Hugh Faulkner, Mr and Mrs Roland Wiseman, Mr and Mrs J. Titman, Mr and Mrs G. H. Franklin and the Rev David and Mrs Griffiths.

Institute of Measurement and Control
Mr T. P. Flanagan, president of the Institute of Measurement and Control, was host at a reception given yesterday at the Royal Institution after he had delivered his presidential address.

Dinners

Electronic Engineering Association
Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Electronic Engineering Association held at the Savoy Hotel yesterday and responded to the toast to the guests made by Mr Tom Mayer, president of the association.

Royal Society of Medicine
Sir Ronald and Lady Gibson were the principal guests at the annual dinner of the Section of the History of Medicine of the Royal Society of Medicine held at 1 Wimpole Street last night. Dr T. D. Whittet, section president, and Mrs Whittet were the hosts.

Stationers' and Newspaper Makers' Company
The Master of the Stationers' and Newspaper Makers' Company, Mr Peter Cox, the Upper Warden, Mr Christopher Rivington, and the Under Warden, Mr Laurence Viney, entertained guests at a livery dinner held at Stationers' Hall yesterday to celebrate the granting of the Charter in May, 1557. Sir Edward Pickering, the Under Warden, Mr Glanvill Benn, the Master and the Clerk, Colonel Alexander Rubens were the speakers.

Company of Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers
The Master of the Company of Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers, Mr Norman Harding, presided at the master's dinner held at Guildhall last night, accompanied by his Wardens Mr Bryan E. Toye, Mr R. W. E. Payne and Mr Richard Thorpe. Among those present were:
The Recorder of London, the Chief Commoner, the Master of the Barber-Surgeons' Company, the Master of the Broderers' Company, Alderman Paul Newall, the President of the City Livery Club, Mr Douglas Dunstan, Mr Rodney FitzGerald and the Rev Richard Fenwick.

ISIS scholarships 1983

National ISIS (Independent Schools Information Service) have made the following awards, to enable pupils to continue their studies in the sixth forms of independent schools. The first 10 scholarships are sponsored jointly by the ISIS Trust and the Save and Prosper Educational Trust.
Lisa Britton (Grays Convent School for Felsted School); Alison M Capstick (Wimbledon High School); Simon N Dixon (Pocklington School); Caroline A George (More House School); Jacqueline F Knight (Heathfield School, Pinner); David R Mann (Ellesmere College); Sarit A Patel (Dulwich College); Rachel D Philbrick (Ellerslie School) (Cadbury-Young award); Clare L K Roberts (St Bede's, Eastbourne); Duncan R Stiles (Magdalen College School, Oxford).
Castle Educational Trust Scholarships
Paul J Blanchard (John Lyon School, Harrow); Christina M Cowell (Monmouth School for Girls).

Christening

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Leon Le Besque was christened Charlotte Elaine Jouan on April 24, 1983, by the Rev W. Prince at Esher *Methodist Church.*



A new portrait of Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, commissioned by the Benchers of Gray's Inn and painted by George J. D. Bruce, which will be exhibited at the annual exhibition of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, Mall Galleries, The Mall, London, from May 12 to May 28.

Farmer appeals to Europe over route of motorway

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

A farmer appealed to the European Court of Human Rights yesterday for redress against British transport planning policy which threatens to cut his land in half with a motorway.

Mr Terence Holloway protested in his petition that the present system amounted to "cosmetic democracy".

Mr Andrew Shaw, Mr Holloway's solicitor, explained his case at a press conference in Oxford yesterday. He said that Mr Holloway was in London and would not be available to speak to reporters. Both men are members of Friends of the Earth, which is boycotting the public inquiry about government plans to extend the M40 from Oxford to Birmingham.

Mr Shaw refused to confirm the Mr Holloway was the farmer who had offered a field in the path of the motorway to be broken into thousands of tiny freehold plots for sale all over the world. He also refused to identify Mr Holloway as the owner of a second field earmarked for a similar sale because the first sale has been oversubscribed.

The sales are meant to foil the Government. Before making purchase orders for land on which it wants to build a motorway the Government must take all reasonable steps to find every owner.

Mr Shaw explained that Mr Holloway had bought the remote farm between the villages of Fencott and Murcott as a refuge from his business in Oxford. He did not know at the time of the purchase in 1979 that a motorway might go through it.

The Department of Transport has admitted that Mr Holloway's holding will suffer more than any other of the 100 farms in the path of the route chosen for the M40 by ministers.

Mr Joseph Weston, a member of the Oxfordshire branch of Friends of the Earth, explained that there were two campaigns against the motorway. One was to use field sales to force the Government to choose a new route for the 11-mile Otmoor section which would avoid the Bernwood Forest butterfly reserve.

The other campaign was meant to change the motorway planning system by winning a ruling from the European Court that Mr Holloway had been denied natural justice.

Mr Weston explained that ministers who proposed motorways also decided where to put them. "The secretaries of state for transport and the environment are judges in their own cause", he argued.

Memorial service

Marquess Camden
Prince Michael of Kent was represented by the Hon Sir Clive Bossom at a memorial service for Marquess Camden held yesterday in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks. The Bishop of Rochester officiated, assisted by the Rev Neville Thomas. The lesson was read by Marquess Camden (son) and the Earl of Brecknock (grandson) read the Prayer of St Francis. Colonel Raymond Lees gave an address. Among others present were:
Rosemary Marchioness Camden (widow), Marchioness Camden (daughter-in-law), Lord Michael Pratt (son), Lady Samantha Pratt (granddaughter), Major and Mrs Geoffrey Britton, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Geoffrey Pawle, Mr and Mrs Frederick Pawle, Mr John Pawle, Captain Adrian Pratt, Mr and Mrs Anthony Fuller, the Earl and Countess of Normanton, Marjorie Countess of Brecknock, Mr John de László, Mr and Mrs Giles Townsend, Mrs O H Hawkes, Mr P G Hawkes.
The Duchess of Portland, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Pamela Marchioness of Huntly, Earl and Countess Howe, Earl and Countess St Aldwyn, the Earl and Countess of Cottenham, the Earl of Malmesbury, Viscount Runciman of Doxford, Viscountess De L'Isle, Lord and Lady Buckhurst, Lord and Lady Iliffe, Lord and Lady Hastings, Lady Fairhaven, Amy Lady Biddulph, Lord Nugent of Guildford, Margaret Lady Grafton, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Lord Lucas of Chilworth, Lady Rodney, Lady Barbara Bossom, Lady Gillian Anderson, Colonel the Hon Julian Berry, the Hon Maxwell Aitken, the Hon Elizabeth Manningham-Buller, the Hon Mrs Vivian Baring, the Hon Robert Corbett, the Hon Mrs Napier, Major-General Sir Robert Pigot (representing the Royal Yacht Squadron) and Lady Pigot, Sir John Fuller, Major-General Sir James d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Lady d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Major-General Sir Allan Adair, Sir John Rodgers, Helen Lady Dashwood, Sir Anthony Havelock-Allan, Sir Giles Loder, Major-General Sir Digby Raeburn (president, 3rd Guards Club), Sir Peter Thorne, Lady Bowlker, Lady d'Erlanger, His Honour Sir Carl Aarvold, Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart Chant-Sempill and Lady Sempill, Colonel R and Lady Margaret Myddelton.
Major-General and Mrs Philip Tower, Air Vice-Marshal John Elton, Baron and Baroness de Gerlache de Gomery, Group Captain and Mrs Brian Walford, the Rev Dr Peter Hamilton, Colonel J A Dunsmure (Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Scots Guards), Mr T J B Hutchings (also representing the partners of R H and R W Clutton), Mr John Baddeley, Mr and Mrs Peter Murray-Lee, Mr John H Thursby, Major and Mrs Peter Beckwith-Smith, Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith, Major Philip Colville, Miss Angela Nevill, Lieutenant-Colonel John Codrington.
Mr Jeffrey Rose (chairman, Royal Automobile Club) and Mrs Rose with Mr N J Limb (general secretary); Mr O F Lambert (director-general, Automobile Association), Mr Jock Sears (also representing British Racing Drivers' Club), Mr J P Broadley (deputy chairman, Aston Martin Owners' Club), Mr Derek Guy (representing Castrol), Mr W M Vernon (deputy chairman, Royal National Lifeboat Institution) and Commander B Miles (deputy director); Mr Kenneth E Shierson (secretary-general, Auto-Cycle Union) and Mr L C Pendergast, Mr J L Webb (representing Segrave Memorial Committee) with Mr and Mrs Phil Drackett, Mr Paul Jennens, Mr James Mosley, Mrs A M Finlayson, Mr Roderick Walker, Mr Anthony Spink (also representing Spink and Son), Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke, Mr David Hicks, Mrs Berkeley Stafford, Major C A A Robertson, Mr Hugh Palin, Mrs Peter Cazalet, Mr Anthony Rhodes, Mr Robert Bruce, Mr David Bruce, Mr John Fingleton, Mr Raphael de Sola, Mrs R Reresby Sitwell, Mr Jamie Judd, Mr and Mrs John Brinton, Mr and Mrs Philip German-Ribon, Mr Michal Block, Mme Gertrude Wissa, Mr and Mrs Charles Ranald and Mr Donald Fyffe.

Buckingham Palace luncheon

The Queen held a luncheon party yesterday at Buckingham Palace. The guests were:
Miss Jocelyn Barrow, lecturer, Institute of Education, London University; Sir Terence Conran, chairman, Habitat Mothercare; Mr Peter Hicks, sculptor; Lord Justice Kerr, Lord Justice of Appeal; Canon Malcolm Menin, Rural Dean of Norwich (East); Professor Graham Smith, Astronomer Royal; Mr Donald Trelford, editor, "The Observer" and Mr Leslie Wood, general secretary, Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Hall, Professor Philip, FRS, of Histon, Cambridge, Sadleirian professor of pure mathematics, Cambridge, 1953-67 ... £157,986
Hall, Mrs Elsie May, of Cotgrave, Nottingham £673,509
Harcourt-Clarke, Miss Sibyl Dorothy, of Hambledon, Surrey £235,918
Leeston-Smith, Dorothy Mary, of Ealing, London £257,629
Palser, Mr Oscar, of Christchurch, Dorset £238,336
Robertson, Mr Charles James, of Bath, managing director £728,868
Suckling, Mr Alfred, of Ipswich, Suffolk £238,976
Travell, Mr Henry William, of Bournemouth £215,456

Millfield School

The following have been awarded music scholarships at Millfield School from September.
Timothy Cronin, St Joseph's School, Port Talbot; Catherine Eastburn, Penair School, Truro; Alice Jackson, Oldham Grammar School, Bristol; Joanna Lawson, The Wyvern School, Eastleigh; Rachel Sutton, Pimlico School, SW1; Marie Turner, Kingdown School, Warminster.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Viscount Ridley, to be Lord-Lieutenant of Northumberland from January 1, 1984, in succession to the Duke of Northumberland, FRS, who will be retiring.

Balloon in space race

Two British-based balloonists who plan to fly to the edge of space are in a race with a US team.

Mr Michael Kendrick, aged 36, and Mr Per Lindstrand, aged 34, hope to make a flight in July to 80,000ft, a world record for a hot air balloon. Mr Lindstrand said yesterday that they have heard an American team planned a similar flight in August or September, "but we are ahead of them".

The pressurized capsule in which they will make the flight was unveiled in Birmingham yesterday. It is made from aircraft alloy and will be propelled by a 200ft balloon at a rate of 4,000 feet a minute. A height of 100,000ft is regarded as being true space, but there are atmospheric changes above 80,000ft which would make it virtually impossible for a hot air balloon to go higher.

Details of the burners, which have been designed by Mr Lindstrand at his factory in Oswestry, Shropshire, with help from several British universities and experts, are being kept secret.

The take-off point has yet to be decided.

The £2m project is being supported by the National Dairy Council.

Two victims of a severe winter

By Kenneth Gosling

Two species of British bird, the kingfisher and the grey wagtail, were particularly badly affected by the severe winter of 1981-82, according to a report to be published today.

The British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), celebrating its fiftieth anniversary today, refers in its newsletter to a "kingfisher crash": a drop in the population by 64 per cent, detected and reported by 120 monitors checking rivers and canals in Britain and Northern Ireland last year.

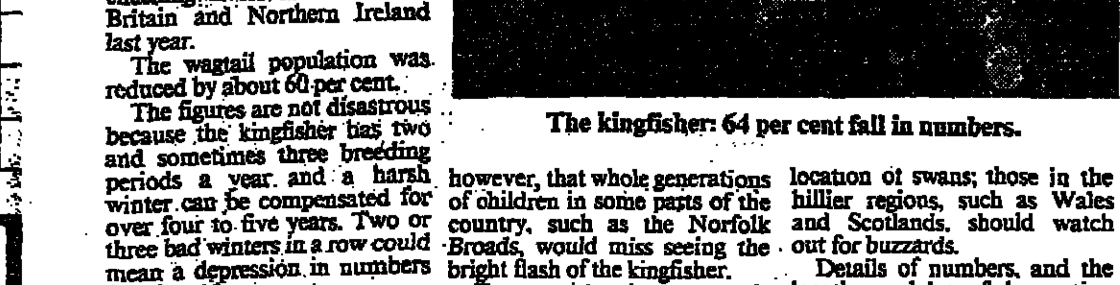
The wagtail population was reduced by about 60 per cent.

The figures are not disastrous because the kingfisher has two and sometimes three breeding periods a year and a harsh winter can be compensated for over four to five years. Two or three bad winters in a row could mean a depression in numbers for 10 to 15 years.

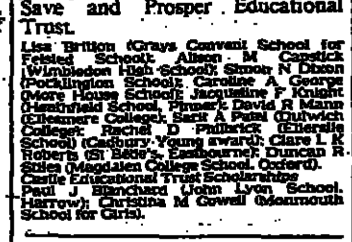
Nr Chris Mead, head of the trust's ringing and migration section, said it did mean, however, that whole generations of children in some parts of the country, such as the Norfolk Broads, would miss seeing the bright flash of the kingfisher.

Two complementary surveys are about to begin: watchers in low-lying areas are asked to notify the trust about the location of swans; those in the hillier regions, such as Wales and Scotlands, should watch out for buzzards.

Details of numbers, and the location and date of observation should be sent on a postcard to the BTO at Beech Grove, Tring, Hertfordshire, HP23 5NR.



The kingfisher: 64 per cent fall in numbers.



OBITUARY

SIR RICHARD LE GALLAIS

Former Chief Justice of Aden

Sir Richard (Lyle) Le Gallais, the last Chief Justice of Aden, died suddenly at his home on April 29. He was 67.

He was born in St Helier, Jersey, a member of an old Island family. He qualified at the Middle Temple and was called to the Bar in his absence, having been commissioned into the Northumberland Fusiliers at the beginning of the last war. He volunteered for service in West Africa and was attached to the Gold Coast Regiment and fought in Burma. At the end of the war he joined the Judge Advocates Department and was appointed President of a War Crimes Tribunal in Singapore.

He returned to Jersey having married Juliette Forsythe and moved to South Africa. After a short time the Colonial Service appointed him Resident Magistrate in Nairobi and Mombasa. He transferred to the Legal Department and as Crown Counsel was responsible for a number of successful prosecutions during the Mau Mau uprising.

His experience of the administration of Justice during counter insurgency operations was of great benefit during the latter part of his next appointment as Chief Justice in Aden.

As the strategic and commercial importance of the Colony increased, the Bar became more active. In addition to his outstanding quality of fairness, Sir Richard was gifted with foresight. He had predicted Aden's future and ensured the building of new Law Courts in Crater and had taken great pains to ensure a thorough legal grounding for his Arab Magistrates.

The teamwork and spirit that was created under his leadership ensured that it was business as usual during the difficult times of 1964-67. This was a vital factor that enhanced the legal standing of the Armed Forces during the emergency.

When Aden was handed over, his career changed direction to the Office of the Industrial Tribunals, and he became a Regional Chairman in Bristol.

A quiet man, devoted to his family, his creed was to attain perfection in fair justice according to Law. He leaves his widow and two sons.

WING CDR E. W. ANDERSON

D. H. S. writes:

The death on April 21 of Wing Commander E. W. Anderson, OBE, DFC, AFC, should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. Not only was he one of the most distinguished navigators in the Royal Air Force (he was navigating officer of the Pathfinders, navigator of Aries I on its flight over the North Poles and of the aircraft which flew through the atomic cloud at Woomera) but he was an outstanding creative thinker and expositor of the principles and philosophy of navigation.

His ability to isolate basic principles from the technicalities of orthodox treatments, coupled with his flair for vivid presentation, enabled him to visualize, and describe, the practical applications of those principles.

His early work is contained in *The Principles of Navigation* (1965), largely based on his presidential address to the (now Royal) Institute of Navigation in 1960.

He was senior navigator in the RAF until his retirement (for health reasons) in 1955. Thereafter he wrote and lectured widely on almost all branches of navigation. Of his many specific contributions two may be mentioned: his unconventional treatment of errors made navigators think, and encouraged the development of more sophisticated techniques; his experience of education (he was the headmaster of a school in 1939) led him to the conviction that navigation is a valuable subject as an educational discipline.

He further developed his philosophy that navigation is a discipline in its own right, and he aimed at showing the essential unity of all forms of navigation by animals – including the human animal.

He described some of his ideas in the 1981 Duke of Edinburgh's lecture to the RIN; and it is apposite that his latest book, published on April 28, should be on *Animals as Navigators* – a fascinating study illustrating this theme with comprehensive descriptions of great sensitivity.

He received world-wide recognition for his work, particularly the award of the Gold Medal and Honorary Membership of the Royal Institute of Navigation and the Superior Achievement Award of the US Institute of Navigation; but the inspiration, arising from his enthusiasm and originality, will long remain as a tribute to a fertile and delightful person.

MR F. C. de SARAM

Mr F. C. ("Derek") de Saram, who died in Colombo on April 11 aged 70, was one of Ceylon's outstanding cricketers. He also became politically prominent when, in January 1962, he was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for conspiring to bring down the government of the day.

Going up to Oxford from Royal College, Colombo in 1933, he was the first Celanese to win a cricket Blue, playing against Cambridge at Lords in 1934 and 1935. Although he scored 85 in 1935, the crowd of 10,000 rising to him according to Wisden, the innings for which he is best remembered is his 128 for Oxford against the Australians in 1934.

In that year he scored over 1000 runs for the University at an average of 50, including a hundred in his first First-Class match. He was a fine driver and cutter and many years later, when MCC, on their way to Australia, played a match in Colombo, no one stood up more staunchly to the fast bowling of Tyson than De Saram, then 43, which was the score he made.

On MCC's next two visits to Ceylon, en route for Australia, de Saram was behind bars. During the second of them S. C. Griffith, who had played for Cambridge against de Saram at Lords and was now managing MCC, and Colin Cowdrey went to see him. De Saram had put on his Harlequin tie for the occasion and when his visitors left they were told by the prison governor that when de Saram's time came for release discipline among the inmates would suffer. On and off the field he was a formidable opponent.

MR PETER DUNBAR

Peter Dunbar, who died suddenly on April 29, had a distinguished career in many areas of publishing.

Born in 1929, he started as a very talented painter, studying at Camberwell, but soon, took to graphic design and illustration, working in France and Switzerland before returning to England and making illustrations for various publications including the *Financial Times*.

In 1959 he became, and was until 1977, Art Director of *The Economist*, whose covers and general appearance he revolutionized in a way which was undoubtedly very important to its phenomenal rise in circulation during those years.

He also played a leading part in the boom in part-work publications, having a crucial personal responsibility, both in conception and design, of the enormously successful *History of the Second World War* published by Purnell's in 1966, and in many ensuing successes in this field.

Later with two partners he founded Mathews, Miller, Dunbar a publishing house devoted to purely visual books, which though short lived, produced such minor classics as *The English Sunrise* and *Monet at Giverny*. He was also Design Consultant to many publications including *The Spectator* and the *New Statesman*.

Throughout his life, his unique combination of gentleness, humour and conviviality made and kept him a host of friends. They will mourn him deeply, as will his family.

PROF ABRAHAM SACHS

Abraham Sachs, the eminent Assyriologist, died on April 22, aged 69.

For nearly forty years, as Professor of the History of Mathematics in Brown University, Rhode Island, he specialized, with O. Neugebauer, in the difficult field of Babylonian mathematics and astronomy.

His *Mathematical Cuneiform Texts*; *Late Babylonian Astronomical and Related Texts* and many articles highlighted the pre-Hellenistic advances in these subjects. He will be missed by colleagues worldwide whom he taught and encouraged and will be remembered by many others for his lively contributions to symposia on the subject.

ABDELFATTAH ABOUTALEB

Abdelfattah Aboutaleb, who was world squash champion for three years running from 1963 to 1965, has died in Lewisham at the age of 44.

Aboutaleb, who was Egyptian, was regarded as one of the finest stroke players the game has known, with the ability to make unexpected and startling shots. He was Egyptian champion from 1959 to 1966 and won the British open title from 1963 to 1965. But he had a tendency to overwieght, and this told against him when he was defeated by Jonah Barrington in 1966.

After retiring from competitive squash Aboutaleb lived in this country, where he coached.

Lady Brooke-Popham, widow of Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, GCVO, KCB, CMG, DSO, AFC, who was Commander-in-Chief Far East at the time of the Japanese onslaught in 1941, died on May 3. She was 82. She was Opal Mary, daughter of Edgar Hugonin and she married her husband in 1926.

Sir John Renwick, who died on April 24 in Sheffield at the age of 81, was appointed JP for Derbyshire in 1958 and was President of the Law Society

Rear-Admiral John Benson Sidgwick, CB, who died on April 28 at the age of 91, was formerly Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Admiralty.

Pensions

The trend towards earlier retirement makes pensions an increasingly important subject. The National Association of Pension Funds today begins its diamond jubilee conference at Brighton. Margaret Drummond reports.

As delegates to the National Association of Pension Fund's Diamond Jubilee conference sit down at the Metropole Hotel in Brighton today they cannot complain about 1983 being a dull year.

There has been some radical thinking about pensions from the right as well as the perennial suggestions from the left. Change is in the air. The Government is seriously thinking about the possibility of giving individuals freedom of choice in pensions – it is studying recommendations that the earnings related part of the state scheme could be privatized, it has pressed the pension funds to do something about the plight of early leavers and it is considering important new legislation to cover pensions, currently somewhat inadequately catered for by trust law.

Attempts are also being made to set up for the first time an independent, low cost advice and arbitration service for employees, many of whom seem totally bewildered when faced with decisions about their pensions – for many the largest investment they will make in their lives.

By far the most fascinating of the current debates is on individual choice in pension schemes – the do-it-yourself *pension as it has been swiftly* dubbed. Many people have to join an occupational pension scheme as a condition of employment. In theory this seems fair considering the background to pensions in this country.

Until 20 years ago membership of pension schemes was largely voluntary, with the result that many workers faced the prospect of retirement without a proper pension, often relying on *ex gratia* payments by their employers or, more often, state benefits.

The philosophy behind the pensions upheaval of the mid-1970s was that everyone should have something decent to retire on. Occupational pensions expanded as many more employees found themselves members of schemes for the first time – with the pleasant prospect of benefits superior to what they would get under the new state scheme.

Just over a month ago it was revealed that the Treasury was examining how the individual could best be allowed to do his or her own thing in pensions. Undoubtedly the main philosophical thrust has come from the Government, and in particular Mrs Thatcher's belief in freedom of choice for the individual. But such a change also meets some of the practical drawbacks of occupational pension schemes.

It overcomes the most serious pitfall for many – the fact that anyone who changes jobs during his working life will be penalised. Most pension

Some hard thinking needed about tax

schemes work to a two-thirds of final salary formula – that being the maximum allowed under the tax rules. In practice only a small percentage of workers in private industry stand to get this generous amount. Most people change jobs several times, and each time, under presene practice, they face a pension loss.

If an early leaver controlled his own pension destiny throughout his career there would be no loss as a result of changing jobs. But do-it-yourself pensions are not without pitfalls. No one, least of all a government with an eagle eye on public spending, wants to go back to the days of people ending up reliant on the state in their old age.

Clearly there must be some stiff rules and regulations about making sure the individual puts something away for old age, and that at least some of it (a half is contemplated) goes into approved investments.

There has to be some hard thinking about the tax situation – at the moment employees are allowed to put up to 15 per cent of their earnings into occupational pension schemes, compared with the 17½ per cent "net relevant earnings" permitted the self-employed. For the former, eventual benefits are restricted at present to the two-thirds, for the latter there is no such cut-off point. All these aspects need to be looked at carefully.

On a broader level, the idea is attractive both to those who resent the compulsory nature of occupational pension schemes and those who feel that the way to economic prosperity is to turn everyone into capitalists. Although half the pension contribution might go into "approved" investments the other half might be used for more entrepreneurial ventures – dear to the heart of Mrs Thatcher and her advisers.

It is also thought that individuals could get the scent of the profit motive in their nostrils if they were responsible for their own pensions. This would be good for the whole economy.

That at any rate is the theory – in practice it would bring great problems for the occupational pension schemes, who now subsidize the pensions of their older employees through the contributions of their *younger members and early* leavers.

While the idea of do-it-yourself pensions might well get bogged down in the mire of practical difficulties the pension funds almost certainly face the prospect of new legislation – probably within the next year.

It is well over a year since Professor Jim Gower at the Department of Trade pointed out that the pensions industry was one of the least regulated sectors of the investment business. The initial response from the National Association of Pension Funds was muted hostility, but this year, with the Government apparently committed to legislation after extensive discussions and the prospect of a Green Paper before the autumn, it will debate the possible contents of a new Pension Fund Act.

This is now expected to be less than a radical sweep, more of a tidying up and improvement in trust law relating to pension funds, plus, perhaps most important of all, making the funds more accountable to their members.

In principle the NAPF supports the Occupational Pensions Board recommendations for fuller disclosure, the provision to members of regular information such as annual reports and accounts and changes in the law which would make everyone concerned with running the pension scheme answerable to members.

Any new act would be hotly debated on all sides. A few months ago the TUC produced its suggestions, among them demands for union (not member) representation on boards of trustees and rather grandiose plans for the formation of a National Investment Bank to take up to £1,000m of pension fund money a year to support expansion of industry and jobs.

While these plans are unlikely to find much support among pension fund members, let alone the managers who control the money, no one in the pension fund industry can afford to ignore the growing fashion for some form of social accountability both from right and left.

The left may well suport Mr Arthur Scargill's opposition to the investment of pension fund contributions abroad (now around 15 per cent of the total). But equally the present government is eager to listen to any plans to harness the pension *fund treasure chest to reviving* inner city areas, providing jobs and housing as well as capital, particularly for small businesses.

The Brighton conference may well produce a partial solution to one of the main problems of pensions – maintaining their real value. In the public sector pensions are index linked, but there is no such generous tradition in the private sector, which simply could not afford to make such an open-ended commitment.

Some companies do now guarantee a small – usually no more than 3 or 4 per cent – annual. But there is no specific obligation.

Many people, especially early leavers, have seen their pensions fall massively behind inflation.


Jonathan Williams

RETIREMENT

The snags in the state scheme: what do you get?

The change to a state earnings-related pension scheme, introduced in April 1978, heralded a new era in pension provision in the United Kingdom. But despite the plan of ensuring that all employed people would qualify for a pension based on their earnings, instead of just those who were part of a company pension, there remain substantial anomalies and outright faults in the system.

One of the most basic deficiencies is that the scheme does nothing to help pensioners already retired in 1978. In addition, the Civil Service was unable to come up with a way to include the self-employed so they were left out completely, forced to fend for themselves. Another major gap in the scheme is that the state scheme's pension formula only takes account of earnings up to a ceiling of about one and half times national average earnings.

The present limit is £235 a week and earnings above this limit do not qualify for the state pension. The result is that if your earnings are higher than the ceiling, the state pension is a *lower percentage of salary.*

Another problem concerns those who are now nearing retirement age, now 65 for a man and 60 for a woman. The scheme provides an earnings-related pension of 1/80th of earnings for each year of contributions with the best years to count on a revalued basis. But it is only the years since April 1978 that count and although intermediate amounts are payable for those who do not build up their full potential entitlement to additional pension until April 1998, people retiring now still receive little more than the basic pension.

The scheme is based on a contributions test which means paying in for 90 per cent of working life and although periods of working abroad, taking a degree or just dropping out may be included the only allowable gaps – periods when it is considered contributions have been made although they have not actually been paid – are during registered sickness, unemployment or during invalidity or maternity benefit. So it is still possible for employees who pass the test for a lot less than 90 per cent of the working life to get no basic pension at all.

Other problems concern women specifically because although married women may claim a pension on her husband's record if she does not have enough contributions of her own, he must have reached pensionable age and retired when she makes her claim. And while widows, aged over 40 at the time of the husband's death, may claim a pension based on the husband's contributions widowers are only eligible to claim on the wife's record if both parties were at pensionable age when she died and he has retired anyway.

Divorced women are only able to claim on their former husband's contributions for the years before the marriage ended and on remarriage, any claim on the former husband's contriutions ceases.

Another major criticism of the state scheme is the lack of a lump sum payment on retirement or at death if the contributor is still working. This is because the system was designed to be an income replacement scheme when an employee can no longer provide for him or herself and spouse and there is no facility for commuting part of the pension for a lump sum.

This is in contrast with company schemes which provide lump sums on death while working and allow employees to convert part of the pension into a tax free lump sum.

A third component of the state scheme is the graduated pension. This is only for people who were at least 18 and employed between 1961 and 1975 and who earned more than £9 a week during that time. The scheme has now been abandoned but past contributions are still rewarded with a small pension, and although it has been increased in line with rising prices after April 1978, the maximum benefit for a man is under £4 a week and just over £3 for a woman and most people receive considerably less than these amounts.

At the same time as the additional pension scheme was introduced in 1978 employers who already ran occupational pension schemes could either join the new state scheme or contract out allowing the occupational scheme to perform the same function as the state's additional pension.

These contracted out employees pay lower National Insurance contributions but the employer's scheme has to be at least as good as the additional scheme provided by the state. The main difference is that the employer is not expected to foot the difference between the benefits and the increase in prices so the state pays the inflation increases to the pension after retirement. These schemes often provide other benefits such as long term sickness pay and payments on death for example as well as pension for a surviving spouse or dependents.

In spite of all the good intentions behind the erection of the improved state scheme there remains a fundamental problem and that is how will they be paid in 50 years time? As the number of pensioners increases in relation to the *number of contributors*, the state will have to cope with the increased burden of payment. The Institute of Fiscal Studies has already said that insufficient consideration was given to the long term cost when the state scheme was extended five years ago and even the Chancellor of the Exchequer has admitted that we have locked ourselves into providing benefits without making the economic adjustments necessary to sustain them.

The 1981 report of the Scott committee which looked at the extra value of index-linked public service pensions highlighted some of the problems, and the differences between the private sector provision where inflation eats into the provision and the public sector whose beneficiaries are hoping that index linking will not be abolished.

The other bugbear, inflation, may disappear but is has never been considered safe when making social policy decisions in the recent past to assume that it will.

According to some estimates the present arrangement between the state and occupational pension schemes will mean that total expenditure on pensions will represent 30-35 per cent of total wages and salaries in 50 years time, and this figure could go even higher, compared with about 17 per *cent today.*

Ultimately the question of provision turns on employment, not just the overall economy, for while the trend continues of expansion down the technology path the result could either be a smaller and diminishing workforce or a return to full employment in new industries. If the latter happens, schemes will have to be changed to cope with the number of people who transfer during their working life from one system to another.

And in the former case a rethink will have to be made to ensure a livelihood for those whose working lives are curtailed, or even shared for a greater part of their careers.

Rosemary Unsworth

EXECUTIVE CHOICE

Going one better than a golden handshake

During the last year some of the benefits incorporated in directors' contracts have come under fire; the most notable have been golden handshakes and golden parachute provisions when a board member arranges for substantial compensation in the event of loss of office, as well as facilities for cheap home loans.

But executive pensions, often described as "a nice perk if you can get it", have remained outside the orbit of envy and although the recession's effect on companies in the private sector has contributed to a slowing down in executive pension business, the schemes largely remain attractive and are still expanding.

The growth in the business has been during the last years since controlling directors have been allowed to join a company pension scheme. Before that they had to use provisions designed for the self employed. And the key to the executive pension business has been its tax efficiency whereby shareholding directors have been able to take money out of the business as well as the opportunity to give executives better benefits in retirement than other employees.

Controlling directors may still choose between a personal pension or a self-employed plan or an executive scheme but the benefits are calculated in different ways. Both the employer's contributions (and employee's if he or she contributes) under the executive scheme are fully tax deductible. Thus the employees can get tax relief at the highest rate of income tax, excluding the investment income surcharge. The benefit for the employer means that in the case of a company tax relief comes out of corporation tax and for an individual at the highest rate of tax again.

Under an executive scheme the contributions are invested in a fund which is tax free on its income from investments or deposits and free from capital gains tax and these allowances are in turn passed on to the beneficiary. The benefits may also be paid either as a tax free cash sum on retirement or as a pension which is regarded as earned income and not subject to investment income surcharge. Also if the employee dies while still working any lump sum benefit can be paid so it too is free of capital transfer tax.

Besides the tax incentive of these schemes changing patterns in management as well as the state pension scheme have brought about these developments. The British Institute of Management reported recently that in 1975 managers had changed jobs on average three times by the time they were between 35 and 39 compared with an average of just once 30 years ago. And it is reckoned that by the time today's managers retire only one in 10 of them will have stayed with a single employer throughout their career.

But despite these changes pension schemes are still heavily biased in favour of the executive who stays with the same company all his working life. On top of this the more mobile manager may end up earning more than his more conservative counterpart and yet retire on a substantially smaller pension because of the inability to transfer his pension as he moves jobs.

One estimate is that an employee who changes jobs once in his working life receives 60 per cent of the benefits of those who stay with one employer. The Occupational Pensions Board which looked at some of the problems in 1981 has been attacked for "simply nibbling" at the problem with a recommendation that reserved pensions should be improved at the rate of 5 per cent a year. The Inland Revenue's superannuation funds office has been criticised for adhering to the notion that the proper basis for pensions calculations is 1/60 of final salary for each year of service and that no person should have more than two thirds of final salary as a pension.

As a result some schemes are available which an executive can take with him to the next job, allowing him to negotiate the level of contribution to a centralized trust which is Inland Revenue approved and allows the relevent tax concessions.

The executive's own contribution must not exceed 15 per cent of his salary and the rate of interest credited to the fund is at least equal to the Building Society Association's recommended mortgage at the time. But even these few schemes are not so far entirely successful since most companies will not regard any single executive as so vital that they will want to take over an existing pension scheme from another employer.

A more pertinent benefit of executive schemes is the flexibility they offer at retirement, when the individual has a much clearer idea of his or her requirements. A scheme which incorporates a widow's pension may be of little use if the male executive is already widowed at retirement. In other cases where the scheme is for the small businessman the company may not be able to afford a great deal.

Just as in any other form of investment there are risks with the policies on the market and it is important for the individual to investigate the level of risk tolerated in search of higher returns and the extent that the risks are borne by the policyholder. Several quotations should always be sought and the efficiency of a company may be measured by its ability to handle such queries as well as whether its benefits are realistically tied to its budget.

Controlling directors are among those who have the greatest need for effective tax planning because although there has been a substantial reduction in the higher rate bands following the 1979 budget a 10 per cent salary increase today for a £25,000 a year executive would net about £1,250 if tax is paid at the 50 per cent rate. Applied as a yearly premium to a pension plan, the retirement benefits could be substantially better than the salary increase.

A further attraction where owners of companies are concerned are loanbacks from the insurance company against the security of the policy or the pension fund itself for business development although these schemes should be only considered most prudently. Personal loans under pension plans to directors, the subject of hot debate recently, are another factor worth considering in executive pension plans.

The problem is whether or not they contravene the Companies Act 1980 and some of the major insurance companies have opposing views of the legislation although a few are now offering them, including Crown Life, Legal & General and Hambro.

RU

PERSONAL PENSIONS

What's best for the self-employed

Jane Austen must have had a secret admiration for an insurance salesman. "People always live forever," she wrote in *Sense and Sensibility*, "where there is any annuity to be paid to them . . . an annuity is a very serious business; it comes over and over every year, and there is no getting rid of it".

Such sentiments are of considerable help in marketing self-employed pension policies, especially since when the annuity is to be paid by an insurance company, the worry is that it will be paid for too short a time.

And in the last two or three years, insurance companies have enjoyed spectacular growth in the market for self-employed pensions – particularly welcome when many company pension funds have become self-administered, and withdrawn their assets from insurance company management.

Another boost was provided in 1981 by big relaxations in Inland Revenue restraints on the level of contributions which could attract tax relief. There is now the opportunity to use unexploited tax reliefs for up to seven previous years in some circumstances. And for older people up to 32.5 per cent of net relevant income will rank for tax relief – provided the policyholder can afford it!

After marketing to the self-employed, some insurers are trying to encourage employees to leave company pension schemes and convert to self-employed policies. It is possible therefore that the extraordinary growth in self-employed pensions business will be maintained.

The position of the employed and self-employed reliefs reflects a complete reversal of the advice offered only a few years ago. If you had the chance, membership of a company pension scheme was the best value for money. Usually index-linked, with the employer picking up any unforeseen financial tabs, enjoying economies of scale, and suffering low (if any) commissions, company pension schemes seemed ideal. But even angels have feet of clay; and for many highly mobile executives, and less mobile but redundancy-prone staff, the benefits have proved somewhat of a chimera.

The drawbacks of company schemes have been highlighted now that the range of self-employed pensions has improved so dramatically. As before, of course, insurance companies offer a wide variety of investment opportunities, including non-profit, with-profit and unit-linked contracts, like any other form of saving.

But the last year has also seen the introduction of complex schemes attempting to provide "self-administered" status to schemes for the self-employed. Difficulties were encountered, but the more balanced schemes today offer such inducements as "loanbacks" (allowing policyholders to borrow back up to 15 times their annual premiums, albeit usually secured on an asset) and even "self-managed" schemes where an insurance company appoints a policyholder to manage his own contributions. Politically these schemes are likely to prove ever more attractive, with their connotations of "self-help", implications of entrepreneurial venture capital investment and compliance with the philosophy that "small is beautiful".

It is reasonable to suppose therefore that genuinely self-administered schemes for the self-employed, avoiding the problems of commission, high expense loadings and Department of Trade investment restrictions on insurance companies will be available soon. It may be that even company pension schemes will follow the route of the big funds, and decide to give members the opportunity to manage their own contributions and those contributions made on their behalf – but it would be a mistake to assume that insurance companies will attract the business lost to pension funds.

The funds will indubitably reconstruct their rules – the contributions could go elsewhere, since monopoly will not be encouraged.

For those who choose conventional insurance policies considerable guidance is needed. First, alternatives should be examined. Partnership annuities, less popular than before, should be seriously considered. They offer not only cash-flow benefits but significant capital transfer and gains tax advantages, and they can now be index-linked. There are friendly society schemes; there is even the chance to set up an occupational (company) pension scheme for a partner who is

continued on page IV

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Still showing its mettle

Sixty years ago a group of pension fund managers gathered together in what is now London Transport's head office to inaugurate a new association. That meeting is being celebrated by the pension fund industry this week, as the group grew into the National Association of Pension Funds. Although this was the formal beginning of the association, it had already shown its mettle. Its founder members had been at the forefront of those seeking income tax relief for superannuation funds. The lobby started in 1917, made such progress that by 1921 its requirements were incorporated in the Finance Act of that year.

The pension fund managers' intention was, as it is still, to have an association which could act to protect and develop the pension fund movement. The group at that first formal meeting in January, 1923, were by no means as great in numbers, funds or members as that in Brighton this week. But it was drawn from an impressively wide range of industries. *The Times* pension fund manager was there, as were the representatives of Cunard, and other shipping groups, Bournville, English Sewing Cotton, Manchester Corporation, and other public service bodies. The leading light was a Mr John Mitchell of the Omnibus, Railway and Equipment Company.

In 1983 the association members manage around £90,000m, and those funds cover around 93 per cent of people in occupational pension schemes. The association's 2,000 members and associates have to be more tightly organized to cope with the complexity of fiscal and legal requirements that have grown over the years. The association is, for example, the major point of contact in the industry for government bodies wanting information, as well as for its members with the outside world.



NAPF leaders: Maxwell Lander, president; Maurice Oldfield, chairman; Tom Heyes, chairman-elect.

There is a full-time secretariate, run by Mr Henry James, the association's director-general. It has a number of committees formed to deal with such day-to-day necessities as finance and membership, but also education of newcomers into the industry, and international matters. This latter committee is of growing importance since Britain's membership of the European Economic Community.

Most vital of the committees are investment and the parliamentary committee. The parliamentary committee looks after the extremely important business of liaising with government, and lobbying for the legislation desired by the association members to help them carrying on their business. But it is the investment committee which has been the most prominent in the public eye over the last few years, as it has taken an increasingly active interest in the affairs of financially troubled companies in which the pension funds have invested money.

The case committees, set up under the aegis of the main investment committee, have made more low profile attempts to remedy management problems and inadequacies causing erosion of investors' capital than high profile ones. But the attacks on the present structure of the pension fund industry by the trade union movement, and other interests, are changing this. Challenged with not accepting responsibility, the chief officers of pension funds are increasingly to be found letting it be known by speaking at annual general meetings and to the press that they have not been merely sitting at their computers counting their sums.

An increasing volume of work is being created by the lobbies for change, and by the jealous eyes cast by government and other groups on that £90,000m. There is also the public debate on the problem of the present lack of manoeuvrability of an employee's pension fund should he leave a company or become redundant.

Mr James says the association plans to build up a research group to cope with the many calls made on it, but this will depend on resources. At the moment much of the burden of research is carried by the larger members.

The purpose of this conference, in Mr James eyes, is to ensure that the association is actively pursuing the aims of its members. "I think it is very important that we keep in touch with our members. I believe that one of the important changes I have made is to turn the conference into a major policy making occasion than just a jolly," he said. But the conference can also help the industry's public image. The difficulties caused by the present rigidities can make the public forget that the association has lobbied for change in favour of the employee–such as the linking of pensions with salary–thinking of it instead as a group of Scrooges who do not want to part with money.

The point that Mr James would most like to come over from the four-day conference is that "the industry's main responsibility is to the welfare of the individual pensioner."

Sally White

Photograph by Harry Kerr



Henry James, director-general, National Association of Pension Funds

EARLY LEAVERS

The dream that fades when you change jobs

The threat posed to occupational pension funds by any move to give individual employees freedom of choice may spur the industry to do something about the problem of early leavers. Their plight was highlighted in the Occupational Pension Board's report in June 1981, after prolonged criticism, but little has been done.

The prospect of retiring on two thirds of final salary is an impossible dream for most employees. If you change jobs you lose in two ways. You may have no option than to accept a deferred pension from your old employer, based on your salary when leaving. Few schemes ever uprate this benefit, and by the time you get it inflation will probably have reduced its real value to laughable proportions.

You may have the option of transferring the pension from the first to the new employer and taking a lump sum into the new job. That will buy you some years' benefit in the new scheme.

But not all pension funds allow you to take money with you. And even if you can transfer you still lose. The two sets of actuaries calculate the transfer payment by a method which means that 10 years of contributions to employer A may entitle you to only five, three or even one year of contributions with employer B. Early leavers find that very hard to accept, and no wonder.

The Government cannot afford to overlook the economic consequences. A highly paid and experienced executive, for instance, is bound to think twice about changing jobs in middle age when his pension prospects will be severely damaged. That will not encourage the job mobility the Government desires.

In pension funds the best returns are for those who stay in the same job all their lives; not, one would have thought, the employee nearest Mrs Thatcher's heart. But despite the OPB report, which recommended a maximum 5 per cent uplift in frozen pensions each year, and some threatening noises from the Government, nothing has been done.

The National Association of Pension Funds, though worried about the cost of all this, recommends its members to make some increases in deferred pensions. It has also been worried about other claims on the pension purse – the cost of equalizing the retirement age and guaranteeing uprating of pension payments.

The association's softer line on early leavers clearly depends on these other issues being solved first. Deferred pensions and transfer value calculations could possibly form part of forthcoming legislation.

An interesting role might be played by the new low-cost advice and arbitration service for pension fund members – a sort of pensions Ombudsman – which is being eagerly canvassed.

Pension contributions form an increasing part of people's savings, but recent surveys have indicated amazing apathy from employees parting with their money. Faced with a choice between a deferred pension and a transfer, most employees, unless they are wealthy enough to hire a private consultant, would not know what to do.

The unions are becoming better informed, and several companies have a helpful attitude, but no-single, athoritative, cheap, convenient source of informed and unbiased advice exists for the man in the street.

For many years the pension funds have held all the cards, the individual had to take what he was offered, unless he was exceptionally lucky. But competition could well change things.

We may still have a long way to go before individual employees can decide against an occupational pension scheme in favour of a do-it-yourself plan, but several insurance companies have been quick to spot the market for job leavers. Employees whose pension funds allow them to transfer now have a third option – to transfer the money not to an employer but to an insurance company which uses the accumulated lump sum to purchase a pension for the employee on retirement.

London & Manchester Assurance led the way in November 1981 with its Transplan. This has been followed by a number of others. These do not by themselves get rid of the problem of low-transfer values, but they do offer a better alternative if you expect to change jobs several times.

MD

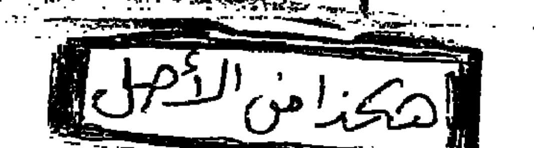
Employees' annual contributions

	Staff Schemes	Works Schemes	Combined Schemes	All Schemes
Average annual contribution based on eligible earnings of:				
£4,000	£170.74	£132.25	£165.44	£162.81
	% 4.27	% 3.31	% 4.14	% 4.07
£6,000	£267.55	£207.90	£261.52	£256.32
	% 4.46	% 3.47	% 4.36	% 4.27
£10,000	£461.02	£362.24	£455.22	£444.43
	% 4.61	% 3.62	% 4.55	% 4.44
£14,000	£659.61	£513.70	£656.04	£637.51
	% 4.71	% 3.67	% 4.69	% 4.55
Overall average contribution rate	% 4.51	% 3.52	% 4.44	% 4.33

Employers' annual contribution if contributory scheme

	Staff Schemes	Works Schemes	Combined Schemes	All Schemes
Average annual contribution based on eligible earnings of:				
£4,000	£505.39	£274.88	£403.62	£424.23
	% 12.63	% 6.87	% 10.09	% 10.61
£6,000	£760.83	£462.07	£630.59	£656.43
	% 12.68	% 7.70	% 10.51	% 10.94
£10,000	£1,311.12	£729.22	£1,081.68	£1,119.44
	% 13.11	% 7.29	% 10.82	% 11.19
£14,000	£1,842.22	£1,041.71	£1,565.14	£1,597.08
	% 13.16	% 7.44	% 11.18	% 11.41
Overall average contribution rate	% 12.90	% 7.33	% 10.65	% 11.04

Source: NAPF Survey, 1982



FUNDS

A powerful influence on the economy

The fund managers who control the assets of Britain's 90,000 or more occupational schemes have never been in such a powerful position to influence the economy. The value of pension fund assets is estimated at more than £70,000m today against £10,000m a decade ago. Each year the assets of the funds are swollen in two ways: an influx of nearly £7,000m of pension contributions from employers and employees and the return which fund managers achieve on their assets.

In 1982 the fund managers were justly pleased with their performance. The return on UK equities as measured by the FT Actuaries All-Share Index was more than 28 per cent, while the return on long-dated gilt edged securities reached 50 per cent. The average return on assets invested overseas was also estimated to be in the region of 30 per cent, leaving investment in property as the only major class of business which produced a return below the prevailing rate of inflation.

However, despite this apparent success in handling their clients' funds the fund managers have come under increasing pressure to reduce their overseas investments and channel money principally into British industry. Even under a Conservative administration the managers have been taken to one side and urged to use some of the financial muscle at their command to help reconstruct the battered balance sheets of Britain's hard pressed manufacturing companies.

With the prospect of an election in sight fund managers are also casting a nervous eye in the direction of the Labour Party leadership, which plans to use institutional funds as the centre plank of its policy to rejuvenate British industry.

Traditionally the pension funds have maintained a consistent balance between investments in four key areas: property, UK equities, UK fixed interest securities, and overseas equities.

In 1982 this meant that about 43 per cent of assets were invested in UK equities, 20 per cent in fixed interest securities, with the balance divided between property and overseas investments.

The one major change in emphasis during this period has been an increasing amount of investment in overseas equities which was brought about by the relaxation of exchange controls in 1979. The threat of a Labour election victory and the reintroduction of exchange controls has increased the amount of interest taken in overseas investments recently as fund managers channel money out of the UK which they fear might be locked into the home economy if Labour wins power.



Arthur Scargill: active role in pensions

However the main threat stems from the joint TUC/Labour Party initiative to redirect some of the huge assets of the pension funds towards projects aimed at fostering investment in industry and increasing employment. The TUC/Labour Party liaison committee produced a document which developed the idea further with the proposal that pension fund assets should be directed towards investment priorities previously detailed by a new Department of Economic and Industrial Planning.

However TUC criticism of the pension fund movement goes much further and attacks the poor standards of accountability in the movement, while blaming the funds for many of the problems caused by the lack of investment in British industry.

Although the debate will remain largely academic while the Conservatives are in power there are signs that the pension fund movement is taking note of shifting opinion about its role in economic and City life. The most dramatic example of this has been seen at the National Coal Board Pension Fund.

Since Mr Arthur Scargill succeeded Mr Joe Gormley (now Lord Gormley) as president of the National Union of Mineworkers, the union leadership has taken a much more active role in influencing the actions of the pension fund managers. In his first year as trustee of the fund Mr Scargill refused to accept its business plan. In particular he refused to allow the fund to go ahead with proposed investments in overseas securities and property. Questions were also raised about investments in activities such as the oil industry, which competed with coal production.

The changing mood has also led to occasional arm twisting by the Bank of England in an attempt to arrange finance for manufacturing companies in trouble.

As a consequence, fund managers were involved in aranging a capital reconstruction which allowed Johnson & Firth Brown, the Sheffield engineering group, to become involved in setting up Sheffield Forgemasters, a joint venture company with the British Steel Corporation. The institutions were involved again when Sir Francis Tombs was appointed chairman of Turner & Newall, the troubled asbestos group, last year.

The fund managers have also demonstrated their sense of social responsibility by urging directors of Marks & Spencer to give details of cheap housing rental arranged for executives. Institutional pressure was also brought to bear when Associated Communications Corporation and Carrington Viyella, the textiles company, looked set to pay record golden handshakes to outgoing chief executives.

Previously fund managers have argued that they lacked the knowledge of industry necessary to involve themselves more closely with day-to-day decisions. Managers have also argued that their primary duty is to achieve the highest possible return on the asset which they control on behalf of fund members.

If the pressure to change the emphasis of their investment and to become more involved in the running of companies continues, then the result will almost certainly be a demand from managers for a change in the rules which govern their activities.

Andrew Cornelius

What's best for the self employed

continued from page II

prepared to become employed by the partnership; and there are trust schemes. Each of these alternatives has special advantages Having decided, however that an insured self-employed arrangement (often known as a "s.226" arrangement, after the section of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 which gives the tax relief) is the one to use, the question arises as to what contact to take.

Often the non-commission houses offer good value; but statistics relating to future predictions and passed performance are of little benefit. Those companies first in the list 20 years ago are often well down the printout today.

Rate of return, tax efficiency, and security of investment are not the only matters to be considered. Other possible advantages may include relief on the cash-flow of a partnership, the encouragement of automatic retirement and advancement of partners, financial economy, and benefits for dependants. The overriding criteria should however be simplicity. It is almost certain that the tax and fiscal regime surrounding the self-employed will be very different from today in 10 years' time and flexibility to change the contractual terms of a policy is important.

In summary, therefore, advantages of self-employed schemes include: no effect on benefits by changing job, free choice of investment (within limits), improved returns on contributions, and possibly higher benefits at the end of the day, no limits on benefits (other than by the amount of pension that the contributions can buy) and freedom of choice of scheme.

There are, however, disadvantages: limits on contributions (compared with the limits on benefits of company schemes), uncertainty of benefits (compared with guaranteed benefits of many company schemes (and government or public sector schemes), time spent choosing policies, and uncertainty of Revenue practice. The distinction which has emerged since 1956 in the method of provision between the self-employed, nonetheless, seems to be becoming blurred. It is likely that the present Revenue controls on benefits will continue. But it is also likely that the number of employed people seeking pensions under the taxation provisions of the self-employed will increase.

Robin Ellison

Author of Pensions for Partners *published by Oyez Longman.*

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Investment and Finance

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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 689.8 down 2.3
FT Gilts: 82.00 up 0.27
FT All Share: 433.22 down 3.53
Bargains: 24,183
Tring Hall USM Index: 171.6 up 0.4
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 8663.13 down 41.26
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 986.64 down 16.51
New York: Dow Jones Average latest 1213.33 up 5.32

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5805 up 20pts
Index 85.1 up 0.1
DM 3.87 down 0.01
FrF 11.6775 down 0.1
Yen 373.50 down 1.50
Dollar
Index 122.2 down 0.4
DM 2.4460 down 115pts
Gold
$432.25 down $1
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold $432.75
Sterling $1.5880

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3 month interbank $10^{3}/_{16}$-$10^{1}/_{16}$
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar $8^{13}/_{16}$-$8^{15}/_{16}$
3 month DM $5^{1}/_{16}$-$4^{15}/_{16}$
3 month Fr F $16^{1}/_{4}$-$15^{3}/_{4}$
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period April 6 to May 3, inclusive: 10.304 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Solicitors' Law 32 up 5p
H Ingram 32 up 5p
Western Hldgs £37.9375 up £3.4375
Grootvlei £12.06 up £1.06
Rotaflex 58p up 4p
Gencor £17.6875 up £1.1875
Sotheby 465p down 60p
Unilever 760p down 15p
Massey-F 310p down 15p
Marks & S 203p down 13p
Harrison Cros 600p down 12p
Cable & W 373p down 12p

TODAY

Interims: Anglo Scottish Inv: Barton Transport, T Cowie, North Midland Construction, Royal Bank of Scotland.
Finals: Advance Services, Ganer Booth.

Japanese top steel production

Nippon Steel last year continued as the top steel producer at 28.3 million tons against a previous 29.6 million tons, in the list issued by the International Iron and Steel Institute in Brussels.

It was well above Italian Finsider which produced 13.3 million tons against 13.9 million, Nippon Kokan 12 million tons against 12.6 million and British Steel 11.4 million tons against 13.3 million.

● **OVERSUBSCRIBED:** Applications for shares in the advertising agency, Boase Massimi Pollitt have been oversubscribed. The group whose clients include Courage and Reckitt & Colman, offered 1.5 million shares, 29 per cent of equity, by way of a tender at a minimum price of 280p.

● **APOLOGY:** The Midland Bank yesterday apologised for an administrative error which implied that a £16m business with 700 workers was in the hands of the receiver. The company Garrod and Lofthouse, printers, of Crawley, issued a statement "to refute widespread rumours" that it had gone into receivership.

● **MARKS PROFIT:** Marks and Spencer, the high street retailing group, yesterday announced an 8 per cent increase in pre-tax profits for the year to the end of March from £222.1m to £239.3m Sales rose by 14 per cent to £2,505.5m. Page 16

● **MORE FAILURES:** Trade Indemnity, the credit insurance company, reports that business failures notified by its policyholders to April 1, 1983, rose by 10 per cent compared with April 1982, to 322. In the first four months of 1983, total failures showed an increase of 24 per cent on same period of 1982. With the exception of furniture and upholstery, all sectors recorded a higher number of failures.

● **ZANUSSI TALKS:** NV Philips Lamps began talks last week with the financially troubled Zanussi electrical company at the request of the Italian Government, a Philips spokesman said. He said other companies including Thomson-Brandt were also involved. Discussions were still at an early stage and there had been no developments so far.

Interest hopes boost Wall St

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Stock prices moved slightly higher in active trading yesterday on investor hopes for lower interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.65 to 1,209.66.

The NYSE index rose 0.27 to 93.41 and the price of an average share increased by 10 cents.

Advances led declines 885-416 among the 1,684 issues.

In the first hour the volume was about 24.940 million shares, compared with 22.740 million the previous day.

Sears Roebuck was the volume leader, up $^{1}/_{4}$ to $40^{3}/_{8}$. Exxon which may close its refinery in Bordeaux, was second, up $^{1}/_{8}$ to $35^{3}/_{8}$. Schlumberger was third, down $^{1}/_{4}$ to $46^{1}/_{4}$.

Southern Pacific was up $2^{3}/_{4}$ to $62^{1}/_{2}$; Union Pacific was up $2^{1}/_{2}$ at $56^{3}/_{4}$; Burlington Northern was up 2$3/8 to 80; CSX up $^{1}/_{2}$ at $62^{3}/_{4}$; UAL was up $1^{1}/_{4}$ to $44^{3}/_{4}$ and AMR up $^{7}/_{8}$ at $27^{5}/_{8}$.

General Motors at $69^{1}/_{8}$ was up $1^{1}/_{8}$; Motorola at $106^{1}/_{4}$ up 1-2; Honeywell at $115^{3}/_{4}$ was up 3;

£600m bid 'an opportunist attempt to buy company on the cheap'

Tilling predicts 113pc profits rise in aggressive defence against BTR

By Sandy McLachlan

Thomas Tilling is forecasting a 113 per cent increase in pretax profits to £95m for the present year as one of the main planks in its defence against the £600m takeover bid from BTR. That is almost £14m more than it has ever made before: £81.1m in 1979. Last year, profits were a depressed £43.7m.

Tilling, whose managing director is Sir Patrick Meaney, is also forecasting record earnings per share – up 149 per cent to 22.4p, and a 25 per cent dividend increase to 10p a share. These are the main points in a defence which uses most tactics in the merchant banking locker, and some that are new.

Mr F Black, Tilling's finance director, said night: "we are in a boom year. We don't think we are alone in this." The defence document itself said: "BTR's bid is an opportunist attempt to acquire Tilling on the cheap."

On the basis of its forecasts, Tilling dismisses the BTR offer on the grounds that it "completely undervalues" Tilling shares. It claims that acceptance would result in inadequate capital value, substantial loss of income, dilution of attributable earnings and dilution of asset-backing.

In an attack on BTR that is bound to provoke a sharp dismissal, Tilling claims that over the last four years BTR's sales and profits growth "have actually declined in real terms, despite several acquisitions."

Tilling, advised by merchant bankers S. G. Warburg, totally rejects that there is a reasonably close fit between BTR's businesses and "those which we have been running and developing in the Tilling Group for many years.

It also refers to a quote from the 1982 *Monopolies and* Mergers Commission report on the proposed acquisition of Serck by BTR: "A point may be reached at which the rapid expansion of BTR will, if it is continued, become incompatible with effective control and efficient use of increased resources; but we do not think this point has been reached with the acquisiton of Serck".

Tilling points out that, should BTR's bid succeed, "it would overnight create the biggest conglomerate complex in this country." Thus, the point referred to by the Commission "would surely have been far exceeding."

It is expected that a decision will be taken today by Lord *Cockfield, Secretary of State* for Trade, as to whether to refer the BTR/Tilling bid to the Commission.

Another attack by Tilling concerns employees' interests. It claims that it has "consistently given a high priority to the maintenance and improvement of good human relations" with its employees and that "the reaction of group employees to the BTR bid has been one of concern."

Tilling also says that it believes that "it would be very easy for BTR, by selling a few of our companies, to recoup in cash a very substantial part of the value of its bid".

To back its record forecast, Tilling says that "it is now widely accepted that the improvement in certain sectors in the UK, which became apparent during the last quarter of 1982, is being sustained and will spread into other sectors during 1983."

As evidence of the recovery, it plots leading indicators of both the British and US economies drawn from official figures, and showing a marked revival.

Investors' notebook, page 16

THOMAS TILLING PRETAX PROFIT RECORD

	£m		£m
1973	34.4	1979	81.1
1974	29.1	1980	70.7
1975	33.6	1981	73.6
1976	41.9	1982	43.7
1977	53.9	1983*	95.0
1978	64.9	* forecast	

Meaney: Tilling undervalued

● **ANNUAL REPORT:** Mr Anthony Rampton, chairman of Freemans, the mail order company, says in his annual report that much has been done *during the past six months to* improve profitability.

City Comment

A private eye on the NCB

Public attitudes towards the future of state industry have probably shifted more in the past four years than on any other election issue of 1979.

It is no surprise that privatization is high on Mrs Thatcher's next election manifesto. But outside the ideological zones, the principle is now scarcely controversial.

It is a measure of the success of the experiments so far that state industry chairman are almost queneing up for the privilege of leaving the public sector. As British Airways shows most startingly, that *prospect* has become a strong incentive for efficiency

Few sets of employees are more enthusiastic than those at National Freight.

But even a casual glance at the list so far shows that the privatization process *has yet to strike at the* heartland of the public sector, the great state monopoly utilities.

Britoil's flotation, much the biggest so far, was a cash-raising exercise rather than one of great commercial significance. The testing time will come if and when a second Thatcher administration gets to grips with British Telecom.

The controversial question now centres on how to convert public enterprises into private rather than whether it should be done at all. Public share issues have alternately been under or over priced. Since the biggest was overpriced, this has done little harm to state finance, but even if Telecom is floated in a conventional way, it is going to be such a big lump of shares for the stock market to digest

The time has come for more imagination. At one end of the spectrum there is a case for building on the *National Freight* case. If ministers developed worker/management ownership, Mrs Thatcher need not see even privatization of the National Coal Board as "a bit ambitious".

Workers at British Telecom have seized on the price to be paid in terms of universal public service of introducing competition into monopoly utilities. But ironically, government itself cavils at losing the benefit of monopoly profit at British Gas.

***The Treasury* is enjoying a hidden gas tax that would surface if British Gas was privatized. So the gas corporation is dismembered and demoralized instead of earning its rightful place in the private sector.**

Howe turns down TUC growth plea

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

A bid by the TUC and to a milder extent the Confederation of British Industry to persuade Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, to opt for more growth internationally petered out at yesterday's National Economic Development Council meeting.

Both had argued that Sir Geoffrey should go the Williamsburg summit prepared to push for more expansion to takle the problems of unemployment and manufacturing investment.

But Sir Geoffrey said that while he fully understood the TUC and CBI plea for the industialized economies to give a concerted expsansion lead it was "perversed to ask for expansion rather than the maintenance of policies that led to success.".

The Chancellor made in a discussion paper at the meeting that he was against any action which would fuel inflation.

The CBI had argued for cautions expansion and like the TUC for a concerted effort by the leading industralized countries to achieve this. The growth rate target could be between 2 per cent and 5 per cent, the CBI argued.

A 5 per cent growth rate in Britain would be double that at which the United Kingdom economy is expected by the CBI to grow.

The TUC, arguing that no country could afford to opt out of a recovery programme, clearly would like more expansion, especially as a means of tackling unemployment. Its budget recommendations to the Chancellor called for three times the rate of expansion suggested by the CBI.

It was recognised that a key problem was getting the US trade deficit under control.

Pound again buoyed by election talk

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Speculation about an early general election and optimism on the economic front continued to support the pound yesterday. Sterling opened higher after rising in the Far East and moved ahead further until profit taking clipped back its gains. At the close sterling was still 20 points up against the dollar at $1.5805 having nearly touched $1.59 earlier in the day.

Although sterling eased slightly against the Deutsche mark and French franc, its trade weighted value still improved by 0.1 yesterday to 85.1.

The foreign exchange markets believe that the Conservative Government is likely to win a JuUne election and the outcome mof today's local elections are expected to be a key factor in determinung whether the Government will go to the polls next month.

There is also speculation that the announcement of a June election could clear the way for a further half-point cut in bank base rates and some period money market rates were a little easier yesterday.

Publication of the April official reserves figures yesterday showing an underlying rise of of $166m suggset that the Bank of England may have intervened modestly to smooth sterling's sharp recovery in recent weeks.

However, given the extent of sterling's rally during April, the underlying rise in reserves is relativly insignifcant.

Including all goverment transactions and *valuation* charges. The rise in reserves in April was $319 to $17,700m compared with $17,300m at the end of March.

In the United States speculation grew yesterday that US interest rates would drop significantly in the weeks ahead after the move of a small New York bank to lower its prime lending rates and the recent decline in the growth of the money supply, Baily Morris reports from Washington.

UMB Bank of New York cut its prime lending rate charged to its best business customers to 10.25 per cent from 10.5 per cent after the lead last month of Southwest Bank of St Louis, another small institution.

Although no big banks followed the move toward the lower base rate, Wall Street analysts predicted that rates generally would drop because of the growing belief that the US cenral bank soon will cut the discount rates charged financial institutions.

A securities dealer said: The psychology of the market now is dominated by the idea that money supply growth is coming under control and the Federal Reserve Board will eventually cut the discount rate.

Also fueling hopes of generally lower rates was the auction on Tuesday of US Treasury notes at which rates fell to a three-year low on $6,500m worth of three-year notes which carried a yield of 9.48 per cent, down from 9.68 per cent the last week.

For several weeks, analysts have been predicting that the US central bank would lower the discount rate which now stands at 8.5 per cent in response to continuing goods news on both falling inflation and controlling the growth of mohey supply.

This speculation apparently helped push the dollar lower against most leading currencies in early trading yesterday.

Meanwhile, the French franc was battered in early trading on New York markets yesterday in a development that forced the central bank to intervene in the open market with heavy sales of dollars.

Fitch sells lossmakers

By Andrew Cornelius

Mr Geoffrey Hankins, chief executive of *Fitch Lovell*, the feed group, has continued his drastic realignment of the company's trading activities by announcing the sale of the troubled poultry business and butchers shops.

The move, which adds £6.55m to Fitch Lovell's coffers, will be seen by Linfood Holdings as a further attempt to frustrate its ambitions to take over Fitch Lovell. Last week Fitch Lovell agreed the sale of its 106-strong Keymarkets chain To Safeway for 34.5m. The move angered Mr. Alec Monk, Chairman of Linfood, whose 87m takeover bid for Fitch has been investigated by the Monopolies and Merger Commission.

A decision by Lord Cockfield, the Trade Secretary, on the *Linfood bid is expected* by the end of next week, but is virtually academic unless the Office of Fair Trading steps in before hand to block the series of disposals which have been agreed by Mr Hankins since he took over as chief executive of Fitch last October.

After announcing the sale of the lossmaking poultry division to Favor Parkker fo 2.5m and the chain of 104 West Gunner butchers shops to Union International, which operates the Dewhurst butchers shops, for £4.05m. Mr Hankins said that he had completed the first phase of his new strategy for the Fitch Lovell group. "We are now out of retailing and agriculture", he said. "We can now concentrate on the businesses which we are best at: specialist foods, frozen food distribution and food manufacturing."

In the short term Fitch will use the £40m it raises from the disposal to wipe out borrowings which stand at about £10m. But Mr Hankins indicates that he has ambitious plans to add to its new core business. He is currently negotiating the acquisition of a frozen food distribution company with pretax profits in the region of £500,000 a year, on an £8m turnover, and is planning another three or four acquisitions

Shareholders will be asked to approve the disposal at an extraordinary meeting on May 20. In a letter posted to shareholders yesterday Mr Hankins explained that it took the decision to sell the Key Markets stores to Safeway because it was in the best interests of shareholders.

P&O cuts 22 more ships

By Our Financial Staff

P & O, once one of the world's most famous shipping lines, has continued to lessen its dependence on the shipping business.

Since the beginning of 1982, the group, which also has construction, haulage and oil interests, has sold 22 ships in the mid-1960's

Lord Inchcape, the chairman, said yesterday that about 50per ent of P & O's turnover and assets come from the shipping business compared with more than 60 per cent at the beginning of 1982. He said that 50 per cent of the group's assets would remain *in the shipping* business over the next few years at least, largely because of theolanned introduction of a new £100m cruise liner, "Royal Princess" late in 1984.

However, he added that he is now negotiating the possible sale of P & O Australia, which operates 15 offshore vessels and made profits of £1.9m in 1982.

P&O Share price DATASTREAM
160 140 120 100
MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit £33.5m (£40.9m)
Stated earnings 14p (21p)
Turnover deferred stock £1,213m (£1,047m)
Net final dividend 6p making 10p (same)
Share price 149p, down 1p. Yield 9.5%
Dividend payable 1.7.83

The publication of P&O's 1982 results provide some indication of the problems the group has experienced from its traditional dependence on shipping operations. Pretax proits were down by 18 per cent to £33.5m on a turnover which increased by 15 per cent to £1,213m.

Included in the results were extraordinary costs of £19.6m which relate to the sale of 16 of the 22 sold ship, the closure of related business activities and the cost of 733 redundancies, bringing the workforce down to 12,500 people.

Lord Inchcape said the group was no better off and no worse off from having five ships, including the Camberra, requisitioned for the Falklands *campaign*.

Hunt group investors may have own liquidator

By Margaret Drummond

A group of investors owed up to £3m by Exchange Securities & Commodities, the investment management group at the centre of the mystery over the missing financier, Mr Keith Hunt, are planning to appoint their own liquidator in place of accountants Thompson McLintock who *are acting as special managers*.

The winding up petition for six of Mr Hunt's companies is to be heard on June 13 and creditors will meet within a fortnight of that.

One substantial investor said: "We now believe there is a chance of getting a reasonable amount of our money. But we are worried that the liquidators fees may have to be paid out of investors' money.

The Manchester-based investors, most of whom knew Mr Hunt personally, have asked local solicitor Mr David Pine of Alexander Tatham & Co to form a creditors' group. Mr Pine said: "We are getting phone calls from investors all the time. Of the 2,000 clients in Exchange Securities we think that between one and two dozen account for half the fund."

"We believe there is around £4m cash and a further £2.5m in the form of properties and paintings. Trade creditors only amount to £500,000. It is possible that investors will have priority in liquidation if it can be shown that the companies through which cash was passed held the money in a trustee capacity". It is not know if Exchange Securities had separate clients accounting.

Davenports forecasts 29 pc rise

By Our Financial Staff

The board of Davenports has emphatically recommended to shareholders that they reject the takeover bid by Wolverhampton & Dudley, a neighbouring Midlands brewer.

Mr J G Swanson, chairman of Davenports, repeated the forecast that his goup will make profits of £2.1m in the current trading year, a 29 per cent improvement on 1982. A dividend of 8.4pa share, an increase of 80 per cent on last year is also promised.

But he said that claims by the bidder that a merger would benefit both groups, merely serve to illustrate the very limited understanding it has for the Davenports business.

Luxembourg investment puts Tring Hall in red

By Our Financial Staff

Tring Hall, the city investment house responsible for a large number of company flotations on the Unlisted Securities Market, made a substantial loss in the 12 months to the end of March, and it is grappling with liquidity crisis, according to its chairman.

It a letter to shareholders, Mr Robin Eve, who joined the board and took over as chairman this year, said that the "significant loss" and the liquidity problems were largely a result of Tring Hall's 12.6 per cent investment in a Luxembourg-based company, International Communications & Technology.

It made the investment in the hope that ICT had invented a new kind of telephone, but in the absence of a marketable product, ICT shares have slumped.

A further problem for company was its relationship with Commercial Development Finance Corporation of Luxembourg, a company with which it merged last November.

At the time it was hoped that *this would lead* to an injection of capital into Tring Hall, but Mr Eve said that the uncertainty surrounding the value of ICT has resulted in potential investors from the US, the Middle East and Britain deciding not to put up any cash.

Mr Eve suggested that the solution to the problem would be to "return Tring Hall to London with the intention of obtaining an early quote in its own right on the USM."

Survey shows top salaries rising by 13.9 pc

Directors' pay averages £40,825

By Our Financial Staff

Director's salaries rose by an average of 13.9 per cent last year about twice the level of inflation according to a study of pay and attitudes of more than 2,600 company directors, published yesterday.

The study, by the world's largest firm of executive headhunters, Kern Ferry International, shows executive directors are *paid an average salary* of £40,825 a year, against £35,850 when a similar study was conducted a year ago.

Of those companies surveyed, only 7.2 per cent had failed to give any pay rise last year, while those directors in companies with a turnover of over £500m a year received average rises of 21.3 per cent to give them average salaries of £56,400 a year.

When asked whether government policies had been beneficial to them over the past year, opinion was almost equally divided between those who had benefitted and those who had not.

However, the organizations of the study were not surprised *to find that more than* 80 per cent of those directors surveyed were not seeking any change of government.

More than half of the companies surveyed indicated that they were optimistic about the future, with 40 per cent expressing caution and only 3.7 per cent taking a pessimistic view.

How companies view the effects of Government policies

Company turnover	£20/50m	£50/100m	£100m/500m	£500m+
	%	%	%	%
Beneficial in last 12 months	45.5	41.6	48.4	38.8
Not beneficial in last 12 months	51.5	53.5	46.2	40.8
Beneficial in last four years	39.4	36.9	51.6	46.9
Not beneficial in last four years	57.6	53.6	40.9	32.7
Seeking change in government	21.1	4.8	6.5	–
Not seeking change in government	60.6	72.6	59.1	69.4
Optimism over future	57.6	48.8	55.9	49.0
Cautious over future	36.3	45.2	39.8	38.8
Pessimism over future	6.1	3.6	3.2	2.0

CWS hits at councils

By Our Commercial Editor

Despite cooperative retail societies being probably the country's biggest contributors to local rates, local authorities had discriminated against retail cooperatives when considering planning permission for new shopping developments, said Mr Dennis Landau, chief executive of the Cooperatives Wholesale Society (CWS) yesterday.

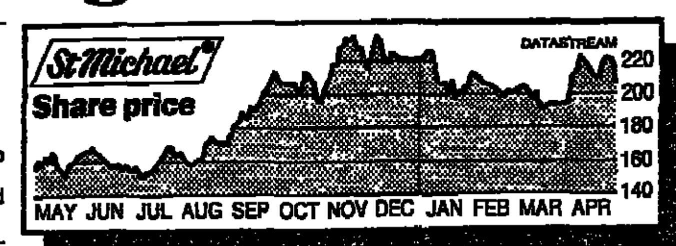
Nevertheless, the cooperatives, which already operate 55 superstores, have nearly 30 more under construction with the last due for completion by mid-1985.

CWS, which supplies goods and services to retail societies but which is also becoming more involved in retail operations, had sales in 1982 or £1,980m, an increase of 4.4 per cent over 1981.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Sandy McLachlan

M & S growth fails to buoy shares

Marks and Spencer
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £239.3m (£222.1m).
Stated earnings, 10.3p (9.2p).
Turnover, £2,505.5m (£2,198.7m).
Net dividend, 3.25p making 5.1p (4.6p).
Share price 203p down 13p Yield 3.4%.



If the market appeared to be disappointed with the yearly profit figures of Marks and Spencers, doyen of British etailing, it was because a hoped-for scrip issue failed to mareriallize. It was this, not the figures that caused the shares to drop 13p. Pretax profits – up nearly 8 per at £239.3m were in the middle of forecasts.

Add o that claim by Marks and Spencer that the extra week of trading in the comparable period, which was for 53 weeks rather that this time's 52 weeks, was worth £10m on profits, and the underlying increase in returns of nearly 13 per cent looks healthy.

A reduced funding requirement for pensions boosted profits by £2.3m and a weak pound made returns from the Continent and Canada look better than they did in local currency.

The company has reduced pension funding from 15.5 per cent of wages to 14 per cent as a result of an actual valuation which revealed a substantial surplus in the fund. This surplus has been shared between the company, which has reduced its contribution, and employees who will receive better benefits as a result.

Marks is holding firm to its policy of giving employees a share in the company's prosperity. The wage bill last year rose by 18 per cent, only 6 per cent of which was attributable to the increase in staff. Employees were given a 9 per cent pay rise last year.

The group no doubt expects higher volume sales this year to compensate for the increase in the cost base.

Its own rate of retail price inflation is 0.5 per cent below official national averages.

Volume sales rose by 11 per cent in the second half, compared with 10 per cent in the first.

While remaining vulnerable to any general downturn in share prices, Marks and Spencer shares continue to represent solid value.

Thomas Tilling

In spite of the fact that the Thomas Tilling camp still thinks it has more cards up its sleeve, the rejection document against BTR's bid seems to be a once and for all broadside. Even S. G. Warburgs surely cannot come up with much more than superb profit and earnings forecasts, dismissal of industrial logic, comprehensive knocking of BTR, an almost positive plea to Lord Cockfield to make a reference to the Monopolies Commission, and employee interests.

True, Tilling has not revalued its assets, but if that is one of the shots still in its locker it is one that could backfire on it quite dramatically. Asset values are only of any real value in a break-up situation – and that is what Tiling says it is not going to do, and accuses BTR of intending to do: at least to a degree.

If Lord Cockfield does not oblige Tilling, BTR is going to have to come up with some compelling answer to the Tilling document. It cannot win at the current bid price, with the 180p cash alternative valuing Tilling on a prospective p/e of 8.3.

What it can do is raise its offer by a fairly substantial amount, sit back, and wait for anything further that Tilling can offer. A jump to about 220p should be enough to exhaust Tilling's defensive reserves, allowong BTR to take the day with a further small – or at least relativley small – increase.

Discount houses

Size has become increasingly important in the discount market over recent years and yesterday's results from Gerrard & National and Smith St Aubyn illustrate why.

Smith St Aubyn, one of the smaller houses which had a calamitous year in the gilts market in 1981-82, has turned in a creditable performance. It has reported disclosed profits of £1.42m struck after a hefty transfer to secret reserves which were wiped out the previous year, when it disclosed a £2.75m loss.

By contrast Gerrard & National, one of the sector leaders -along with Union Discount, has turned in a bright performance with profits more than trebled from £4.31m to £14.2m.

Shareholders are receiving a 27 per cent rise in dividends and one-for-one scrip issue is also proposed. The year-end

Smith St Aubyn
Year to 5.4.83.
After tax profit £1.42m (£2.75m loss)
Net final dividend 2p, making 3.5p (4.5p)
Share price 45p, down 3p. Yield 11.1%
Dividend payable 16.6.83

Gerrard & National
Year to 5.4.83
After tax profit £14.2m (£4.31m)
Net final dividend 14p, making 20p (15.75p)
Share price 392p; down 2p. Yield 7.3%
Dividend payable June 1983

balance sheet shows 50 per cent rise to £2.35bn and disclosed shareholders' funds are up from £32m to £45m.

Meanwhile, Smith St Aubyn's balance sheet is up a more modest 15 per cent to £420m and disclosed shareholders' funds ahead from £8.6m to £9.1m. However, the final dividend, omitted at the previous year-end, has been partially restored.

The fact that the market was not particularly impressed by either set of results is an indication of how analysts in this specialist sector are getting their sums right this time round at least.

International Income Property

Investors are being invited to take their chance in the boom and bust US real estate market by an Australian property development subsidiary run by an expatriate Dutchman Mr Gerard Dusseldorp through a 2m share offering of International Income Property Inc. Half the shares will be placed with institutions and the remainder offered for sale at 587p per share.

IIP is a spin-off from Lend Lease, the Australian-based property development group

The 8.6 per cent yield should prove attractive to private investors as standard United Kingdom property shares yield an average 4 to 5 per cent. Under the present laws both here and in the US, income is taxed at 15 per cent in the US and a further 15 per cent is levied on the net amount in Britain. There are also capital gains advantages.

P&O, Britain's largest shipping company, which yesterday reported 18 per cent decline in pretax profits to £33.5m for 1982, has started 1983 on an equally gloomy note. Mr Oliver Brooks, managing director, said that the group's cruise, liquefied gas containers and the ferries had all started the year badly. Shareholders will have to wait for the second half for any signs of improvement from the traditionally stronger summer season for cruises and ferries and also the Bovis construction business. But the market expected as much and the shares fell just 1p to 149p.

Brighter outlook at T&N

Sir Francis Tombs, chairman of Turner and Newall, said at yesterday's annual meeting that results for the first half of 1983 would show a substantial improvement over 1982, but would include the cost of remedial measures.

He expected the second half to show a further improvement. The group was now trading well within its borrowing facilities.

The company's present net bank borrowings for the United Kingdom and overseas were £46m and £28m respectively. Total group borrowings were £92m, a reduction of £57m since the year end. This produced a group gearing figure of 34 per cent (55 per cent at December 31, 1982).

These reductions had arisen, said Sir Francis, principally as a result of disposals but also by operational cash generation during a period when cash outflow was seasonally strong.


Sir Francis Tombs improved results

Since completing the report, the company had disposed of its half share in Coopers Mechanical Joints, in Australia, and of some small properties and investments totalling £2.8m.

Attention was directed to improving operations at home and overseas. At home the company had decided to close sites at Hemel Hempstead, Herts, and Chingford, Essex, and reduce numbers at some other sites to increase productivity.

In addition, stocks were being reduced temporarily at the expense of manufacturing efficiency, and pricing policies were being examined.

Overseas the board was studying unsatisfactory trading results in France, Spain, and Italy. It would close the operation in Korea at a substantial loss, for which a provision was made last year.

Domestic business activity showed little sign of permanent improvement although the pound's competitive exchange rate had improved exports in several areas. In the US there were signs of economic improvement which the board hoped would quickly be seen in Britain.

The chairman expected a further fall in borrowings, accompanied by higher manufacturing efficiency, particularly in the British companies.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce

	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
High grade copper	–	–
Cash	1114.50–1115	1113–1114
Three months	1138.50–1139	1135–1136.50
Standard cath (copper)	–	–
Cash	1076–1077	1075–1076
Three months	1104–1105	1104–1105
Tin: cash	8645–8655	8690–8700
Three months	8600–8605	8650–8660
Lead: cash	274–274.50	267.50–268.50
Three months	284–285	278–278.50
Zinc: cash	458–459	458.50–559
Three months	472–473	475–473.50
Silver: cash	782–783	773.5–774.5
Three months	801.5–802	794–795.0
Aluminium: cash	863–863.50	858.50–859.50
Three months	889–889.50	884.50–885
Nickel: cash	3060–3070	3090–3095
Three months	3145–3155	3175–3180

L.M.E. TURNOVER
Copper (higher grade): 11,700 tonnes; Standard cathodes: nil tonnes; Tin (standard): 455 tonnes; Lead: 3,925 tonnes; Zinc: 3,625 tonnes; Silver: 25 lots of 10,000 ozs. each; Aluminium: 5,800 tonnes; Nickel: 276 tonnes.

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar and soyabean meal in pounds per metric ton;
Wool in N.Z. cents per kilo;
I.P.E. in U.S. $ per metric ton;
Gold in U.S. $ per oz.

RUBBER	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
June	732–745	725–730
July	733–745	725–726
July/Sept	734–735	725–726
Oct/Dec	735–736	728–730
Jan/March	755–757	748–751
April/June	772–778	769–770
July/Sept	794–797	789–791
Oct/Dec	715–718	810–812
Jan/March	734–738	830–835

Sales: 233 lots at 15 tonnes each.

COFFEE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	1865–1868	1860–1865
July	1666–1668	1680–1681
Sept	1596–1599	1610–1611
Nov	1563–1565	1566–1568
Jan	1513–1514	1518–1519
March	1480–1485	1480–1490
May	1459–1460	1465–1470

Sales: 2,088 lots, including 20 options.

COCOA	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	1266–1269	1298–1301
July	1302–1303	1326–1327
Sept	1307–1300	1332–1333
Dec	1318–1319	1346–1348
March	1332–1333	1359–1360
May	1342–1347	1367–1370
July	1350–1365	1375–1300

Sales: 4,478 lots. ICCO prices: daily (May 3), 91.64c.. Indicator price (May 4), 5-day average, 90.45c. (U.S. cents per lb).

SUGAR	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Aug	138.35-138.60	138.45-138.58
Oct	146.55-146.60	146.10-146.20
Dec	151.00-152.00	161.00-162.00
March	156.65-159.20	158.00-160.00
May	162.25-162.95	160.25-163.58

Sales: 3,548 lots. Yesterday, both the London daily "raws" and "whites" prices were raised by £2.00 to £130 ad £151 per tonne respectively. I.S.A. prices (May 3), daily, 7.79c., 15-day average, 6.92c. (U.S. cents per lb).

WOOL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May buyer unquoted	437 seller	437 seller only
Aug	450-451	446-453
Oct	450-454	446-455
Dec	450-455	448-456
Jan	450-457	450-458
March	460-465	465-467
May	470-474	470-478
Aug	479-482	478-485
Oct	481-484	480-490

SOYABEAN MEAL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
June	139.90-140.50	141.50-142.00
Aug	140.80-141.20	142-40-142.60
Oct	146.00-146.40	146.50-147.00
Dec	151.50-152.10	142.60-143.40
Feb	155.50-157.50	157.00-158.50
April	155.50-157.50	157.50-159.50
June	156.00-160.00	157.50-161.58

Sales: 87 lots, including three kerbs and three options.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	242.25-42.75	241.50-41.75
June	238.75-39.00	239.50-39.75
July	237.90-38.00	238.50-38.75
Aug	238.50-38.75	239.25-39.75
Sep	239.75-40.00	241.75-42.75
Oct	242.75-43.00	244.50-45.00
Nov	245.50-46.00	246.00-48.00
Dec	247.00-49.00	248.00-50.75
Jan	248.00-54.00	250.00-56.00

Sales: 4,195 lots of 100 tonnes each.

LONDON GOLD FUTURES	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	432.00-433.00	432.10-432.90
June	435.20-435.40	435.50-435.60
July	438.00-438.00	438.60-439.50
Aug	441.70-442.00	442.10-442.20
Sep	444.80-445.60	445.10-446.00
Oct	448.00-449.00	448.10-449.50
Nov	451.20-452.50	451.10-453.00

Sales: 430 lots.

GRAIN	Barley	Wheat
May	£119.30	£136.15
July	–	£136.60
Sep	£111.05	£117.65
Nov	£114.20	£120.35
Jan	£117.55	£123.40
Sales: 25 lots.	Sales: 356 lots	

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on May 4:
GB: Cattle, 94.89p per kg lw (+1.28).
GB: Sheep, 227.26p per kg est d c w (–5.83).
GB: Pigs, 66.60p per kg lw (+1.65).

England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 4.2 per cent, ave. price, 95.42p (+0.97).
Sheep nos. up 11.4 per cent, ave. price, 228.98p (–7.23).
Pig nos. down 2.6 per cent, ave. price, 66.60p (+1.65).

Scotland:
Cattle nos. down 25.8 per cent, ave. price, 92.24p (+1.65).
Sheep nos. down 12.6 per cent, ave. price, 210.28p (+1.42).

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES:

Sterling Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	1.5812	1.5840	1.5000	1.5755
Sept	1.5765	1.5806	1.5765	1.5718
Dec	–	–	–	1.5720

Sterling deposit Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	90.37	90.38	90.33	90.32
Sept	90.61	90.61	90.58	90.54
Dec	90.59	90.59	90.57	90.52
March	90.36	90.36	90.36	90.32
June	90.13	90.13	90.13	90.14

Long-gilts Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	106.15	106.17	106.04	105.27
Sept	106.02	106.04	105.25	106.14
Dec	108.02	108.02	107.24	107.15
March	107.24	107.24	107.24	107.05
June	–	–	–	106.18

D-mark Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	4.109	4.115	4.104	4.088
Sept	–	–	–	4.125
Dec	–	–	–	–

Eurodollar Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	91.35	91.35	91.27	91.21
Sept	91.24	91.24	91.18	91.12
Dec	90.97	90.97	90.94	90.86
March	90.74	90.80	90.71	90.64
June	90.47	90.47	90.45	90.42

Banks to lend Turkey £126m

Ankara (Reuter) – A group of 12 foreign banks will shortly extend a $200m (£126m) medium term loan to Turkey, central bank officials said yesterday.

Morgan Guaranty Trust, of New York, has been coordinating the loan.

The central bank officials said the bank group includes Citibank, Chase Manhattan Bank, Barclays Bank International, National Bank of Kuwait and Bank of Tokyo.

Turkey – with total debt at about $206m – is forecasting a current account balance of payments deficit of $575m this year.

مكذا من الأصل

APPOINTMENTS

Barclays post for bank chief

Mr T N Risk, Governor of the Bank of Scotland, has been additionally appointed a director of Barclays Bank and Mr B. E. Hersov has been made a director of Barclays Bank International.

Dr Alan Hayer, chairman of ICI's plant protection division, becomes group chief planner. Mr Ronnie Hampel, chairman of paints division, has been appointed chairman of plant protection division and Mr *David Barnes, a deputy chairman* of pharmaceuticals division, has been made chairman of paints division.

Mr Ray Farnsworth has become personnel director at Mobil Oil Company.

Mr John Martin has been appointed director of engineering at Plessey Telecommunications.

Mr Michael Waddell has become managing director of the timber preserving and products divisions of the Rentokil Group.

Mr Harry Axton, deputy chairman and managing director, is to succeed Mr Michael Verey as chairman of Brixton Estate. Mr Verey is retiring on June 22 when Mr Axton will be succeeded as managing director by Mr Douglas Gardner.

Dr Ivan Dunstan has been appointed standards director of the British Standards Institution. He is at present director of the Building Research Establishment at Garston, Watford.

Mr Andrew Ross has been made assistant chief executive of the magazine division of United Newspapers.

Mr Glyn P Jones and Mr Alan E Hammill have been appointed partners at Deloitte Haskins & Sells Management Consultants.

Mr Andrew Cook has become chairman of William Cook & Sons (Sheffield). He also continues as managing director. Mr A Mc T Cook has retired as chairman and a director.

Mr G P Blunden has been appointed a director of Seccombe Marshall & Campion.

Mr P A Lovegrove, managing director of Chesham Amalgamations and Investments, has been made a non-executive director of Highgate Optical and Industrial.

Mr Peter Miles has succeeded Mr Maurice Hetherington as managing director of David Brown Tractors.

Bailey Morris, in Washington, examines the President's debate with Congress

Why Reagan's budget saga is so crucial for the rest of us

THE RISING US BUDGET DEFICIT

Source: OECD

percentage of output 5 4 3 2 1 0

1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983

As the United States Senate embarks this week on what is bound to be yet another long and turbulent debate on President Reagan's budget, it is important to remember what this unfinished economic saga is all about.

The single, most important issue generating worldwide concern over Mr Reagan's budget is not the massive military build-up, or the steep cuts in programmes for the poor, or the proposed tax cuts, *or even the huge size of the* projected federal deficits.

None of these, taken alone, ranks in importance with that of high interest rates. This is one of the topics which is expected to consume heads of state at the coming Williamsburg economic summit.

It is now generally agreed, among European officials, members of the US Congress, private economists and others, that high real interest rates can either slow to a crawl, or abort altogether, the fledgling American recovery. If this occurs, the adverse economic effects will retard recovery elsewhere.

And high real interest rates are inexorably linked to Mr Reagan's budget because of the huge federal deficits it projects.

Again, it is generally agreed that if the US Treasury must continually borrow big sums to finance deficits of $200bn and above, money will remain tight, interest rates will stay high, and American businesses will be hard-pressed to finance expansion.

Attacking the deficits, then, is the obvious solution to this complex, often encountered, problem.

There are sharp differences, however, over how best to accomplish this and it is this political tension which adds surprising twists and injects personal dilemmas into a budget saga which could only be set in America.

Consider the latest chapter in this unfolding drama. Senate Republicans, having soundly rejected Mr Reagan's 1984 budget priorities, are now fighting among themselves on a compromise version which they are under great pressure to complete.

The success or *failure* of this delicate inter-party manoeuvring rests largely on the shoulders of Mr Peter Domenici, the bespectacled New Mexican who sits on a political "hot seat" as chairman of the Senate budget committee.

Last month, Mr Domenici's committee openly defied the White House for the first time by sending to the full Senate a budget resolution which cut in half the President's arms programme; raised taxes and provided for fewer cuts than were requested in domestic programmes.

This action was widely regarded as the first splintering of the solid Republican ranks in the Senate and another important sign that President Reagan was losing control of Congress.

The Senate Republicans voted against the President only after repeated attempts to force him to offer a compromise of

High interest rates could abort the fledgling US recovery

his own. Mr Reagan *told* party leaders he refused to budge on his 10 per cent increase in defence spending, cuts in social programmes, and a controversial 10 per cent tax cut due to take effect in July.

This position was totally unacceptable to Senate Republicans, 19 of whom are up for re-election next year and are facing stiff voter resistance to more cuts in domestic programmes and big increases for the *Pentagon.* And so there was a committee revolt.

Predictably, the White House reacted negatively and began applying subtle political pressure, pointing out that Republican unity is an important ingredient for success in forthcoming elections.

Now Mr Domenici is frantically trying to put together another version of the spending proposal in a series of whirlwind meetings at the White House and in Congress which are intended to mediate strong, and increasingly intransigent, positions on both sides of the party.

The best compromise Mr Domenici has been able to reach is one which calls for even more spending for defence than his own committee approved, slightly less spending for domestic programmes and no action at all on the crucial question of tax increases.

Deficits projected under this proposal are in the high $200 bn range for 1984 and would rise even higher in subsequent years, which are more important to the planning of financial markets.

It is by no means certain that a growing number of disgruntled senators will pass this version of the Republican budget when it come to a vote on the floor.

The matter is complicated by the fact that House Democrats have already agreed on their own version of the budget which was passed earlier in a surprising display of uninamity within the opposition party. It calls for steep cuts in defence spending, more money for

A White House veto would return all players to square one

social programmes, sizable increases and a deficit of about $180 bn in 1984, dropping to $135 bn by 1986.

Once the Senate acts, leaders from both houses will meet to resolve their differences and agree on budget legislation to send to the President. This could occur as early as next week under the timetable envisaged by congressional leaders.

Meanwhile, the rest of the world is watching to see if Congress and the Administration are finally going to agree on reasonable fiscal policy that will sustain a long-term recovery and bring interest rates down.

Herr Karl Otto Pohl, president of the West German central bank, said recently, for example, that the key to the currency problems caused by the high dollar is lower interest rates which will only occur if federal budget deficits are reduced.

The unresolved world debt crisis is another reason why western leaders are so anxious that the Reagan Administration adopt a workable fiscal policy which will bring interest rates down.

For each 1 per cent drop in interest rates, there is a reduction of an estimated $4 bn in debt of the developing world, Herr Pohol said.

And so the pressure this week is on Senate Republicans, who must heal the rifts within their own party in order to pass a spending proposal they can take to the joint House-Senate conference.

Whether or not Mr Domenici will be able to pull it off in face-saving fashion without damaging his own political prospects is yet to be seen.

Even if he does, however, and the Senate passes a budget resolution and a joint fiscal package is agreed, the saga is *still likely to continue.*

Because increased taxes are now thought to be the key to lowering budget deficits, especially in the important years beyond 1984, financial markets are looking for action that will result in lower deficits, not so much in 1984 but in 1985 and 1986 when the capital requirements of corporate America will be greater.

Mr Reagan, however, has stated emphatically that he will not give up his tax cuts planned for July and he is opposed in principle to any significant tax increases.

If House and Senate agree, as is thought likely, on a compromise budget resolution which calls for selected tax increases of up to $15 bn in the next year, yet another confrontation could take place.

Even though Mr Reagan cannot veto the budget resolution, he does have the power to veto the tax legislation that must be passed to carry out this Congressional directive. If this occurs, all players move back to square one and the saga must be rewritten again – to the consternation of the rest of the world.

Financial notebook

Shooting down the big bank JRs

Our sober clearing bankers are at present giving more than a passing imitation of the television soap opera *Dallas*. The cause of the trouble lies in the bankers' leaked report of *proposals on a point of sale* system. As the system may be central to the way we make payments in the future, it is worth examining the background to point of sale and then looking at how the bankers seem to have got it completely wrong. As usual the tale is a mixture of technical skill and political naiveté.

The concept is deceptively simple. The customer will be issued with a magnetically *striped* plastic card. Large retailers and organizations like British Rail will have special terminals connected to a national point of sale network. When the customer wants to pay for something his card is "swiped" through the *retailer's terminal, the amount* is entered and the customer enters his own Pin (personal identification number). In a matter of seconds the transaction is checked by the bank which issued the card and the payment is authorized.

One essential feature of the system is that it is 'on-line'. This means that the identification of the customer is checked via his Pin number, the intended payment is matched against his bank balance and the accounts of customer and retailer are respectively debited and credited.

There are two principal attractions of this system. The first is that it eliminates the paper involved with the current cheque based system and the second is that the use of a Pin number makes the payment far more secure than the current cheque guarantee card.

At first sight, therefore the point of sale system has a lot of attraction to bankers. *But* one immediate problem is that the major clearers are by no means agreed in their approach.

Barclays, the principal objector, would like to build on recent developments in credit card operations. In particular its experts believe that its widely advertised authorization telephones could form the basis of an effective point of sale system. The argument against the Barclays position is that as it is not a full on-line system, there will be little cost saving.

Behind these arguments, however, there is a potentially far more serious debate going on. This *revolves* round the question of ownership and it is here that the bankers seem to have gone badly wrong. The report suggests three classes of users:

- Principal members who would be owners and users and would have a capital stake in the project.
- Associate members who would be users, but not owners and who have contributed loan capital to the project.
- Agency members who are users, but are not principal or associate members and have not contributed capital in any form.

In practice, the principal members will be the four major clearers plus Williams and Glyn's. Falling into the second category will be other banks such as TSB. Building societies would fall into the third category, agency members. The rub is that they have to be sponsored by a principal or associate member and before they do this the sponsor must be satisfied with the "credit worthiness, technical standards, management capability and control procedures" of the proposed agency member.

In short, the banks have come up with proposals on ownership which read like the membership requirements of an exclusive London club. The banks cannot exclude non-bankers completely or they would be in trouble from the Office of Fair Trading, but they are going to make it as difficult as possible for them to enter the money transmission field.

One result of this latest saga from Lombard Street may well be to hasten the end of the major clearers' control of the money transmission system. In trying to retain complete control over these latest point of sale systems, the big five may have finally pushed their luck too far.

Robert White

Authorized Unit Trusts

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Henderson rises 61 pc

By Andrew Cornelius

P. C. Henderson, Britain's largest manufacturer of industrial and garage doors, impressed the City yesterday with 1982 results which showed a 61 per cent increase in both pretax profits and turnover.

Strong trading at the group's industrial and domestic garage door business, coupled with increased profits in South Africa and New Zealand, meant that pretax profits rose to £3.9m against £2.4m the previous year, on a turnover of £50m compared with £31m.

The board is recommending an increased final dividend of 8p net, making 12p for the year against 10p last year to help boost City enthusiasm for Henderson shares which rose by 44p to 498p.

Tight control of stocks and working capital by the company's eight-strong central management team also helped contribute towards a positive cash flow of £2.5m during the year. This was achieved despite funding part of the acquisition of the Normand Electrical business and CIC security

P. C. Henderson
Year to 26.2.83.
Pretax profit, £3.9m (£2.4m).
Stated earnings, 33.6p (31.1p).
Turnover, £50m (£31.m).
Net final dividend, 8p making 12p (10p).
Share price, 498p up 44p. Yield 3.4%

W German jobless total falls

Bonn (Reuter) – Govenment optimism that an economic recovery is under way in West Germany was boosted yesterday by official figures showing a sharp fall in unemployment last month and improved new industrial orders.

Unemployment dropped by 133.000 to 2.25 million – 9.2 per cent of the workforce – in April, the Federal Labour Office reported.

The figures were announced as Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who campaigned in March's General Election under the slogan "Vote for the upturn", told Parliament: "The upturn has started."

Herr Joseph Stingl, Labour Office president, said that after seasonal adjustments the underlying trend in the jobless figures was still moving upwards but more slowly than in the previous month.

West German industry's new orders in March rose by one per cent over the previous month, domestic demand leading the way with a two per cent growth rate, the economics ministry said.

Industry feared the scheme would make companies place orders ahead of schedule to qualify for the bonus, after which demand would drop off sharply.

The economics ministry also reported that industrial production in March remained steady.

WALL STREET

Drugstore chain stocks tipped for the top

New York (NYT) – While investors ponder a possible correction in stock prices, the Value Line investment survey has singled out a rather mundane-sounding group that has fared superbly and is considered likely to continue its winning ways: the chain dugstore group.

In recent months, chain drugstore issues have been market favourites and some of them sold at record prices. Despite the price rises, analysts said the drugstore stocks would continue moving higher during the months ahead, bolstered by higher earnings.

Investors looking for drugstore equities to outun the market average can choose from top-rated Adams Drug, Peoples Drug and Thrift Corporation. All the other chains, except Jack Eckerd, are ranked above average for year-ahead performance.

	May 3	May 2
AMF Inc	15⅝	18
AMR	29⅞	27
Allied Chem	46⅞	48
Allied Stores	44⅛	45¾
Allis Chalmers	14½	14¾
Alcoa	33¾	32⅞
Amax Inc	27⅞	27⅜
Amerada Hess	29⅝	29⅝
Am Brands	54	53¾
Am Broadcast	65½	64
Am Can	37⅞	37⅛
Am Cyanamid	45⅝	43⅝
Am Elec Power	19⅞	19⅝
Am Home	45¾	46
Am Motors	8	7¾
Am Nat Res	34½	34½
Am Standard	30¾	31⅝
Am Telephone	67½	65¾
Armco Steel	17⅝	17¾
Asarco	36⅝	39¾
Ashland Oil	33⅝	32⅞
Atlntic Richfield	45¾	45⅞
Avco	30⅝	30¾
Avon Products	31¼	31
Bankers Tst NY	47	47¼
Bank of America	24½	24⅞
Bank of Boston	45¾	46¾
Bank of NY	58½	58½
Beatrice Foods	27¼	27¾
Bethlehem Steel	21¼	21⅛
Boeing	37⅞	37¼
Boise Cascade	43⅝	44
Borden	53¾	53½
Borg Warner	44⅝	45¾
Bristol Myers	76⅝	77⅝
BP	25⅝	25⅛
Burlington Ind	36	35½
Burlington Nthn	77⅞	77⅝
Burroughs	50¼	47⅞
Campbell Soup	44½	44¾
Canadian Pacific	36½	37¼
Caterpillar	45⅝	46¼
Celanese	61	61
Central Soya	15⅝	15½
Chase Manhat	57⅝	57¼
Chem Bank NY	53¾	54¼
Chrysler	25⅝	25⅛
Citicorp	44⅛	44¼
Clark Equip	30½	31⅛
Coca Cola	53½	53
Colgate	23⅝	23⅞
CBS	72¾	71⅛
Columbia Gas	28⅝	28⅝
Combustion Eng	33⅝	32⅝
Comwlth Edison	26⅝	26¾
Cons Edison	22⅞	23
Cons Foods	44⅝	44
Cons Power	20½	20½
Continental Grp	42⅝	43¾
Control Data	47½	47¾
Corning Glass	75⅝	75¾
CPC Intnl	37⅞	38
Crane	28	28⅝
Crocker Int	31⅞	31⅝
Crown Zeller	32¾	33½
Dart & Kraft	73½	73⅝
Deere	36⅝	37⅞
Delta Air	43½	43¾
Detroit Edison	14⅝	14⅝
Disney	79¾	80½
Dow Chemical	32⅝	31¼
Dresser Ind	19½	19⅝
Duke Power	23½	23⅝
Du Pont	45⅝	45⅝
Eastern Air	7⅛	7¼
Eastman Kodak	82⅞	83⅝
Eaton Corp	41⅞	41¼
El Paso Nat Gas	16½	16⅞
Esmark	62⅝	62⅝
Evans P. D.	11⅞	12
Exxon Corp	35¾	35¾
Fed Dept Stores	58⅝	60
Firestone	21⅞	21⅛
Fst Chicago	26¾	26¾

	May 3	May 2
Fst Intrst Bncp	39⅞	39¾
Fst Penn Corp	7	7⅛
Ford	49½	50
GAF Corp	18⅝	18
GTE Corp	43⅝	43⅝
Gen Dynamics	49⅝	50¾
Gen Electric	110	109
Gen Foods	45⅞	46⅞
Gen Mills	55	56
Gen Motors	68	67⅛
Gen Pub Util NY	8⅞	8⅝
Gen Tire	34½	34⅝
Genesco	7⅝	7⅞
Georgia Pacific	25½	26⅝
Getty Oil	65	65⅝
Gillette	47	46⅛
Goodrich	41⅛	42⅝
Goodyear	33⅛	33⅝
Gould Inc	34	34⅞
Grace	43⅜	43⅞
Gt Atltc & Pacific	11⅛	11⅛
Greyhound	22⅝	22½
Grumman Corp	59⅞	60⅝
Gulf Oil	34½	33⅞
Gulf & West	26¼	26⅝
Heinz H. J.	47⅛	47
Hercules	37	38⅝
Honeywell	112¾	109⅝
IC Inds	41½	41½
Ingersoll	48	46
Inland Steel	30¼	30¾
IBM	115⅝	114⅞
Int Harvester	11	10⅛
INCO	14⅛	14½
Int Paper	58	55½
Int Tel Tel	40	40⅝
Irving Bank	50½	50⅝
Jewel Co	47	47⅞
Jim Walter	43½	43⅝
Johnson & John	50⅝	49⅝
Kaiser Alumin	17⅞	18⅝
Kerr McGee	32⅝	32⅛
Kimberly Clark	88⅝	88
K Mart	33¼	32⅞
Kroger	37⅞	37⅞
L.T.V. Corp	14⅞	14⅞
Litton	67¾	62⅞
Lockheed	113⅞	113⅞
Lucky Stores	21¼	21¼
Manuf Hanover	50	49⅞
Manville Cp	14	14¼
Mapco	23⅝	22⅞
Marine Midland	27⅞	26⅝
Martin Marietta	53½	53⅞
McDonnell	56⅝	57
Mead	26⅝	26⅛
Merck	93⅝	93½
Minnesota Mng	83⅝	82⅝
Mobil Oil	30½	31⅛
Monsanto	89	89
Morgan J. P.	88¼	81¼
Motorola	105¾	108½
NCR Corp	114⅛	116
NL Industries	18⅝	19⅛
Nabisco	37⅛	37⅛
Nat Distillers	28⅝	27⅞
Nat Med Ent	29⅝	29½
Nat Steel	26⅝	27⅞
Norfolk South	54⅞	54⅝
NW Bancorp	38	32¾
Norton Simon	25⅛	25⅛
Occidental Pet	20⅝	20⅝
Ogden	29⅛	29½
Olin Corp	31⅛	31⅛
Owens-Illinois	33⅝	33⅝
Pacific Gas Elec	31⅞	31⅝
Pan Am	5½	5⅞
Penney J. C.	63⅝	64⅞
Pennzoil	37⅛	37⅝
Pepsico	38⅝	38⅝
Pfizer	80	81⅛
Phelps Dodge	30⅛	30⅝
Philip Morris	64⅝	64
Phillips Petrol	30¾	30⅞

	May 3	May 2
Polaroid	31⅛	31⅛
PPG Ind	64⅞	64⅞
Proctor Gamble	58¼	58⅝
Pub Ser El & Gas	24	23¾
Raytheon	49⅞	50½
RCA Corp	26⅞	26⅞
Republic Steel	22⅝	22⅝
Reynolds Ind	53⅝	54⅛
Reynolds Metal	30⅝	31
Rockwell Int	37	38
Royal Dutch	44⅛	44
Safeways	37⅛	38
St Regis Paper	32⅞	33⅛
Santa Fe Ind	27¼	27⅝
SCM	35⅝	37⅝
Schlumberger	46⅝	45⅝
Scott Paper	23½	23⅝
Seagram	30⅝	29¼
Sears Roebuck	40⅛	40
Shell Oil	41⅞	41⅞
Shell Trans	31⅛	31⅛
Signal Co	38	38⅝
Singer	27⅛	22⅞
Sony	15⅝	13⅝
Sth Cal Edison	37⅞	37½
Southern Pacific	50¾	50⅞
Sperry Corp	35⅝	36
Std Oil Califnia	39⅝	40
Std Oil Indiana	47½	47¼
Std Oil Ohio	48⅝	49⅛
Sterling Drug	26⅝	26⅝
Stevens J. P.	25⅝	25⅛
Sun Comp	38¼	37⅞
Teledyne	141½	146⅝
Tenneco	37⅝	37⅝
Texaco	36⅝	36⅝
Texas East Corp	38⅛	34⅛
Texas Inst	144⅝	146⅞
Texas Utilities	25⅛	25⅛
Textron	31⅞	31¼
TWA	30⅝	30½
Travelers Corp	31⅞	31⅞
TRW Inc	70⅝	69⅝
UAL Inc	33⅝	32⅞
Union Carbide	61⅝	61⅝
Union Oil Calif	34½	34½
Un Pacific Corp	54¼	54⅝
Uniroyal	13⅝	13⅝
United Brands	11⅛	11⅛
US Industries	15½	15
US Steel	23½	23⅞
Utd Technol	70⅝	72⅝
Wachovia	41⅞	41⅝
Warner Commun	37⅝	37
Warner Lambert	32¼	33
Wells Fargo	33⅝	26⅝
Westinghse Elec	44⅝	44
Weyerhauser	38⅝	39⅝
Whirlpool	32⅝	32⅝
Woolworth	33⅛	33⅝
Xerox Corp	40⅝	40⅞
Zenith	18⅞	19
Canadian Prices		
Abitibi	21½	22⅛
Alcan Alumin	36	36½
Algoma Steel	29	29⅝
Bell Telephone	27¼	27⅞
Cominco	49⅝	50⅝
Cons Bathurst	21½	21⅞
Gulf Oil	16½	16
Hawker/Sid Can	18	18⅝
Hudson Bay Min	20⅛	19⅝
Imasco	35⅝	36⅝
Imperial Oil	35¾	35
Int Pipe	27½	28½
Mass-Ferguson	4⅝	4⅝
Royal Trust	25⅝	25⅝
Seagram	37⅞	36½
Steel Co	25½	25½
Thomson N 'A'	35⅝	37¼
Walker Hiram	34	34
WCT	13½	13⅝

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

£15m on Falkland work

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The Crown Agents is handling £15m of work for the Falkland Islands, one of its oldest clients, to help towards repairing war damage and reconstruction.

Originally set up to act as purchasing agent in this country for Britain's old colonies, the Crown Agents have handled more than 200 orders worth £7.23m for prefab haouse and equipment in the Falklands and is also working on a £5.5m contract to repair roads in the islands.

Sir Sidney Eburne, senior Crown Agent, said yesterday that the Agents would also be carrying out studies on the power and water systems.

The annual report of the Crown Agents, published yesterday, shows a drop in the surplus before interest and tax from £2.28m in 1981 to £1.24m last year. After paying £1.28m interest on loan capital to the Government, there was a pretax loss of £39,000.

Under the Crown Agents Act, the body has to break even taking one year with another. Although revenue reserves have fallen from £3.8m to £2.4m, this was partly due to a once-off £1m payment to the Government from revenue reserve.

At the end of the year the Crown Agents debt to the Government has been reduced to just over £20m.

In recent years the Crown Agents, which lost more than £200m in the mid-1970s through ill-advised property deals, have been substantially reorganized and now operate in a more commercial fashion.

Traditionally, much of its work has been related to United Kingdom aid or has been funded by governments or public bodies in the developing countries, for whom the Crown Agents provide technical advice and training and act as a procurement agent.

With a larger proportion of Britain's overseas aid being channelled through multilateral agencies and with developing countries increasingly short of cash, the Crown Agents have directed attention to marketing their services and administering programmes for multilateral agencies.

About 70 per cent of the orders placed by the Crown Agents still go to companies in Britain. However, of last year's total procurement of £140m, about £52m was related to United Kingdom aid, about £50m was funded directly by customers and the rest related to assistance from multilateral agencies such as the World Bank and other bodies.

The reorganization of the Crown Agents over the past three years has led to a big reduction in staff from 2,200 to about 1,300.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10 %
Barclays	10 %
BCCI	10 %
Consolidated Crds	10 %
C. Hoare & Co	*10 %
Lloyds Bank	10 %
Midland Bank	10 %
Nat Westminster	10 %
TSB	10 %
Williams & Glyn's	10 %

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6½%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7¼%; £50,000 and over, 8⅛%.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● Hampton Gold Mining has acquired the business and assets of Temple Farm Coal for £3.25m cash. Temple Farm is a substantial Scottish licenced coal-mining business which operates some 10 miles south of Edinburgh. The business will now trade under the name Blinkbonny Coal, as a subsidiary of Hampton.

● London United Investments reports that Lazard Bros has underwritten and sub-underwriting is now in progress for a one-for-three rights issue of 2.94m shares of 20p each at 175p a share to raise about £4.9m net of expenses. The proceeds will be applied in subscribing for new shares in LUI's fully owned offshoot, Walbrook Insurance.

Warnford Investments
Year to 25.12.82.
Pretax profit, £3.83m(£3.31m).
Stated earnings 21.78p(23.8p).
Turnover, £4.48m(£4.08m).
Net dividend, 12.5p(12p).
Share price, 340p, down 33p. Yield (gross): 5.25.

John Folkes Hefo
Year to 1.12.82
Pretax profit, £1m(£742,000).
Stated earnings, 1.43p (loss, 2.0p).
Turnover, £65.41m (£63.01m).
Net dividend, 1.25p (1.25p).
Share price, 18p down 2½ Yield (gross): 9.92

Wemyss Investment Trust
Half-year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £362,000£347,000).
Stated earnings, 9.5p (9.5p).
Net interim dividend, 7.0p(7.0p).

Nurdin and Peacock
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £11.32m(£10.08m).
Stated earnings 11.4p (110p).
Turnover, £462.5m(£400.34m).
Net dividend, 3.12p(2.7p).
Share price, 174p, down 2p. Yield (gross): 2.56.
Dividend payable on 8.7.83.

John Mowlem
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £8.5m (£7.8m).
Stated earnings, 28.3p(34.5p).
Turnover, £293m (£271m).
Net dividend, 15.0p(13.75).
Share price, 246, up 2p. Yield (gross): 8.71.
Dividend payable on 1.7.83.

Central & Sheerwood
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £41,000 (£154,000 restated).
Stated earnings, (loss), 1.04p (loss, 0.64p).
Turnover, £94.04m (£94.79m).
Net dividend, 0.3p (1.05p).
Share price, 11½ p, down ½ p.
Yield (gross): 3.72.

Milletts Leisure Shops
Year to 31.1.83.
Pretax profit, £867,000 (£915,000).
Stated earnings, 11.9p (10.7p).
Turnover, £18.34m (£17.74m).
Net dividend, 6.95p(6.95p).
Share price, 130p, up 5p. Yield (gross): 7.63.
Dividend payable on 21.7.83.



Sotheby's decision creates more merger confusion

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

The Government's policy over mergers has been unclear for some years but since Lord Cockfield has been Secretary of State for Trade the confusion has mounted.

The latest surprise is Lord Cockfield's decision to ignore the recommendation of Sir Gordon Borrie, Director-General of Fair Trading, that the bid by the American-based GFI Knoll International for Sotheby's, the fine art auctioneers, should not be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Lord Cockfield justifies his decision by saying that the bid raises an issue of public interest because of London's position as the centre of the fine art market and Sotheby's position in that market. Certainly, it's not a clear monopoly problem.

His action could ruffle American feathers as much the rebuffing more than a year ago, by the Monopolies Commission of a bid for Davy International from Enserch Corporation, the Texas-based oil production and services group. That happened at a time when UK companies were buying up American interests in swathes.

But the Trade Department in December had already made history in a surprising way by overturning the Monopolies Commission recommendation over the proposed takeover by Charter Consolidated of Anderson Strathclyde.



Cockfield: change of policy could be on way.

The Commission had, admittedly, ruled that the takeover should not be allowed to go ahead on a split vote. But it was the first time in 18 years of merger control that such a reversal by the Trade Department had been made.

It subsequently emerged that Lord Cockfield had not taken that desision. Because he owned shares in one of the companies concerned, the decision had been taken by Mr Peter Rees, the Minister for Trade.

The decision was, to say the least, controversial. There were, perhaps, predictable Opposition charges in the House of Commons about the Government caving into City interests, and Lord Cockfield was accused of a lack of candour.

There have been other controversial decisions over the past year, including some from the commission, which have left industry bemused about what the Government really wants. The last statement on government policy on mergers was made in 1980 by Mr John Nott, who was Trade Secretary. That pointed to a more sceptical look at conglomerate mergers.

Lord Cockfield now has on his desk an internal Whitehall review of merger policy. It is believed to suggest that the Government should consider giving more explanations of its position when it either accepts or rejects advice

It is also believed to urge that when decisions are taken on non-competition grounds the position should be particularly clarified. This would apply when control of a big company passes outside Britain, as could happen with Sotheby's.

When Lord Cockfield decided in April not to refer to the Blue Circle bid for Aberthaw Cement he spelt out rather more fully the reasons for his decision.

So some change could now be on the way.

Sharp fall in world borrowing

Paris (AP – Dow Jones) New borrowing operations on the international capital markets fell steeply by $5.1 bn (£3.22bn) in April to $11.8 bn according to the figures released yesterday by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

April's total was also well below the $13.5 bn raised in February.

The OECD commented that the drop in borrowing activity in April was more apparent than real. However, it noted that the February figure had been swollen by a $4.4 bn international bank loan to Brazil while the March total included a $5 bn credit to Mexico.

If these "rather special" financings are excluded from the monthly totals, new international bank lending in the form of medium-term syndicated eurocredits has had a relatively strong upward trend compared with the depressed level of January.

OECD member-countries and non-oil developing countries increased their borrowing considerably on the capital markets in April.

The 24 OECD nations raised a total of $8.8bn in April, up from $8bn in March and $6.9bn in February.

Sweden was the biggest OECD borrower in April, accounting for $1.7bn of the overall amount raised. Next was Japan with $1.2bn and France and the US both with $1.1bn.

THF in $1.2bn US hotel development

From Christopher Thomas
New York

Trusthouse Forte, the biggest hotel and catering group in the world, is taking a stake in a shared investment in US hotel development totalling $1.2bn (£759m) by the end of next year.

The investment, which THF will share with pension funds and insurance groups, will take it into a dominant position in the hotel industry in America, where it already has 550 travel lodges and seven hotels.

Fourteen hotels are planned or already under construction in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Phoenix, Orlando, Newport Beach, Miami, New Orleans, Stamford in Connecticut and Provo in Utah.

Further expansion plans are in hand which will make THF among the largest hotel chains in America.

The group is concentrating on America in the belief that Europe is saturated with hotels. Mr Michael Flaxman, the New York-based director of development for THF Inc, said America offered the greatest potential in the world for hotel development.

The group's aggressive drive in the US comes at a time when industry analysts predict that hotel construction will drop this year for the first time in a decade, partly as a result of the reduction in tourism brought about by the strong dollar.

The amount of unoccupied hotel space in the US rose to an unhealthy 35 per cent last year, against 30 per cent in 1980.

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

High Tech shipping line

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings began, April 25. Dealings end, May 6. Contango Day, May 9. Settlement Day, May 16.

British & Commonwealth has taken another step to rid itself of the dowdy steamship image which formed the basis of the group last century when its fleet sailed under the Clan Line banner.

Yesterday the group announced it had bought a further 270,000 shares in the merchant banker Leopold Joseph, taking its total stake to 410,000 shares, or 15.6 per cent of the equity.

This has been seen in the city as another positive move by the group towards the hi-tech image of the 1980s, which has been behind the spectacular share price rise in less than six months from 296p to close 10p higher at 810p last night.

Much of the improvement stems from its 18 per cent stake in money broker Exco International, and 25 per cent stake in Telerate, the financial information service. Recently shares in Telerate made their debut on Wall Street valuing the entire group at more than £500m. Other interests include controlling stakes in Bristow Helicopter Group and the Gartmore Unit Trust empire.

Edinburgh Investment Trust is thought to have sold B & C its latest stake in Leopold Joseph at about the 210p. Confirmation is expected shortly. Meanwhile, the market will be keeping a close eye on Joseph, unchanged at 198p, to see if B & C decided to tighten its grip.

Elsewhere, the rest of the equity market spent a lacklustre day with jobbers calling as they bid for stock by marking prices lower. The FT Index fluctuated in narrow limits closing at its lowest point of the day 2.3 down at 689.8.

TV-AM may still be short of viewers, but Mr Timothy Aitken's financial services group, Aitken Hume, still has its admirers. Yesterday the shares rose 2p to 195p, as a large line of 600,000 shares were snapped up at about the 191 level.

Leading equities recovered from a nervous start helped by opening prices on Wall Street. But falls were still noted in **Beecham** 8p to 388p, **Boots** to 247, **Distillers** 4p to 248p and **Grand Metropolitan** 5p to 338p. **ICI** also encountered nervous sellers losing 10p to 456p reflecting the decision to raise £100m on the Eurobond market with a new convertible bond.

Gilts put up a better performance with early demanding exhausting remaining supplies of the "tap" Treasury 10½ per cent 1989 at £25¾. About £300m of "tap" was thought to have been sold compared with an initial amount of £1,000m.

The rest of the gilt market continued to make the most out of a stronger pound which closed 0.2 cents higher at $1.5805 on the foreign exchange. Gains of nearly £¾ were reported in longs where there was just a hint of another cut in bank base rates expected shortly.

On the bid front, The Monopolies and mergers Commision took the market by surprise by referring the £60m from General Felt Industries for **Sotheby Parke Bernet**.

GFI with 30 per cent of he shares was thought to be home and dry despite talk of a possible counter bid from another private American company.

The effect on Sotheby's was obvious with the price tumbling 60p to 465p as the first closing date for the offer expired. Investors may now have to endure a six month wait before hearing the Commission's verdict.

Heavy selling has greeted this weeks full year figures from Foseco Minsep, the metallurgical specialist chemicals group, where pretax profits slumped from £23.4m to £14.8m. Yesterday the shares dipped 9p to 142p as a line of 250,000 shares were dumped on the market.

Grand Metropolitan, the hotel to brewing group, had called off talks with Pleasurama over several of its London casinos. This had the effect of depressing the price of **Trident TV**, down 8½p at 91p, and currently being bid for by Pleasurama. Market men believe it makes the possibility of a reference to the Commission a certainty. **Pleasurama** closed 2p higher at 311p.

Tarmac yesterday confirmed that it had sold its entire stake in Candecca Resources as the hopes of merging the two group's North Sea interests now seemed remote. The 3 million shares (10.3 per cent of the equity) were sold in the market at 158p as stated in yesterday's Times. But dealers are confident that Tarmac had now focused its attention on London **Brick**, up 2p at 162, and may have bought just under 5 per cent of the shares.

Bifurcated Engineering's recent rights issue has proved a flop. Of the 771,000 shares issued only 432,000 were taken up, amounting to 55.95 per cent of the issue. The bulk of the remaining shares have been taken up by the underwriters.

RECENT ISSUES

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
268	136	Ass News	261	+3	14.9	5.7	12.3
86	43	Ass Paper	81	+1	5.4	6.7	6.1
75	34	Atkins Bros	62	−1	7.1	11.7	6.3
160	77	Attwoods PLC	150		2.9	1.9	27.0
40	25	Ault & Wiborg	29	+1	1.8	6.2	9.7
24	8	Aurora PLC	8	..	..e	..	..
59	20	Automotive Pd	33	−1	2.1	6.5	..
123	67	Avon Rubber	110	−1	..	..	..
739	343	B.A.T. Ind	615	..	32.9b	5.3	6.1
40	22	BBA Grp	37	..	2.5	6.7	17.1
262	138	BET Dfd	228	..	14.3b	6.3	9.5
360	223	BICC	243	+5	15.1	6.2	10.7

C—E

F—H

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
142	86	Gripperrods	128	+3	5.0	3.9	8.1
159	83¼	Grosvenor Grp	141	−2	7.3b	5.1	19.1
178½	115	GKN	157	..	11.4	7.3	18.9
142	71	H.A.T. Grp	125	..	4.1	3.3	18.6
172	108	HTV	148	+2	15.7	10.6	6.6
270	105	Habitat	264	..	5.7n	2.2	28.7
293	173	Haden	283	..	11.1	3.8	12.9
168	116	Hall Eng	156	..	10.9	7.0	6.4
242	178	Hall M.	232	−2	7.5	3.2	12.4
132	83	Halma PLC	120	−1	2.3	1.9	23.3
12	8¾	Hampson Ind	12	..	1.1b	8.9	12.2
61	21	Hanimex Corp	30	..	..e	..	4.2
163	37	Hanover Inv	145	..	2.6	1.8	53.9

I—L

M—N

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
291	130	McCorquodale	288		12.9	4.5	11.7
146	56	Macfarlane	140		5.6	4.0	15.0
47	23	McInerney Prop	47	..	3.1	6.6	5.1
57	39	Mackay H.	57	+1	5.7	10.0	14.3
136	93	McKechnie Bros	128	..	10.4	8.1	10.0
86	41	Macpherson D.	61	..	6.0	9.8	37.0
197	92	Magnet & S'thns	164	−2	5.4b	3.3	17.9
130	79	Man Agcy Music	111	..	12.5	11.3	10.2
220	108	Marchwiel	187	−3	10.7	5.7	11.9
236	125	Marks & Spencer	203	−13	6.7	3.3	22.2
73	35½	Marley PLC	64	−½	3.6	5.6	27.2
51	29	Marling Ind	33½	..	1.5	4.6	4.3
50	32	Marshall T Lox	32	..	..	..	..
45	23	Do A	29	..	..	..	..
153	78	Marshalls Hfx	153	..	7.1	4.7	12.4
266	126	Martin News	198	..	8.3	4.2	8.8
266	213	Martonair	256	+6	11.4	4.5	15.3
164	90	Matthews B.	154	..	7.5	4.9	5.4
68	53	Medminster	53	..	5.9	11.1	9.5
368	215	Menzies J.	326	−5	7.1	2.2	11.3
210	140	Metal Box	199	+1	16.5	8.3	12.5
147	100	Metal Bulletin	130	..	8.6	6.6	12.3
51	36½	Metalrax	51	..	3.3	6.5	11.2
49¾	14	Metloy	37	−1	..e	..	..
140	36	Meyer Int	135	..	5.0b	3.7	..
68	23	Midland Ind	41	−2	3.7	9.0	11.7
213	106	Miles 33	180	..	2.9	1.6	37.5

O—S

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
495	153½	Scholes G. H.	485	..	20.5	4.4	18.2
79	54	S.E.E.T.	70	..	4.7	6.7	3.9
107	77	Scottish TV 'A'	99	..	10.5	10.6	3.7
20 11/16	9 11/16	Seaco Inc	£17		27.6	1.6	7.2
104½	53½	Sears Hldgs	94½	−1	3.6	3.8	15.4
321	122	Securicor Grp	304	..	1.8	0.6	49.4
317	113	Do NV	289	..	1.9	0.6	47.0
312	139½	Security Serv	307	..	3.5	1.1	28.5
302	137½	Do A	302	..	3.3	1.1	28.1
14½	8¾	Selincourt	12¼	−¼	0.0	0.1	..
57	57	Serck	57	..	4.9	8.5	10.4
29½	12	Shaw Carpets	24	−1	0.1e	0.6	..
322	165	Siebe Gorman	303	−2	12.1b	4.0	11.7
84	40	Silentnight	84	..	3.6	4.3	8.4
448	328	Simon Eng	445	+4	18.9	4.2	8.9
193	113	Sirdar	169	−1	6.2	3.7	10.3
76	41	600 Group	65½	−½	7.5	11.5	11.1
423	240	Sketchley	406	..	15.6	3.8	15.1
176	85¾	Smith & Neph	162	−4	5.3	3.3	18.9
294	149	Smith W. H. 'A'	248	−2	8.6	3.5	15.0
81	31	Do "B"	51	..	1.7	3.4	16.4
435	318	Smiths Ind	398	−3	15.4	3.9	11.2
84	44	Smurfit	82	+1	5.3	6.4	7.3
49	24½	Snia Viscosa	42	+1	..	..	..
32	14	Solicitors Law	32	+5	..	..	..
550	260	Sotheby P.B.	465	−60	9.1	..	..

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS



Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) May 4	Market rates (close) May 4	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.5800-1.5870	$1.5800-1.5810	0.20-0.15c prem	0.47-0.42c prem
Montreal	$1.9370-1.9435	$1.9380-1.9390	0.20-0.10c prem	0.43-0.33c prem
Amsterdam	4.33¾-4.38¾fl	4.34-4.35fl	2-1½c prem	5¼-4½c prem
Brussels	77.00-77.35f	77.08-77.18f	5prem-5c disc	par-10c disc
Copenhagen	13.76¾-13.80½k	13.76¾-13.77¾k	15ore prem-180ore disc	230-430ore disc
Dublin	1.2220-1.2250p	1.2225-1.2235p	51-64p disc	140-180p disc
Frankfurt	3.86-3.88½m	3.86¾-3.87¼m	2¼-1¾pf prem	5¼-4¾pf prem
Lisbon	154-157e	154¼-156¾e	610-1885c disc	1215-2810c disc
Madrid	215.50-216.30p	215.65-215.85p	175-285c disc	505-640c disc
Milan	2305-2311lr	2305¾-2307¼lr	9½-12½lr disc	33-36lr disc
Oslo	11.20-11.25k	11.20¾-11.21¾k	290-440ore disc	975-1170ore disc
Paris	11.67-11.72f	11.67¾-11.68¾f	3½-4½c disc	15-17c disc
Stockholm	11.81-11.85k	11.81¼-11.82¾k	20-135ore disc	175-295ore disc
Tokyo	372-377y	373-374y	1.41-1.20y prem	3.66-3.38y prem
Vienna	27.15-27.30sch	27.18-27.23sch	13-11gro prem	35-30gro prem
Zurich	3.24¼-3.27½f	3.24½-3.25½f	1⅞-1⅝c prem	4⅞-4⅝c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was 85.1 up 0.1

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 10¼ Low 10

Week Fixed: 10½-10

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9 27/32	2 months	9 23/32
3 months	9 25/32	3 months	9 11/32

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	10 1/32-10	1 month	10 23/32
2 months	9⅞-9 13/16	2 months	10 5/16
3 months	9¾-9 11/16	3 months	10 11/32
6 months	9 23/32-9 5/16	6 months	10 1/16

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10⅝-10⅜	7 months	10⅛-9⅞
2 months	10¼-10⅛	8 months	10⅛-9⅞
3 months	10⅜-10¼	9 months	10⅛-10
4 months	10½-10⅜	10 months	10⅛-10
5 months	10⅛-10	11 months	10⅛-10
6 months	10½-9⅞	12 months	10¼-10

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	10 11/32-10¼	6 months	9 27/32-9¾
3 months	10-9 15/16	12 months	9 29/32-9 25/32

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	10¼-10⅛	3 months	10⅛
7 days	10¼-10⅛	6 months	10 1/16
1 month	10¼	1 year	10 1/16

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 10⅜ Close 9½

1 week	10½-10¼	6 months	10 1/16-9 15/16
1 month	10⅛-10	9 months	10 1/16-9 15/16
3 months	10 1/16-10 1/16	12 months	10⅛-10

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
3 months 10 1/16 6 months 10⅛

Finance House Base Rate 11½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.8090-1.8240
Bahrain	0.5955-0.5985
Finland	8.5420-8.5820
Greece	132.00-134.00
Hongkong	10.9090-10.9490
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4600-0.4630
Malaysia	3.64-3.67
Mexico	225.00-250.00
New Zealand	2.38-2.40
Saudi Arabia	5.4530-5.4830
Singpore	3.31-3.34
South Africa	1.7075-1.7225

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.2925-1.2935
+ Canada	1.2257-1.2260
Netherlands	2.7520-2.7540
Belgium	48.80-48.86
Denmark	8.7025-8.7075
West Germany	2.4455-2.4465
Portugal	97.00-98.50
Spain	136.35-136.45
Italy	1459.00-1460.00
Norway	7.0925-7.0975
France	7.3830-7.3839
Sweden	7.4800-7.4850
Japan	236.35-236.50
Austria	17.21-17.22
Switzerland	2.0570-2.0585

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1: US $0.8161-0.8164

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 8⅝-8½; seven days, 8 11/16-8 9/16; one month, 8¾-8⅝; three months, 8 15/16-8 13/16; six months, 9 1/16-8 15/16.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $434.50 (an ounce); pm, $432.75 close, $432.25.

Krugerrand* (per coin): $445-446.5 (£281-282).

Sovereigns* (new): $102-103 (£64.25-65).

* Excludes VAT

CRICKET: SIX CENTURIES AS THE GAME GETS ON TOP OF THE WEATHER

Sussex make a lemming-like rush into the new season

By Alan Ross

HOVE: Sussex have scored 115 for nine against Nottinghamshire.

Sussex have made some bad starts to the season, but few quite as bad as this one promised to be. Put into bat, they lost three wickets before a run was scored, five wickets were down for five, and eight for 19. Late in the day, however, Pigott and Phillipson, scarcely troubled, took the score past the hundred.

On a morning that began damp, and grew progressively more bitter, Hadlee and Hendrick had each Sussex batsman in turn hopelessly at sea. There was little detectably wrong with the pitch, but Hadlee's late movement, and Hendrick's accuracy were too much for players devoid of practice.

Towards lunch, Pigott, with the trusty Philipson in support, put matters into some perspective. Pigott looks, each time I see him, at least as promising a batsman as he does a bowler. Together, with Hendrick pitching just short of a length, and Cooper replacing Hadlee, these two took the score from 19 to 67.

The afternoon was a washout, thick drizzle, and freezing cold; but amazingly, when almost everyone had drifted away, play started again, at five o'clock. After that, under something approaching a blue sky, Pigott and Phillipson batted with much composure. Pigott reached his 50, made out of 76, and as Hadlee and Hendrick began to pitch shorter, so did he and Phillipson hook them. Hemmings had a bowl, and Pigott, twice in one over, hit him effortlessly to the square leg boundary.

It would scarcely be possible to have two opening bowlers with easier, more economical actions than the Nottinghamshire pair. It was Hadlee, from the sea end, who started things off by hitting Mendis's leg stump in the third over. Barclay, curiously installed at No 3, soon departed, and in the same way as Green playing no stroke at Hendrick.

Parker scored four through the slips, and then was leg-before to Hadlee. Greig, fresh from his hundred at Oxford, was bowled by the next ball. Wells fared marginally better, but with the score eight, Gould, swishing amiably, was caught at the wicket. Wells went in the same fashion, also off Hendrick, and at 17, Le Roux drove Cooper into the generous breast of Hemmings at mid-on. If this kind of thing continues, Sussex are going to miss Imran Khan's batting as much as his bowling.

SUSSEX: First innings

G D Mendis b Hadlee	0
A M Green l-b-w b Hendrick	0
J R T Barclay b Hadlee	0
P W G Parker l-b-w b Hadlee	4
C M Wells c French b Hendrick	5
I A Greig b Hadlee	0
†I J Gould c French b Hendrick	3
G S Le Roux c Hemmings b Cooper	5
C P Phillipson c French b Cooper	23
A C S Pigott not out	63
Extras (l-b 9, n-b 1)	10
Total (9 wkts, 60.4 overs)	115

C E Waller to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-0, 3-4, 4-5, 5-5, 6-5, 7-17, 8-19, 9-115.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: R T Robinson, B Hassan, D W Randall, *C E B Rice, J D Birch, R J Hadlee, †B N French, K Saxelby, E E Hemmings, K E Cooper, M Hendrick.

Bonus points (to date): Nottinghamshire 4.

Umpires: J H Harris and A G T Whitehead.



Second-century man: Stovold's bat punched hearty holes in the Surrey bowling

When Surrey needed Stovold like a prefrontal lobotomy

By Alan Gibson

BRISTOL: Surrey, with nine first-innings wickets in hand, are 305 runs behind Gloucestershire.

After a frustrating week of attempting to watch cricket, and staring mindlessly at the rain, I valued the remark of a psychiatrist friend who was one of the first people to whom I spoke on the Bristol ground: "I'd rather have a bottle in front of me than I'd have a frontal lobotomy." But we had some good mind-stirring cricket yesterday and there was a bottle or two about as well.

The day, from tentative sunshine in the morning, became greyer and colder. Clouds kept glooming over, there was drizzle at times, and the light was often bad, which was perhaps why Clarke did not bowl more, apart from difficulties with his footing. The pitch was very soft and slow.

Knight put Gloucestershire in, which puzzled me. Even if the sun had continued there seemed sure to be easy runs before lunch. Stovold and Broad demonstrated, scoring 121 in 40 overs. Neither was in much trouble, though Broad was once dropped at the wicket and missed an edge or two. Ultimately he failed to miss one, and was first out, at 143, in the forty forth over.

Stovold, however, is the man of the moment and scored his second century of the season, a remarkable achievement amid such weather. He is not a particularly elegant player but he is robust and pounds the ball heartily to the on side. I thought Surrey bowled too much at his leg stump.

Bainbridge was second out, bowled by Clarke, never settling. Stovold was third out, in the same way, at 208. However, Zaheer lashed the ball around happily for a while, the innings of the great batsman feeling in form, but not too bothered, and then Hignell played an innings of confidence and bounty. Gloucestershire reached their fourth batting point in the eighty-ninth over.

Surrey did not bowl very well. There were too many no-balls, specially by Thomas, from the Orphanage end, where the run-up was slippery. In the later afternoon Pocock made the ball turn slowly from the Pavilion end as gradually the pitch grew drier. I thought Gloucerstershire might have chanced an earlier declaration since spin bowling is one of their strengths. But Graveney decided to give Surrey only half an hour to bat.

As it was, Childs had Butcher stumped before the close. It had been a good day's work for Gloucestershire, Stovold providing the bottle, though both captains, at different times, seemed to me a shade lobotomized.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

A W Stovold b Clarke	122
B C Broad c Richards b Thomas	49
P Bainbridge b Clarke	11
Zaheer Abbas c Smith b Pocock	44
P W Romaines c Smith b Pocock	4
A J Hignell not out	50
*D A Graveney c Richards b Pocock	9
J N Shepherd c Knight b Pocock	5
†R C Russell not out	9
Extras (b 6, l-b 6, w 2, n-b 16)	30
Total (7 wkts dec)	333

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-143, 2-197, 3-208, 4-249, 5-256, 6-283, 7-291.

BOWLING: Clarke 23-5-62-2; Thomas 17-3-78-1; Monkhouse 18-3-69-0; Pocock 32-10-70-4; Knight 10-4-24-0.

SURREY: First Innings

A R Butcher st Russell b Childs	14
G S Clinton not out	12
D M Smith not out	0
Extras (l-b 2)	2
Total (1 wkt, 11 overs)	28

G P Howarth, *R D V Knight, M A Lynch, †C J Richards, D J Thomas, S T Clarke, G Monkhouse and P I Pocock to bat. FALL OF WICKETS: 1-27.

Bonus points (to date): Gloucestershire 4, Surrey 3.

Umpires: D J Constant and J van Geloven.

Caution slow to drain away

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

LORD'S: Middlesex have scored 10 for no wicket against Lancashire.

On another infinitely frustrating day Lancashire bowled six overs and Middlesex scored 10 without loss yesterday. Play, having started at 3 o'clock, was ended 25 minutes later by bad light. This was the seventh day of the season on which first-class cricket had been scheduled for Lord's. In the event, more than 40 out of a possible $43\frac{1}{2}$ hours have been lost, a figure which needs no elaboration except to say that there was more play in all but one of the other championship matches.

Being on London clay, Lord's has always been one of the slowest drying of grounds, although a lot of money has been spent in recent years on the drainage there. The square, at the moment, having been covered, is dry, as the outfield would be had that, too, been covered. Perhaps, at some future date, it will be. Lord's are not alone in waiting to see whether the Edgbaston cover, the "Brumbrella" as they call it, which prevents the whole ground, has a damaging effect on the turf.

While the main ground was deserted yesterday morning Middlesex were practising merrily on the Nursery ground. All that prevented their match with Lancashire from starting were one or two soft areas off the main square, including one of the run-ups.

To the distant observer it seemed absurd not to be playing, and when the reason for this was discovered, namely that one captain, Gatting, wanted to play, but the other, Abrahams (Clive Lloyd's new stand-in) did not, I was glad to have no money on Lancashire for the championship. it really did seem unutterably wet not to get a game going at the first possible moment.

Eventually umpires thought so too and ordered a start, whereupon Abrahams, having won the toss, put Middlesex in. By now the light was beginning to fade and although Barlow and Slack refused the first offer to go off they soon changed their minds.

Jefferies from Western Province, bowls left arm over the wicket at a fairly brisk pace. He was a member of the South African side which played Gooch and Co last year and the West Indians this. When Lloyd returns from West Indies, any moment now, he and Jefferies will be prevented from playing for Lancashire together – by cricketing (TCCB), not political regulations.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings

G D Barlow not out	3
W N Slack not out	5
Extras (l-b 2)	2
Total (no wkt, 6 overs)	10

K P Tomlins, C T Radley, *M W Gatting, R O Butcher, J E Emburey, †P R Downton, N F Williams, N G Cowans and W W Daniel to bat.

LANCASHIRE: G Fowler, D Lloyd, S J O'Shaughnessy, D P Hughes, F C Hayes, *J Abrahams, J Simmons, S T Jefferies, †C Maynard, P J W Allott and I Folley.

Umpires: K Ibadulla and P B Wight.

McEwan, Fletcher set like cement

By Peter Marson

CARDIFF: Glamorgan, with all first innings wickets in hand, are 291 runs behind Essex.

Centuries by McEwan and Fletcher, who had made 151 not out when Essex declared at 325 for five, put the county in a commanding position in the opening match of the county championship, sponsored by Schweppes, at Sophia Gardens, yesterday. The batting of these two, who joined in a partnership for the third wicket of 179, naturally enough eclipsed all else.

Not that there had been much difficulty here, for there had been a sameness to Glamorgan's seam and spin attack and a low, slow pitch had given them little help. In 50 minutes batting before the close, Selvey, the new captain, stayed with Hopkins to score 34 runs and thwart the fast bowlers Lever and Phillips.

A warm, sunny day lay in prospect when Fletcher won the toss. Neither Hardie nor Gooch was to last long. Wilkins, who started out with Glamorgan before moving to Gloucester now marked his return in the day's second over by taking the wicket of Hardie with his first ball. In the sixth over Gooch was well held low down at slip by Miandad.

So far so good. But, as Fletcher and McEwan came to parry this early thrust by the bowlers, and then settled, Glamorgan's challenge fizzled out disappointingly. When McEwan had made 26 and later, 60, he was dropped at square leg by Rowe and at extra cover by Francis. Those were later seen as expensive mistakes.

These two hiccoughs apart, McEwan looked to be in very good form, and we saw some sumptuous driving from him through the onside and offside fields. With McEwan showing the way, Fletcher was content to play a supporting role and, by luncheon, when Essex had made 133, Fletcher 49, McEwan 64, the cement in their partnership had set firm.

It was 10 minutes to three before Lloyd, with Eifion Jones's help, prised out McEwan, and by that time he had reached his 100, hitting a straight-drives six to the sightscreen off Lloyd among 17 boundaries. Fletcher was then 69 with 100 of his won clearly within reach.

Fletcher: 151 not out

Assuming command, Fletcher reached his pinnacle turning Rowe to leg for a single. A typical stroke to mark a typical innings. Fletcher now went on, as often he does, and adding to his own and Essex's pile of runs secured a maximum in bonus points, too.

ESSEX: First Innings

G A Gooch c Miandad b Selvey	13
B R Hardie c Hopkins b Wilkins	0
*K W R Fletcher not out	151
K S McEwan st E W Jones b Lloyd	107
K R Pont l-b-w b Rowe	12
D R Pringle b Rowe	3
N Phillip c Ontong b Lloyd	25
Extras (b 2, l-b 5, w 3, n-b 3)	14
Total (5 wkts dec)	325

Score at 100 overs: 309-5.
†D E East, R E East, J K Lever and D L Acfield did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-20, 3-199, 4-248, 5-268, 6-325.

BOWLING: Thomas, 6-1-33-0; Wilkins, 15-4-40-1; Selvey, 10-0-44-1; Ontong, 30-6-72-0; Lloyd, 28.5-4-81-2; Rowe, 14-2-30-2; Miandad, 2-0-11-0.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

A Jones, b Lever	13
J A Hopkins, not out	11
*M W W Selvey, not out	8
Extras (n-b 4)	4
Total (1 wkt, 14 overs)	36

D A Francis, Javed Miandad, C J C Rowe, R C Ontong, B J Lloyd, J G Thomas, †E W Jones and A H Wilkins to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-25.

Bonus points (to date): Glamorgan 2, Essex 4.

Umpires: W E Alley and K E Palmer.

Willey's form in evidence

By Richard Streeton

NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire have scored 270 for eight wickets against Hampshire.

Peter Willey, with a disciplined century, rescued Northamptonshire yesterday after they were put in on a drying pitch and made to struggle. He completed the recovery with some forceful hitting in the final half hour, and by the close, his chanceless 137 not out included 16 fours.

Willey's first innings was played amid the unfortunate echoes of the season's first domestic acrimony. Before the start he and Larkins had a meeting with Peter Arnold, Northamptonshire's cricket committee chairman, and Ken Turner, the county's secretary, to discuss the evidence given by the two players at an industrial tribunal in Bedford last week.

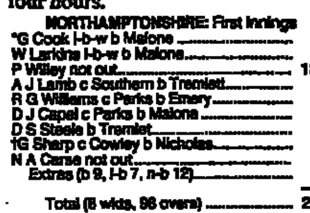
Willey and Larkins were both witnesses on behalf of Northamptonshire's former head groundsman, Leslie Bentley, who was sacked last year and is claiming wrongful dismissal. All Mr Turner would say later was tha the players' "attitude towards the club, and their position for the future" was discussed. The county's executive committee debate the matter next Monday.

All day, Willey was the only player not to make batting look a hazardous affair. Hampshire's quicker bowlers got plenty of deviation from a green pitch, and Southern, the left arm spinner, was the perfect foil with nagging length and turn. Emery early on had some no ball problems, and Malone often looked harder to play.

A wet field delayed the start for 75 minutes, and Willey came in after Cook was leg before to a full pitch, the ball hitting him painfully on the front foot. Larkins was never completely in tune, and was leg before playing across the line. When Lamb and Williams followed quickly, Hampshire were in control. Lamb briefly looked full of confidence, but mistimed a hit to mid on; Williams was caught off his glove against a ball that both lifted and left him.

Willey, whose stance seemed more two-eyed than last year, always timed the ball smoothly, and hit with style, either side of cover and to the leg side. In some blissfully warm sunshine he was supported for 90 minutes by Capel, who remained unperturbed through several alarms before he edged an outswinger after tea.

Some of the unpredictability had left the pitch by now and, as always, it was a minor surprise when Steele's forward defence was beaten by Tremlett. In the final hour, the light worsened and drizzle set in as Willey went on to reach his hundred. He had batted just over four hours.



NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings

*G Cook l-b-w b Malone	14
W Larkins l-b-w b Malone	27
P Willey not out	137
A J Lamb c Southern b Tremlett	14
R G Williams c Parks b Emery	8
D J Capel c Parks b Malone	8
D S Steele b Tremlett	19
†G Sharp c Cowley b Nicholas	11
N A Carse not out	4
Extras (b 9, l-b 7, n-b 12)	28
Total (8 wkts, 98 overs)	270

B J Griffiths to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-31, 2-75, 3-95, 4-102, 5-157, 6-198, 7-243, 8-264.

HAMPSHIRE: T M Tremlett, C L Smith, M C J Nicholas, T E Jesty, D R Turner, *N E J Pocock, N G Cowley, †R J Parks, J W Southern, K St J D Emery, S J Malone.

Bonus points (to date): Northamptonshire 3, Hampshire 3.

Umpires: P J Eele and B Leadbeater.



Dibbs: forceful personality

Presidency of MCC for Dibbs

By John Woodcock

For the second successive year MCC have chosen their next president (he takes office on October 1) from the business as distinct from the cricketing world. Alex Dibbs, who has been nominated to succeed Sir Anthony Tuke, is joint deputy chairman of British Airways and a director of the National Westminster Bank. He was instrumental in NatWest's assuming the sponsorship of the one-day knockout competition, formerly the Gillette Cup.

Mr Dibbs has a reputation as a trouble-shooter. Some might feel that this is what is currently needed. Certainly the game has its problems – political, technical and behavioural – and Mr Dibbs becomes, *ex officio*, chairman of the International Cricket Conference.

Mr Dibbs is 64. He was educated at Whitgift Middle School and joined Westminster Bank in 1935. In *Who's Who* he lists as his recreations "golf and watching all sports". He is a big man who gets things done. For some years he has been a member of the finance subcommittee of MCC. The fact that he was made a member of the club as recently as 1970, and has risen to the top in so short a time, is a fair indication of a forceful personality.

FENNER'S: Cambridge University, with all first innings wickets in hand are 315 runs behind Kent.

KENT: First Innings

N R Taylor c Boyd-Moss b Doggart	114
R A Woolmer c Pathmanathan b Hodgson	21
*C J Tavaré run out	23
M R Benson b Roebuck	105
C S Cowdrey l-b-w b Roebuck	5
†A P E Knott not out	42
G W Johnson not out	7
Extras (l-b 5, w 1, n-b 1)	7
Total (5 wkts dec)	324

R M Ellison, G R Dilley, D L Underwood and K G S Jarvis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-32, 2-98, 3-243, 4-280, 5-279.

BOWLING: Pollock 31-8-74-0; Hodgson 28-5-85-1; Roebuck 13-3-44-2; Doggart 11-2-32-1; Cotterell 22-2-82-0.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: First Innings

T S Curtis not out	4
D W Varey not out	1
Extras (b 4)	4
Total (no wkt)	9

R J Boyd-Moss, *S P Henderson, G Pathmanathan, S J G Doggart, K I Hodgson, P G Roebuck, T A Cotterell, †A G Davis and A J Pollock to bat.

Umpires: C Cook and C T Spencer.

Gower in charge

LEICESTER: Derbyshire, with all first innings wickets in hand, are 295 runs behind Leicestershire.

Two hours of splendid stroke play from David Gower launched Leicestershire towards maximum batting points against Derbyshire on a placid pitch. The elegant England left hander, who made 124 in his first innings of the season at Cambridge, followed it with an attractive 81.

Derbyshire's decision to field first appeared justified when in only the fourth over Cobb attempted to fend down a lifting delivery from Newman only to drag it on to his stumps. But Gower soon dispelled any fears. He hit a dozen fours, a six and in company with Balderstone, added 137 before being caught behind off Newman.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings

J C Balderstone, c and b, Moir	69
R A Cobb, b Newman	1
D I Gower, c Taylor, b Newman	81
B F Davison, not out	84
N E Briers, not out	45
Extras (b 10, l-b 4, n-b 8)	22
Total (3 wkts dec, 78 overs)	302

*R W Tolchard, P B Clift, J F Steele, G J Parsons, J P Agnew and N G B Cook did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-8, 2-145, 3-191.

BOWLING: Oldham, 20-2-88-0; Newman, 14-2-71-2; Miller, 5-1-10-0; Moir, 15-2-50-1; Tunnicliffe, 17-5-48-0; Wood, 5-0-35-0.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings

*B Wood not out	1
J G Wright not out	4
Extras (l-b 2)	2
Total (no wkts, 2 overs)	7

K J Barnett, J H Hampshire, G Miller, A Hill, P G Newman, C J Tunnicliffe, †R W Taylor, D G Moir and S Oldham to bat.

Bonus points (to date): Leicestershire 4, Derbyshire 1.

Umpires: N T Plews and R A White.

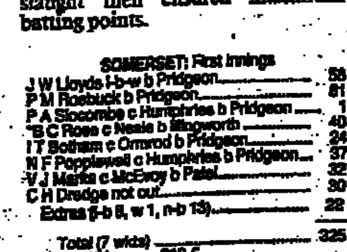
Somerset improve

TAUNTON: Somerset have scored 325 for seven against Worcestershire.

Peter Roebuck and Jeremy Lloyds laid the foundation for the Somerset score of 325 for seven in 101 overs at Taunton yesterday where the pick of the Worcester bowlers was Pridgeon who ended the day with five for 58.

In dull conditions, on a dry pitch but very wet outfield, Roebuck hit a six and nine fours in 47 overs. He and Lloyds survived three awkward chances the first when he was 19.

Inchmore bowled for a long spell without luck, but Pridgeon broke through, taking four for 12 in 11 overs, including the wicket of Botham, whose breezy 24 off 14 balls, with two sixes was ended by a slip catch. Somerset's final onslaught then ensured maximum batting points.



SOMERSET: First Innings

J W Lloyds l-b-w b Pridgeon	58
P M Roebuck b Pridgeon	81
P A Slocombe c Humphries b Pridgeon	1
*B C Rose c Neale b Illingworth	40
I T Botham c Ormrod b Pridgeon	24
N F Popplewell c Humphries b Pridgeon	37
V J Marks c McEvoy b Patel	32
C H Dredge not out	30
Extras (l-b 8, w 1, n-b 13)	22
Total (7 wkts)	325

Score at 100 overs: 318-6.
†T Gard, M R Davis and P H L'E Wilson to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-143, 2-151, 3-164, 4-190, 5-253, 6-263, 7-325.

WORCESTERSHIRE: J A Ormrod, M J Weston, *P A Neale, D N Patel, Younis Ahmed, M S A McEvoy, †D J Humphries, R K Illingworth, J D Inchmore, A P Pridgeon, S P Perryman.

Bonus points (to date): Somerset 4, Worcestershire 2.

Umpires: R Palmer and D R Shepherd.

Daniel recalled for World Cup

The West Indies party for the Prudential World Cup next month includes 10 of the players who were in their victorious side in 1979. Four of them were also in the team which won the inaugural competition in 1975 – Greenidge, Richards, Roberts and the captain, Lloyd.

The new comers are Logie (batsman), Davis (fast bowler) and Dujon (wicketkeeper), all of whom played in the series against India which ended on Tuesday, and Daniel, the Middlesex fast bowler, who has been one of the most consistent wicket-takers in county cricket since his debut in 1977 but has not played for West Indies since 1976.

West Indies are favourites to win the competition again; but Lloyd was cautious. "There is no team that can be considered a walkover," be said. "All have played plenty of one-day cricket in recent years and results recently, with New Zealand beating England and Australia, Sri Lanka beating Australia twice and India beating us, show how close this year's tournament could be."

PARTY: C H Lloyd (captain), C G Greenidge, D L Haynes, I V A Richards, A L Logie, S F A Bacchus, H A Gomes, P J Dujon, M D Marshall, A M E Roberts, M A Holding, J Garner, W W Daniel, W Davis. Standby wicketkeeper: M R Pydanna.

● Anshuman Gaekwad and Mohinder Amarnath remained together for almost four hours and steered India to a comfortable draw in the fifth and final Test match against West Indies in St John's on Tuesday. Gaekwad made 72 and Amarnath a chanceless 116 – his second century of the series – in a 200-run second wicket partnership.

India, who resumed 93 behind on first innings, declared at 247 for five with five of the 20 final overs remaining. West Indies had already clinched the series 2-0 after winning the opening Kingston Test by four wickets and the fourth, in Bridgetown, by 10 wickets.

INDIA: First Innings 457 (R J Shastri 102, Kapil Dev 98, D B Vengsarkar 94, M Amarnath 54; M D Marshall 4 for 87).

Second Innings

S M Gavaskar c Dujon b Davis	1
A D Gaekwad lbw b Marshall	72
M Amarnath c Logie b Davis	116
D B Vengsarkar c Dujon b Marshall	0
Yashpal Sharma c sub b Gomes	20
R J Shastri not out	9
Kapil Dev not out	0
Extras (b-4, lb-8, nb-10)	29
Total (5 wkts dec)	247

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-1, 2-201, 3-201, 4-234, 5-245.

BOWLING: Roberts 15-3-46-0, Davis 23-4-54-2, Marshall 18-7-33-2, Richards 13-1-36-0, Gomes 19-0-49-1.

WEST INDIES: First Innings 550 (C G Greenidge 154 not out, D L Haynes 136, P J Dujon 110, C H Lloyd 106).

Tour denial

Johannesburg (Reuter) – Joe Pamensky, president of the South African Cricket Union, yesterday denied reports that a second group of Sri Lankan players had been invited to tour the country next month for a limited-over tournament to conicide with the Prudential World Cup in England. Pamensky said: "At this stage no invitation has been issued to the Sri Lankan players to return here.

Yorkshire plan on agenda

The Test and County Cricket Board will discuss Yorkshire's proposal for a County Championship split into two divisions at their working party meeting under the board's chairman, George Mann, at Lord's next Tuesday.

The TCCB spokesman, Peter Lush, said: "The proposal of two divisions has been discussed before, Yorkshire being very keen on it. The basic thing to be discussed on Tuesday will be whether or not the County Championship should be over three or four days.

"Once that is resolved the next question is how many matches will form, the competition and that proposal will flow from there."

Yorkshire's plan, put forward by their captain-manager Ray Illingworth, is a Championship of two divisions with nine in the first and eight in the second with promotion and relegation. Illingworth, a member of the working party, feels that this would give every county something to play for throughout the season.

Next Tuesday's meeting of the working party, which includes Illingworth and the England captain, Bob Willis, among its number, will study a report submitted by the TCCB'S cricket committee, the views of the captains and ideas of the press.

Lush added: "The cricket committee are not unanimously in favour one way or the other on three-day or four-day cricket. Unless there is a majority one way or the other I feel that the game will basically remain unchanged."

Hookes rewarded

Adelaide (Reuter) – David Hookes, the Test batsman, has become one of the highest-paid cricketers in Australia by accepting a three-year package, reported to be worth $A120,000 (£66,000) to stay with South Australia as captain-coach.

No play yesterday

HEADINGLY: Yorkshire v Warwickshire.

Second XI

HINCKLEY: Leicestershire II v Middlesex II - no play.
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire II 152 (T R Oliver 85, P Jarvis 5 for 47); Yorkshire II 77 for 2.
OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire II 271 for 5 dec (N H Fairbrother 107, Nasir Zaidi 51); Northamptonshire II 27 for 2.

● Sir Leonard Hutton returned to his native Yorkshire yesterday to open a new members' bar in the centre of the stand at Headingley.

BADMINTON

Drift of defeat sucks in Miss Koppen for a sad final bow

From Richard Eaton, Copenhagen

The great career of Lene Koppen, world champion in 1977, All-England champion in 1979 and 1980, and one of the most respected and popular players of all time, is over. Yesterday in front of her home crowd at the Brondby Hallen in Copenhagen it came to a sad and stunningly sudden end in the second round of the World Championships against the South Korean number two Yun Ja Kim. Today is her 30th birthday. It is hard to imagine she can celebrate it.

Miss Koppen led 7-1 in the final game before an irritating bout of shuttle testing at 7-8 disrupted the rhythm of the match and a barrage of clears from the Dane wafted out of court from the end with the drift behind it. It was that evilly deceptive drift that sucked the great favourite to her doom as Kim, cogent, controlled and contained, took her chance in disbelief. The Korean put her hand over her face at the finish while Miss Koppen looked into the distance and stared, and then, as if in recognition of a moment she had for long been waiting, smiled and walked out of the arena for good.

It was the first seeding upset and within an hour there was another. Zheng Lili, the Chinese seeded fourth, was the vanquished player. Kirsten Larsen, the six-foot Danish number three, who beat her on the way to the final of the Japanese Open earlier in the year, was again the victor. Denmark's mood of mourning abruptly changed to one of boisterous triumph.

Both surprises should have improved English chances. Karen Beckman, the national champion, splendidly beat the Japanese number one Sumiko Kitada 11-6, 11-3 and now plays Koppen's conqueror Yun Ja Kim while Helen Troke, the 18-year-old Commonwealth champion who trampled all over the Dutch number one, Marjan Ridder, is only a match away from an interesting and likely last eight with Larsen.

Koppen's conqueror when her all-England reign came to an end was also a South Korean, Sundai Hwang and yesterday in another surprise that could help England, Hwang received her comeuppance. She lost 11-6, 5-11, 8-11 to the Indian number one Ami Ghia, who now plays the England number one Sally Podger.

Mrs Podger overran the capable Swede Maria Bengtsson and England's four women remained encouragingly unbeaten in the last sixteen when Jane Webster, the former national champion, beat Joke van Beusekom, the Dutchwoman who lives in Copenhagan. Miss van Beusekom was only there by courtesy of the Danish police who secretly ferried her to the areana when she missed the bus on Tuesday and looked certain to be scratched. Only Nick Yates and Steve Baddeley lost for England, but those defeats were expected, Baddeley's being a reverse of his brilliant Thomas Cup victory over the Malaysian number one Misbun Sidek. Kevin Jolly, the other English national champion, beat the other Japanese number one, Kinji Zeniya 15-5, 15-12, after surviving a Zeniya recovery from 6-12 to 12-12 and an incident at that point when he was faulted on service. Two months ago in the Netherlands European Badminton Union reported Jolly for tantrums during a similar situation. He had, apparently, learned his lesson.

Lene Koppen: party spoilt

MEN'S SINGLES: Second round: M Frost (Den) bt S Modi (India), 15-2, 15-4; P Sutton (Wales) bt G Robson (NZ), 15-11, 11-15, 15-6; I Sugiarto (Indo) bt N Yates (Eng), 15-12, 15-2; J Goss bt T Kunstler (WG), 15-7, 15-8; M Kjeldsen (Den) bt P Thoresen (Nor), 15-3, 18-13; Luan Jin (China) bt H Hasegawa (Jap), 15-2, 15-1; P Padukone (India) bt H Fischer (Austria), 15-1, 15-5; A Goode (Eng) bt P Kong (Aus), 15-11, 15-13; Sze Yu (HK) wo Ulf Johansson (Swe), sct; Chen Changjie (China) bt T Wadood (Pak), 8-15, 15-11, 15-3; K Jolly (Eng) bt K Zeniya (Japan), 15-11, 15-5; Liem Swie (Indo) bt Joo Bong Park (S Kor), 7-15, 15-4, 15-12; J P Nierhoff (Den) bt M Tsuchida (Jap), 15-8, 15-5; S Fladberg (Den) bt G Carlsonn (Swe), 15-9, 15-8; M Sidek (Mal) bt S Baddeley (Eng), 15-6, 13-15, 15-6; Han Jian (China) bt Byung Hak Choi (S Kor), 15-6, 15-5.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: second round: Zhang Ailing (China) beat S Kawamura (Jap), 11-1, 12-9; P Nielsen (Den) beat L Blumer (Switz), 11-6, 11-3; S Podger (Eng) beat M Bengtsson (Swe), 11-3, 11-4; A Ghia (India) beat Sundai Hwang (S Kor), 6-11, 11-6, 11-8; C Magnusson (Swe) beat T Edwald (Ice), 11-5, 11-1; Yun Ja Kim (S Kor), beat L Koppen (Den), 3-11, 11-5, 11-7; K Beckman (Eng) beat S Kitada (Jap), 11-6, 11-3; H Troke (Eng) beat M Ridder (Neth), 11-0, 11-1; Han Aiping (China) beat S Williams (Wales), 11-1, 11-4; Y Yonekura (Jap) beat A Swaby (Aust), 11-5, 11-3; K Larsen (Den) beat Zheng Lili (China), 11-6, 5-11, 11-5; Bok Sum Kim (S Kor) beat R Bose (India), 11-5, 11-4; J Webster (Eng) beat J van Beusekom (Neth), 11-2, 11-9; N Nielsen (Den) beat P Hamilton (Scot), 11-5, 12-11; Myung Hee Chung (S Kor) beat E Huldi (Switz), 11-0, 11-0; Li Lingwei (China) beat J Falardeau (Can), 11-8, 11-3.
WOMEN'S DOUBLES: first round: Kim Yun Ya and Yoo Sang Hee (S Kor) beat T Whittaker (NZ) and B Wojtkowska (Pol), 15-4, 15-1; A Tokuda and Y Yonekura (Jap) beat E Coene and M Ridder (Neth), 15-2, 15-3.

GOLF

Miss Flom tames Duke's hazards

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

The American challenge, although small in number, still produced the leader on the first day of the Ford £20,000 Women's Professional Golf Association tournament at Woburn yesterday. She was Cindy Flom, a bubbling 23-year-old Arizonan who returned a 72, three under par, over the 6,060 yards Duke's course.

Miss Flom was followed on 73 by a Scot, Catherine Panton, and a Spaniard, Marta Figueras-Dotti, and on 75 by a German, Barbara Helbig. The course, not surprisingly in this beknighted spring and early summer, is unready for tournament golf, for all the skills of the modern green-keeper, and only 15 of the 45 players were able to break eighty.

But it is in adverse conditions that class most tells and it is a telling matter of record that Miss Flom only once dropped a shot to par, at the short twelfth (155 yards), where she did not get hold of a five-iron and took three putts from the distant fringe. Over the closing holes she needed a fourth birdie to draw clear of Miss Panton. She achieved it, not in the way she would have wished, at the sixteenth (383 yards), for she thinned a three-iron precisely pin high and holed from 15 feet.

Miss Panton has found life hard on the American circuit this year but it has given her a priceless advantage over most other players since she is tournament hardened. From a start of two successive birdies she reached the turn in 33, three under par, and was well-placed to hold that position to the end. But, uncertain about her club selection for her second shot for the seventeenth, she chose a five-iron and duffed it well short of the green.

Miss Figueras-Dotti (maddened, she said, at failing to win her players' card in the United States) recovered strongly from a six at the 351-yard fourth. She had there taken liberties with a good lie in a greenside bunker, hit the ball through the green and chipped weakly. With four holes to play she stood on level par, but she hit a three-iron to seven feet at the long fifteenth, narrowly missing the eagle putt, and holed from eight feet at the last.

Jenny Lee Smith, last year's winner, took 80, her rotation hampered by psychological fears about a recurrence of her achilles tendon injury.

LEADING SCORES (British and Irish unless stated): 72 C Flom (US). 73 C Panton, M Figueras-Dotti (Sp). 74 B Helbig (WG); 76 M Walker, D Reid; 77 K Ehrnlund (Swe), K Monaghan (US). 78 J Smurthwaite, M Thomson, S Moon (US) J Forrest, T Fernando (Sri Lanka); 79 J Rumsey, M Burton, 80 A Wyan, M Marshall (US), J Lee-Smith.

More golf, page 23

IN BRIEF

Mikkola the one to catch

MOTOR RALLYING: Hannu Mikkola, of Finland, takes a formidable lead into the next round of the world championship, the Corsica rally, which begins today. Mikkola, who drives an Audi Quattro, has 65 points, 28 more than Michele Mouton, of France, who is second.

The team battle will almost certainly be between Lancia and Audi. The Italian factory is pitting its specially developed Lancia Rally against the formidable four-wheel drive Audi Quattros. The Lancia team is Walter Röhrl, Jean-Claud Andruet and Attilo Bettega. Audi are relying on Mikkola, Mouton, and Frank Witmann.

BOXING: Neville Meade, of Swansea, will defend his British heavyweight title against David Pearce, of Newport, at St David's Hall, Cardiff, on June 15.

The venue, which was opened last autumn, has 1900 seats, and Mike Barrett, the promoter, said that the contest would not be televised unless every seat was sold.

SNOOKER: The world champion, Steve Davis, will take part inthe first televised mixed doubles match next week. Davis will partner Mandy Fisher in a best of seven frames £20,000 challenge match against Tony Meo and Julie Islip.

The Inter City Challenge Trophy match, sponsored by British Rail, takes place at the Cliffs Pavilion, Westcliff-on-Sea on May 20 for transmission the next day by ITV.

"I'm taking it very seriously," Davis said yesterday. "The match is particularly important for the girls. They are trying hard to promote their game."

His partner, from March, Cambridgeshire, is ranked the world's No 2 woman professional

TENNIS

Top seed's struggle

Perugia (AP)–The top-seed, Virginia Ruzici, of Romania, overcame a persistent Barbara Rossi, of Italy, 6-4, 7-6 to win her second round match here yesterday, in the Italian women's open. Evonne Cawley, the former Wimbledon champion seeded fifth, was unexpectedly beaten, 6-4, 6-2, by Switzerland's Christianne Jollisaint.

Miss Ruzici broke Miss Rossi's service in the eighth game of the first set for a 5-3 lead, and although the Italian broke back her own service was broken again to decide the set. In the second set tie-break, Miss Ruzici missed one match point before winning the match with a fierce prehand.

PERUGIA: Italian women's championship: Second round: K Rinaldi (US) bt A Cecchina (It), 5-7, 6-4, 6-0; V Vermaak (SA) bt D Gilbert (US), 6-0, 6-3; V Ruzici (Rom) bt B Rossi (It), 6-4, 7-6; L Arraya (Peru) bt L Bonder (US), 7-5, 4-6, 7-6; I Budarova (CZ) bt C Dries (WG), 6-2, 6-3; H Sukova (CZ) bt J Harrington, (US), 6-1, 6-2; K Horvath (US) bt L Sandin (Swe), 6-0, 6-4; P Casale (US) bt C Vannier (Fra), 6-0, 7-5. Third Round: J Durie (GB) bt Y Madruga (Arg), 6-2, 6-4; B Gadusek (US) by M Jausovec (Yug), 7-5, 5-7, 6-3.

CYCLING

Valladolid (Agencies) – Julian Gorospe, of Spain, regained the overall lead in the Tour of Spain race from his compatriot Alvaro Pino after the second leg of the fifteenth stage yesterday.

FIRST SECTION: (134km): 1, P Poisson (Fr) 4hr 2min 12sec; 2, G Lemond (US) 4:02:12; 3, G Saronni (It) 4:02:35; 4, E Vanderaerden (Bel); 5, B Hinault (Fr); 6, J Suarez Cueva (Sp) all same time.
SECOND SECTION: (22km time trial): 1, Hinault 27mins 06sec; 2, J Gorospe (Sp) 27:18; 3, Vanderaerden 27:34; 4, M Wilson (Nz) 28:09; 5, F Ruperez (Sp) 28:13; 6, A Pino (Sp) 28:21.
OVERALL: 1, Gorospe 74hr 29mins 49sec; 2, Pino 74:30:11; 3, Fernandez (Sp) 74:30:55; 4, Hinault 74:30:55; 5, M Lejarreta (Sp) 74:32:07; 6, E Chozas (Sp) 74:32:07.

FOOTBALL

Opinion of clubs divided over revised TV offer

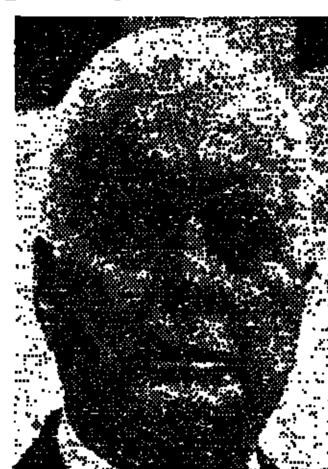
By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

The Café Royal is the setting for the next, but possibly not the final, episode in the dispute over televising football. The club chairman will today discuss a revised offer and it would not be surprising if the meeting ends with a call for further negotiations. The central theme of the plot concerns advertisements, coverage and money.

The Football Associations regulations permit shirt logos that measure 32 sq in, the television representations insist that size should be halved. The chairman, in return, want to reduce the number of matches covered by the two channels each weekend to four, but they may allow some of them to be screened live.

Television are offering a sum of £5.4m over two years and another £1m to retain overseas rights. Once agreement has been reached, they would also recognize a sponsorship deal, estimated to be worth £3.2m over three years, that is expected to be signed by the Football League.

The television companies believe that with video contracts and additional ground advertising for the cameras, the deal is worth £12m to the game. Jonathan Martin, the BBC's head of sport, said: "This is a very large sum of money, especially when you consider the appeal of football on


Clay: "League's most important meeting ever"

television over the last few years has been diminishing."

Ernie Clay, as the chairman of a second division club, Fulham, holds one of the 53 votes. He feels the meeting is "the most important since the League started", but fears the final decision will be far from unanimous. "The block vote is immoral and the need for a 75 per cent majority is disgusting", he said yesterday.

The third and fourth division clubs hold eight votes between them and can stand in the way of proposals that are not to their benefit. "It is about time the tail stopped wagging the dog". Clay added. "The smaller clubs must accept that they should help the bigger ones, who are beginning to realize that they could break away on their own".

But even the most powerful representatives do not present a united front. For instance, the chairman of Tottenham Hotspur, Douglas Alexiou, favours live coverage but his counterparts at Arsenal, Pete Hill-Wood, and at Manchester United, Martin Edwards, would accept it only if their clubs receive adequate compensation for loss of gate receipts. Clay himself will vote against it and will also oppose the reduction of shirt advertisements.

He will vote for "canned" matches to be shown each weekend and for the abolition of Saturday afternoon previews. But Jack Dunnett, Notts County's chairman, says he will reject the whole offer. Faced by such a disparity of opinions, television must be relieved that at least their one competitor, Telejector, has withdrawn from talks that promise to be lengthy, if not inconclusive.

For his part Martin insists that television will not compensate clubs for gate losses. "We are not in the business of underwriting football to that extent," he said. "Expecting us to compensate clubs for any loss of receipts they may feel they have suffered would be like asking us to act as an insurance policy for them." He urged the club representatives to consider it "an agreement in the best interests of both football and television."

Aberdeen priority is now for Real

Aberdeen have conceded defeat in the tightest Scottish premier division title race for years and turned their attentions towards next week's European Cup Winners' Cup final in Gothenburg. A goalless draw with Hibernian at Easter Road on Tuesday has left Aberdeen with only faint hopes in the championship chase.

Alex Ferguson, the Aberdeen manager, watched his side struggle as the effects of a long, hard season began to take their toll and said: "The league's over for us. It's very disappointing but I just can't see our other challengers faltering now."

With two games remaining, Aberdeen are joint second with Celtic on 51 points, one behind Dundee United, but Ferguson now believes the time has come to begin preparations for next week's match with Real Madrid, who have just finished runners-up in the Spanish League to Athletic Bilbao.

Aberdeen face the bottom club, Kilmarnock, tonight in their last appearance before travelling to Sweden. Ferguson said: "The final two games are ahead of everything else." It is because he wants to have the players at their sharpest for Gothenburg that he rested Neil Simpson against Hibernian, and will omit Mark McGee and Neal Cooper against Kilmarnock.

The timing could not have been better for Burnley as they gained their first away win in eight months, by 2-1 at Shrewsbury on Tuesday, to give some credibility to their hopes of escaping relegation to the third division.

With games in hand over most of their rivals in distress, the Lancashire club could yet haul themselves to safty. Their last game at Crystal Palace on May 17 may be crucial to both clubs. Burnley secured victory at Gay Meadow with two goals in five minutes early in the second haalf from Phelan and Donovban. Shresbury, for whom it was the first defeat in nine games, replied with a header from Bates.

The other st4ugglers, Carlisle United and Cambridge United probably earned themselves a reprieve by taking a point apice in a 2-2 draw.

In the first division, Tottenham Hotspur and West Ham United kept on course for UEFA Cup places next season with impressive 2-1 away wins. A goal two minutes from time by Mabbutt erned Spurs their victory at Southampton; a seventy-ninth minute penalty from Stewart clinched West Ham's triumph at Ipswich.

Podd, the Bradford defender, was sent off in the 3-0 defeat at Gillingham.

● Alan Robinson, of Waterlooville in Hampshire, has been promoted to the internatonal panel of referees from England. He will take over from Alf Grey, the FA Cup Final referee, who has reached retirement age.

RESULTS

FIRST DIVISION: Ipswich Town 1, West Ham United 2; Southampton 1, Tottenham Hotspur 2.
SECOND DIVISION: Carlisle United 2, Cambridge United 2; Shrewsbury 1, Burnley 2.
THIRD DIVISION: Gillingham 3, Bradford City 0.
SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Hibernian 0, Aberdeen 0.

QUARTER-FINALS, first leg: Racing Paris 2, Nantes 2; Brest 2, Paris Saint-Germain 1; Lille 2, Rouen 0; Guingcamp 1, Tours 1.
AUSTRAIN CUP: Final, second leg: SSW Innsbruck 0, Rapid Vienna 5 (Rapid win 8-0 on aggregate).

TENNIS


Ivan the irritable

McEnroe attacked by Lendl

From A Special Correspondent
Forest Hills

Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, the world No 1, has made clear that he is no longer prepared to put up with the kind of behaviour which John McEnroe displayed when beating him in the WCT Championship Tennis (WCT) final in Dallas on Sunday.

After thinking the matter over for 48 hours, the usually reticent Lendl spoke about the matter at a press conference after his 6-1, 6-0 win over Brent Pirow, of South Africa, in the Tournament of Champions here on Tuesday evening.

Lendl said, with the cool deliberation of someone who has weighed up his plans of attack: "I am fed up with the double standards that took place in the match. No matter what was happening he was always questioning calls. I am not ready to put up with it any longer. If officials are not going to do anything then I will take matters into my hands."

Asked to explain further, he replied: "I think I am going to show you." He then hinted that every time he had a close call, he would not be prepared to let it go and that he, too, would be likely to intimidate the officials.

An attack like this is out of character for Lendl. At press conferences, he usually answers questions in monosyllables, but here he took everyone by surprise by the strength of his views.

In the past, their rivalry has been so intense that Lendl has been accused of directing shots at McEnrow. Answering a question about physical challenge on Tuesday, Lendl said: "I cannot hit him with my fists but I can hit him with the balls".

Lendl and McEnroe may meet in the final here on Sunday, but Lendl doubted that McEnroe would progress that far. This tournament is being played on clay, a surface which is not McEnroe's best. Lendl suggests McEnroe will not get past Guillermo Vilas, of Argentina, whom, if the draw goes according to plan, he should meet in the semi-final Saturday.

Players, generally, are concerned at the way McEnroe appears to flout, the rules. Their feeling is that before very long he will come up against an official who will strictly apply the rules without worrying about sponsors or promoters. Possibly that may happen when McEnroe starts playing in Europe.

● John McEnroe declined to be photographed with Ivan Lendl at a presentation luncheon on Tuesday.

RESULTS. Second round (US unless stated): P Bastiansen (Den) bt B Teacher, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1; J Kriek bt N Saviano, 6-4, 6-2; M Dickson bt Z Kuharszky (Hun), 6-3, 4-5, ret; J Arias bt M Shapers (Neth), 6-4, 6-4; I Lendl (Cz) bt B Pirow (SA), 6-1, 6-0; V Gerulaitis bt C Wittus, 6-2, 7-6; T Smid (Cz) bt J Alexander (Aus), 6-2, 6-4.

● Bjorn Borg will be back at Wimbledon this year to commentate on the tournament for the American television network NBC. Shortly after Borg's retirement from competitive tennis NBC said his English was not good enough for the job.

MEN'S SINGLES: First Round: F Puncec (SA) bt C Fancutt (Aus), 6–3, 6–4; P Lehnhoff (US) bt G Whitecross (AUS), 6–3, 6–4; J Dier bt S van der Merwe (SA), 6–3, 6–4; S Lipton (US) bt H Van Boeckel (Aus), 7–5, 6–7, 6–2; R Moore (SA) bt D Schneider (ISR), 2–6, 7–5, 7–5; E Adams (US) bt M Guntrip, 6–2, 6–0; M Myburg (SA) bt G Kalovelonis (GR), 6–3, 6–4; S Krulevitz (US) bt J Feaver, 7–6, 6–3.
SECOND ROUND: J Smith bt D Joubert (SA), 6-2, 4-6, 6-3; B Dyke (Aust) bt S Lipton (US), 6-0, 7-5; A Jarrett bt R Moore (SA), 2-6, 6-4, 6-1; J McCurdy (Aust) bt K Eberhard (W G), 4-6, 6-3, 6-1.
WOMEN'S SINGLES: First Round: A Brown bt S Reeves, 6–4, 6–0; M Biebel (US) bt J Filhoff (US), 6–2, 6–1; Y Ru (Neth) bt K Seddon (SA), 6–3, 7–5; A Gabriel (Bel) bt U Stracherjahan (WG), 7–6, 7–5.

No hope of final reprieve admits the players' man

Reforming the FA disciplinary system could cause more FA Cup Final heartaches than it solves. Gordon Taylor, the professional Footballers Association secretary conceded yesterday. He emerged from a meeting on the subject at the Football Association yesterday holding out no hope for Manchester United's Remi Moses and Steve Foster of Brighton, who are both suspended from this year's Wembley final.

Taylor also admitted that his suggestion that the FA adopt a UEFA style of style of disciplinary code for the cup competitions did not meet with unanimous approval from the representaives of the English and Welsh Football Associations, the football league and managers and Secretaries Association.

Taylor, wants punishments restricted to the competition in which the offences occurred, but he said: "it certainly wasn't strightforward, with many problems brought out at the meeting. If we adopted the UEFA system, whereby a player is automatically suspended if he collects two bookings in one of the European cup competitions, we could have in a worse position this year.

"For example, in the Sheffield Wednesday v Brighton semi-final there were 12 players who already had one cup caution recorded against them. Any one of them would have been in line to miss the final if he had been booked again under our new proposed system."





Missing out: Moses (left) and Foster

Taylor added: "It was also pointed out that Brighton have played teams who have been missing players through suspension. Some people regarded this as being balanced out by Foster's suspension in the final. Another criticism was that lower division clubs would possibly be under a handicap when the first division clubs came fresh into the competition in the later stages."

According to Taylor players and managers have no complaints about the basic disciplinary set-up, which he calls "clean cut and consistent."

Rogue car stops African match

Nairobi (AFP) – In Africa, a football match can be stopped for many reasons but, for the first time in Kenya's history, a League game has been interrupted by a car being driven on to the pitch.

The unlikely incident occurred at a college ground in Kericho over the weekend. To the surprise of the large crowd at a provincial match, the college principal decided to drive his Volkswagen onto the field, apparently, because he wanted the game to stop.

It took the referee ten minutes to persuade him to leave. But the excitement was over. The game ended in a goalless draw.

YACHTING

Britain have the first laugh

From David Miller, New York

The gentle erosion of the cliffs of United States impregnability continued last night at a gala Manhatten dinner stageñd to bring together for the first time the main rivals in this year's America's Cup challenge.

Peter de Savary, the chairman of the Royal Burnham Victory syndicate, was host at his luxurious East 54th Street apartment to 60 guests, including Prince and Princess Michael of Kent, and Bob McCullough, past president of the New York Yacht Club and chairman of the American defending committee.

McCullough was presented, to his surprise, with a four-inch miniature silver replica of the original trophy, No.716, of a limited edition found in a London gallery. As de Savary said in good humoured rivalry: "This is so that the New York Yacht Club will have something to replace the trophy when we collect it in September, and will give them time to measure for a new base."

The trophy, successfully defended by the Americans through more than 20 challenges by Britain and others since the yacht America sailed the Atlantic in 1851 to win the race round the Isle of Wight, is bolted to the floor and legend has it that it will only ever be replaced by the hand of the losing skipper.

De Savary was at pains to point out to a press conference of US journalists yesterday that he wishes the tone of the races this summer to be sporting – following guidelines set down by the Royal Burnham Committee on the extent of surveillance which should be permitted in studying American tactics in training. This aspect of British preparation has been criticized by the Americans.

After encouraging early trials by the new boat, Victory '83, which was launched last weekend, confidence in the British camp is mounting. Also present at last night's dinner was the skipper of another of this summer's challengers, Alan Bond of Australia.

Player of players

Charlie Nicholas is in line to collect his second award of the season when Scotland's "Players' Player of the Year" is announced on May 15. The Celtic man, already the choice of the Scottish Football Writers' Association, faces stiff competition from Willie Miller, Gordon Strachan and Peter Weir, all of Aberdeen.

SWIMMING

Russians send their strong man

Moscow, (AFP) – The Double world champion and triple world record holder Vladimir Salnikov of the Soviet Union, widely regarded as the best long-distance swimmer of all time, will take part in the three-way international with Britain and Canada in Leeds on Saturday and Sunday. Salnikov, the world 400 and 1,500 metres freestyle champion who holds the world records at 400, 800 and 1,500 metres, will head a strong Soviet team which includes Sviatoslav Semenov, the second fastest man in the world over 400 and 1,500 metres, and butterfly specialists Sergei Fesenko and Alexei Markovski.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

FA Youth Cup Final, second leg

Everton v Norwich

Scottish premier division

Aberdeen v Kilmarnock

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Dagenham v Runcorn.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Netherfield v Mosely (7.0).
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Aston Villa v Coventry (7.0); Newcastle v Blackburn. Second division: Wigan v Sunderland (7.0).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Charlton v Millwall (7.0); Crystal Palace v Swansea (2.30); Birmingham v Fulham (2.0); Leicester v Luton (2.15).
OXFORDSHIRE SENIOR CUP: Final: Oxford City v Banbury (7.0).
HERTFORDSHIRE SENIOR CUP: Final: Watford v Boreham Wood.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Second division: Hemel Hempstead v Parkeston.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Oldbury v Redditch.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Flackwell Heath v Horley (7.45); Harefield v Hoddesdon; Ruislip Manor v Edgware (6.30).
NORTH WEST COUNTIES LEAGUE: Challenge Cup Final: Darwen v Skelmersdale United (at Bury FC).

CRICKET

County championship (11.0 to 6.30)
CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Essex.
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Surrey
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Derbyshire
LORD'S: Middlesex v Lancashire
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Hampshire
TAUNTON: Somerset v Worcestershire
HOVE: Sussex v Nottinghamshire
HEADINGLEY: Yorkshire v Warwickshire
Other match
FENNER'S: Cambridge University v Kent
Second XI championship
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Northamptonshire; Hinckley: Leicestershire v Middlesex; Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Yorkshire.

OTHER SPORT

GOLF: WPGA Ford Classic (at Woburn).
TENNIS: West Warwickshire hardcourt tournament (at Solihull).

● Lucien Rodriguez, of France, who failed to win the World Boxing Council heavyweight championship from Larry Holmes in March, will defend his European title against his compatriot, Sylvain Watbled, in Grasse on June 3.

Norman withdraws

Greg Norman, of Australia has withdrawn from the Martini golf international at Wilmslow on May 12 to 15 because of a cartilage operation; but Beruard Gallacher will defend his title, and Nick Faldo, Sandy Lyle, Mark James, Bernhard Langer, Ken Brown, Sam Torrance and Tony Jacklin are expected to take part. Norman decided to have treatment to an old knee injury after suffering discomfort in the Italian Open last week and should be playing again by the end of the month.

FOR THE RECORD

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Play-off (best of seven): Los Angeles Lakers 116, Portland Trail Blazers 108 (Los Angeles win 4-1).

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 4, California Angels 2; Boston Red Sox 3, Oakland Athletics 1; Cleveland Indians 3, Minnesota Twins 1; Kansas City Royals 5, New York Yankees 2; Texas Rangers 7, Toronto Blue Jays 2; Chicago White Sox 7, Milwaukee Brewers 8; Seattle Mariners 2, Detroit Tigers 1.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Houston Astros 7, New York Mets 4; Atlanta Braves 5, Montreal Expos 2; Philadelphia Phillies 13, Cincinnati Reds 7; San Diego Padres 4, St Louis Cardinals 3; San Francisco Giants 5, Chicago Cubs 4; Los Angeles Dodgers 5, Pittsburgh Pirates 4.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Play-off (best of seven): New York Islanders 8, Boston Bruins 3 (New York lead 3-1); Edmonton Oilers 6, Chicago Black Hawks 3 (Edmonton win 4-0).

TENNIS

TOKYO: International boys junior tournament, second round: J Clunie (GB) bt D Ling (Hongkong), 6-2, 6-2.
Düsseldorf: World team cup, blue group: New Zealand lead France 2-0: R Simpson (NZ) bt Y Noah (Fr), 7-6 7-6; C Lewis (NZ) bt D Bedel (Fr), 6-3, 6-2. Spain lead West Germany, 2-0: M Orantes (Sp) bt D Keretic (WG), 4-6, 7-5, 7-5. Red group: United States lead Australia 1-0; Teltscher (US) bt M Edmonson (Aus), 6-1, 7-5. Sweden lead Chile 2-0: J Nystroem (Swe) bt P Rebolledo (Chile), 7-6, 6-2; M Wilander (Swe) bt H Gildemeister (Chile), 1-6, 6-4, 6-3.

CYCLING

SAIGNELEGIER: Switzerland: Tour of Romendie, first road stage: 1, Veldscholten, (Neth), 5hr 32min 33sec; 2, Roche, (Ire), same time; 3, Anderson, (Aus), 5:33.58. Overall: 1, Veldscholden, 5:41.33; 2, Roche, 5:41.58; 3, Anderson, 5:43.06.

SHOOTING

TEL AVIV: Hapoel Games: Men: Standard pistol, 25 metres: 1, T Anderson (US), 1,159; 2, M Heinz, (WG), 1,158; 3, R Hemmersbach, (WG) 1,153.

RACING

Grand National is £2m short of the target

By Michael Seely

Negotiations between the Jockey Club and Bill Davies, the owner of Aintree Race Course are now at a deadlock. Yesterday the Jockey Club offered £3m for the site and the right to run the Grand National. The National Appeal Fund has raised £2m and the remaining £1m would be borrowed from the Horserace Betting Levy Board. Mr Davies has rejected this offer.

Mr Davies, the chairman of the Walton Group, indicated that he would accept £3m if a further £1m is forthcoming within a 12-month period. The Jockey Club said they did not think there was a likelihood of their raising the remaining capital, and that they were unable to improve on their offer. The new deadline is May 16.

The Jockey Club have hinted all along that they were unlikely to be able to raise the necessary £4m. And in fact, the main fund-raising success stories have been those of John Dunlop and Pat Rohan, acting entirely on their own initiative. These two trainers raised nearly £150,000 for the fund. Dunlop organized a raffle with the two-year-old, Satch, as the prize and Rohan ran a raffle in Yorkshire for cash prizes.

Rohan said yesterday: "Generosity appears to have no limit if there is a prize, however slight, at the end of it. You'd be surprised at the thousands of letters I have received from people sending money and saying how delighted they were to be helping the appeal. My scheme, and Dunlop's much more imaginative and successful one, seem to have worked wonders."

The sale of £5 tickets for Satch has raised about £130,000. The details of the Yorkshire raffle have not yet been finalised but Rohan said: "I have already sent £15,405 to the fund and I expect to have another £5,000 by next Wednesday when the draw is made at York."

Considering the tickets were 50p each and the first prize only £500, this is a considerable amount of money. "I was determined to reach people outside racing, as the industry itself have already been more than generous. This took hours of scanning the yellow pages for the names of working men's clubs, schools and so on. Our expenses were about £6,000.

"I do not know whether there is enough time left, or whether it will be possible to get permission from the Gaming Board, as there are strict laws governing these matters. But if you could sell £1 tickets for a Grand National lottery with prizes totalling say £50,000 I'm sure you'd raise a million in no time."

Jockeys appear in film stunt

Three National Hunt Jockeys, Charlie Mann, John Burke and Gerry Gracey are substituting as stunt men for the filming of the life story of the former jockey Bob Champion. Champion recovered from cancer to comeback and win the 1981 Grand National on Aldaniti Christopher Goulding writes.

The filming starts on May 16 at Liverpool racecourse, where there will be nearly 70 horses involved in the film, in which John Hurt plays the leading role. The ironic fact about the film, is that the budget exceeds £4m. The racecourse can be bought for that amount.

The Noble Player finds the going easier than most

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

The gallops at Lambourn have become so desperate after all the recent rain that Barry Hills and Paul Cole, two of the leading trainers there, have resorted to transporting horses needing quality fast work to Shrewton, which is a couple of miles from Stonehenge.

The journey takes an hour, but it is worthwhile. Cole knew the gallops well when he was working there for Richmond Sturdy, and said the ground there would be better than anywhere else in the country, because it lies so close on chalk. I watched four of Hills's horses gallop a mile there yeterday on my way to Salisbury, and the ground was every bit as good as Cole had predicted.

Hills has also been there the day before, leading a convoy of boxes that carried 16 horses. Among them were his classic hopes. The Noble Player and Nibabu. They were ridden by Steve Cauthen and Robert Street respectively, and went a mile and a quarter along with seven others, delighting their trainer. He said afterwards that he could not give them such work at home, for fear of tearing the horses apart.

If the weather relents, and York does not vanish down the plug-hole like Chester, Hills plans to run The Noble Player in the Mecca-Dante Stakes there next week. If the race is lost, he will be switched to Longchamp on the following Sunday for the Prix Lupin.

The Noble Player ran one of his best races at Longchamp last Autumn when he finished third to Saint Crien in the Grand Criterium. He ran nine times as a two year old, so he is much more experienced than most of his contemporaries, and that will count a lot at Epsom come Derby Day.

His stable companion, Nibabu, who was runner up to Goodbye Shelley in the Fred Darling Stakes at Newbury last month, is earmarked for the Musidorsa Stakes at York, but again Hills has a contingency plan which would also mean a trip to France. Vibau could run in the Prix St Alary.

At Salisbury yesterday, Kim Brassey's good start to the season continued apace when Stanley the Baron won the Salisbury Stakes. The Norfolk Stakes or the Windsor Castle Stakes at Royal Ascot, whichever looks the easier, is now on the agenda," Brassey remarked Carabineer was beaten three-quarters of a length into second place, and looked a trifle unlucky. Arguably, he made much of his own trouble by starting slowly, but to make matters worse he was stopped in his run – in a field on only five, believe it or not. On paper, and on performance, he is crying out for six furlongs.

Happily his trainer. Henry Candy did not have to wait long for compensation. Half an hour later he watched Rose-Lover win the Warminster Stakes quite decisively, to become the eleventh two-year-old to score for a first season sire this year.

Salisbury

Draw advantage: high numbers best.

1.30 WINCANTON STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o maidens: £2,137: 1m 2f) (14 runners)

3	000-	ALPINE AIR (P Hill) J Cann 9-0	J Johnson	2
8	4003-20	BERGERAC (T Burrge) T holt 9-0	P Walron	14
21	444-	FULVIO (S Narchos) P Walwyn 9-0	J Mercer	13
25	036-0	HARBOUR BRIDGE (Mrs Rkennard) W Wightman 9-0	B Rouse	9
27	00-	HIGH RENOWN (R Bonnycastle) B Hills 9-0	S Cauthen	7
31	0	KELLATHI (Sheikh Mohammed) F Durr 9-0	G Starkey	4
36	000-	LEIOS (P Goulandris) H Candy 9-0	W Newnes	1
43	320-	NOSTERPUER (R Allen) D Elworth 9-0	B Procter	3
51	0-0	SEA RAIDER (Sir M Sobell) W Hern 9-0	W Carson	11
54	04-	STRIKE LUCKY (R Buckley) A Pitt 9-0	–	12
61	000-4	WAR WAR (Elisha Holding) A Ingham 9-0	G Ramshaw	5
63	00-	WORLINGFOOT (G Hubbard) M Ryan 9-0	–	6
67	0-0	BACK VEIL (J Blumenow) M Blanshard 8-11	A McGlone 5	8
74	0000-	MORE WITT (G Brunton) P M Taylor 8-11	T Rogers	10

5-2 Noster Puer, 4 High Renown, 5 Harbour Bridge, 6 Fulvio, 7 Sea Raider, 12 Worlingfoot, Kellathi, 16 Strike Lucky, 25 others.

2.0 DORSET HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,799: 1m) (6)

2	12-	NOTHING BLUE (Sheikh Mohammed) Thomson Jones 9-7	P Cook	2
3	434210-	JIMJAMS (G Shoemark) R Hannon 9-3	Pat Eddery	1
7	0000-0	LACKBRIDGE (B) (Lord Chetwode) G Balding 8-4	W Higgins	6
9	01034-3	MERELY A SECRET (C Karpidas) P Walwyn 8-3	N Howe 5	4
11	1-302	TROPICAL RED (D) (C Wildman) C Wildman 7-12	D Dinsley	3
16	000-00	COMTINA (M Notaras) J Holt 7-7	S Dawson 5	5

13-8 Merely A Secret, 3 Nothing Blue, 7-2 Jimjams, 7 Tropical Red, 10 Lackbridge, 20 Comtina.

2.30 FAUST LAGER HANDICAP (£2,769: 7f) (13)

1	/00029-	EL MANSUR (P Newton) N Gaselee 4-9-10	W Carson	9
2	1120-00	HELLO SUNSHINE (D) (R Seath) J Holt 4-9-7	P Walron	3
3	14002-4	SEVEN HEARTS (B) (Mrs S Al-Mulla) K Brassey 7-9-6	J Reid	11
5	30000-0	AMOROUS (J Watson) M McCourt 5-9-5	N Newnes	10
7	4230/00	IQUACU (Mrs J Kvarda) P Cundell 5-9-3	P Cook	12
10	00000-0	TIN BOY (D Allen) I Balding 4-9-0	Pat Eddery	2
12	2120-02	PORTOGON (CD) (T Marshall) M Usher 5-8-12	D McKay	1
13	003000-	SAILOR'S PRAYER (Introgroup Holdings Ltd) R Thompson 5-8-11	P Bradwell 5	5
15	320020-	ONE DEGREE (G Greenwood) A Turnell 4-8-9	–	8
16	00010-0	SOUND OF THE SEA (Mrs A Norman) W Wightman 4-8-5	W Ryan 7	4
17	213400-	DICK'S FOLLY (H Thelwall-Jones) R Hodges 4-8-3	A McGlone 7	4
19	00200-0	DIAMOND KING (Mrs F Harris) C Benstead 4-7-7	R Fox	7
20	00300/	VILLAJOYOSA (B) (A Richards) C Austin 5-7-7	B Crossley	6

15-8 Portogon, 11-4 Seven Hearts, 5 Tin Boy, 7 Hello Sunshine, 8 Sound Of The Sea, 14 El Mansour, 16 Iquacu, 20 others.

3.0 REDENHAM STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £1,268: 5f) (9)

3		CHASE THE CLOUDS (W R Williams) W R Williams 8-11	–	5
4	220	CLSSICAL VINTAGE (Maj T Jackson) R Hannon 8-11	P Eddery	9
5	00	COME ON GRACIE (M Wiley) W R Williams 8-11	N Howe 5	2
6		COUNTRY BREEZE (A Warren) M Blanshard 8-11	P Walron	7
10	0	MONDOODLE (Mrs E Mitchell) N Mitchell 8-11	T Quinn 5	3
11		NETSUKE (Mrs G Steinberg) D Elsworth 8-11	S Cauthen	6
12		NOVEMBER EVENING (R Denton) Mrs J Reavey 8-11	T Rogers	8
16		ST HELENA (H Oppenheimer) H Candy 8-11	W Newnes	4
17	32	STREET LEVEL (H O'Neill) H O'Neill 8-11	D Dinsley	1

7-4 St Helena, 5-2 Netsuke, 11-2 Street Level, 7 Classical Vintage, 8 November evening, 12 Chase The Clouds, 25 others.

3.30 EDDIE REAVEY AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,257: 5f) (12)

2		PRINCE RAGUSA (G Fletcher) G Fletcher 8-7	A Bond	9
5	4	ORRAVAN (Mrs M Collins) R Hoad 8-4	R Curant	5
6		PEARL KING (T Cunningham) R Hannon 8-4	R Wernham	2
7	0	ACTON TURVILLE (B Hedges) C Wildman 8-1	D Dinsley	2
8	4	ARNOLD'S AGENT (R Arnold) G Blum 8-1	G Duffield	1
13	0	CRYSTAL DANCER (Mrs H Collins) C Wildman 8-1	–	10
16	0	FAIR TRADER (D Elsworth) D Elsworth 8-1	P Eddery	12
18	4	GADDY (J Winterbourne) Mrs J Reavey 8-1	T Rogers	11
19	0	JANICOLANE (J Somers) R Hannon 8-1	A McGlone 5	6
20		LACEFIELD (J Lees) D Arbuthnot 8-1	J Reid	3
22		MISS ANNIVERSARY (Mrs M Turfin) C N Williams 8-1	A Mackay 3	7
24		TOUCHY MISS (M Palmer) P Mitchell 8-1	B Crossley	4

9-4 Gaddy, 3 Fair Trader, 9-2 Janicolane, 5 Orravan, 8 Arnold's Agent, 14 Lacefield, 16 Acton Turville, 25 others.

4.0 WINCANTON STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o maidens: £2,137: 1m 2f) (13)

20	00-	FREDERIC THE GREAT (F RAmadan) M Ryan 9-0	–	8
2	0-0	GRAFTON (L Holliday) H Candy 9-0	W Newnes	5
29		HOORAH HENRY (Mrs A Brucker) L Cumani 9-0	–	2
35		L'ARISTOCRAT (S Powell) J Sutcliffe 9-0	J Matthias	6
37	3000-	LIGHT SHOW (D Robinson) D Laing 9-0	S Cauthen	9
39	0-3	LUCKY LIGHT (R Fox) B Swift 9-0	B Raymond	13
47	000-	RBAND (B Gold) C James 9-0	R Fox	12
49	034000-	SANTELLA KING (R Taiano) G Harwood 9-0	G Starkey	1
60		VALUABLE WINTNESS (S Niarchos) J Tree 9-0	S Raymont	3
65	00-	BALLYREEF (D Bradstock) P Walwyn 8-11	J Mercer	7
71		GUNNER'S BELLE (H Spearing) M Blanchard 8-11	A McGlone 5	10
72		LADY SPEY (J Coggan) R Houghton 8-11	B Reymond	4
75		PURNS MILL (P Murray) P Cole 8-11	T Quinn 5	11

5-2 Santella King, 7-2 Valuable Witness, 9 Hooray Henry, 8 Lucky Knight, 10 Grafton, 12 Vallyreef, 14 L'aristocrat, 16 Lady Spey, 25 others.

4.30 CITY BOWL HANDICAP (£2,294: 1m 6f) (13)

2	1130/2-	KINGS PARADE (M Ritzenberg) G Thorner 5-9-7	J Johnson	6
3	223416/	CRISPIN (J Darby) J Dunlop 6-9-5	W Carson	9
7	00300/4	SUPPER'S READY (R Cyzer) H Candy 5-8-11	W Newnes	12
9	00300-4	RA NOVA (J Brunning-Coggin) J Jenkins 4-8-6	P Cook	2
12	301/0-	PETWORTH PARK (J Woodman) S Woodman 4-8-4	–	10
15	02030-0	DUKE OF DOLLIS (B) (D Winfield) D Elsworth 4-8-1	R Hills 3	8
19	00000-0	BRIGADIER HAWK (D) (A Richards) C Austin 5-7-12	A McGlone 5	13
20	04/4	SHINY COPPER (D Tyler) Mrs N Smigh 5-7-12	B Crossley	11
21	0242-00	HAWTHORN ARCH (Mrs A Coughlan) J Fox 5-7-11	R Fox	7
27	20003/1	MAWAL (W White) W Guest 5-7-7 (4 ex)	G Dickie 7	5
29	/2040-0	WORTH AVENUE (C Howlett) I Walker 7-7-7	D McKay	4
31	01000-0	NIGHT WATCH (C) (P Mellon) I Balding 9-7-7	A Watkins 7	1
35	/0300-4	OLD ROWLEY (Miss D Squires) Mrs J Pitman 5-7-7	R Street	3

7-2 King's Parade, 4 Crispin, 11-2 Duke Of Dollis, 6 Ra Nova, 7 Mawal, 8 Supper's Ready, 10 Night Watch, 14 Petworth Park, 20 others.

5.0 WINCANTON STAKES (Div III: 3-y-o maidens: £2,137: 1m 2f) (13)

11	00-0	COOMBE SPIRIT (Coombes Farm Foods Ltd) H Candy 9-0	W Newnes	8
17	0	FIER CROSS (G Meyrick) P Cole 9-0	–	4
19	0-0	FLOUT (K Abdulla) J Tree 9-0	Pat Eddery	6
23	0-	GOLD HUNTER (A Holland) J Sutcliffe 9-0	J Matthias	11
26	322-	HAWA BLADI (Prince F Khaled) P Walwyn 9-0	S Cauthen	9
40	00-	MAJORS CAST (Sir E Beck) G Wragg 9-0	B Crossley	12
41	00-4	MISTER AVATAR (M Fustok) M Albina 9-0	A Murray	1
49	0-0	ROYAL OPPORTUNITY (Concorde Bloodstock Agency Ltd) M McCourt 9-0	I Johnson	2
53	00	STARAVIA (Mrs D Goldstein) F Durr 9-0	G Starkey	3
68		CIDER WITH KATHY (Mrs H Collins) C Wildman 8-11	–	10
69	000-	FLYING EASY (D Hodges) R Hannon 8-11	P Cook	13
73		LINE OF REASON (R Fox) B Swift 8-11	B Raymond	7
77	0000-	TEA DANCE (Mrs M Smith) M Blanshard 8-11	A McGlone	5

11-8 Hawa Bladi, 3 Majors Cast, 5 Flout, 8 Mister Avatar, 12 Fiery Cross, 14 Gold Hunter, 20 Coombe Spirit, 25 others.

Salibury selections

By Michael Phillips
1.30 Harbour Bride. 2.0 Merely a Secret. 2.30 El Mansour. 3.0 Netsake. 3.30 Gaddy. 4.0 Santella King. 4.30 Kings Parade. 5.0 Hawa Bladi.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.30 Kellathi. 2.0 Nothing Blue. 3.30 Arnold's Agent. 4.30 Mawal. 5.0 Majors Cast.

Salisbury results

Going: Heavy.

2.0 (2.3) WILTSHIRE HANDICAP (£1,927: 1m)
Gouverno b c by Star Appeal– Gundula (W Zelleback) 4-9-2. G Starkey (100-30 jt fav) 1
Prince Guard ....R Fox (9-2) 2
Vale Deb ....P Waldron (100-30 jt fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.80. Places: £1.60, £1.70, £2.00. DF: £6.40. CSF: £17.94. Tricast: £46.51. F Durr at Newmarket. 4l, 2l. Music City (20-1) 4th. 11 ran. 1m 47.54sec.

2.30 (2.32) HORSERACE BETTING LEVY BOARD APPRENTICE HANDICAP (£1,119: 6f)
Shanoosika b c by He Loves Me– Khadaja (N Sartf) 7-12 ....R Hodgson (8-1) 1
It's Kelly ....S Gilmour (9-1) 2
Corbally ....J Kennedy (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £5.30. Places: £2.10, £3.00, £3.00. DF: £116.00. CSF: £54.99. Tricast £729.36. C Benstead at Epsom. Hd, ½l. Dual Investment, It's A Pleasure (9-2) 4th. 14 ran 1m 20.15 sec.

3.0 (3.1) OAKLEY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,886: 7f)
Emad ch c by Hot Spark– Sky Miss (D Baker) 7-5 ....A McGlone (25-1) 1
Assadas ....P Coook (Evens fav) 2
West Wellow ....W Higgins (11-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £31.00. Places: £6.10, £1.10. DF: £20.20. CSF: £49.65. R Hannon at Marlborough. 3l, 2½l. Basically Bright (5-1) 4th. 6 ran. 1m 33.91sec. NR: Wisdom.

3.30 (3.32) SALISBURY STAKES (2-y-o: £2,865: 5f)
STANLEY THE BARON b c by Monsanto – Petard (Seamere Ltd) 9-4. B Crossley (9-4) 1
Carabineer ....W Newnes (4-6 fav) 2
My Louie ....G Ramshaw (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.50. Places: £1.30, £1.00. DF: £1.60. CSF: £4.16. K Brassey at Lambourn. ¾l, 4l. Adam's Peak (6-1) 4th. 5 ran. 1min 05.30sec.

4.0 (4.04) WARMINSTER STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,459: 5f)
ROSE-LOVER b c by Ile de Bourbon – Grass Widow (H Oppenheimer) 9-0. W Newnes (5-2 fav) 1
Son of Kandy ....B Rouse (11-1) 2
Fun Galore ....G Baxter (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.20. Places: £1.70, £3.00, £7.90. DF: £22.40. CSF: £28.56. H Candy at Wantage. 1½l, 2½l. Barbican Aire (6-1) 4th. 14 ran. 1m 06.54sec. NR: Hit the Heights.

4.30 (4.32) DEVIZES HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,770: 1m 2f)
GENERAL CONCORDE b c by Radetzky – Concorde Lady (C Rogers) 8-12 B Rouse (11-2) 1
Northern Trip ....G Starkey (10-1) 2
Decorated ....J Reid (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £9.50. Places: £3.10, £2.60, £3.00. DF: £20.80. CSF: £55.57. R Hannon at Marlborough. 1l, 5l. Captain Webster (8-1) 4th. Broad Beam (11-8 fav). 9 ran. 2m 19.41sec.

5.0 (5.3) DRUIDS STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £1,402: 1m 4f)
ELECT b f by Vaguely Noble – Monade (J Clement) 8-11 ....W Carson (15-8) 1
Civility ....G Starkey (evens fav) 2
Killifreth ....W Newnes (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.30. Places: £1.40, £1.00, £2.10. DF: £2.70. CSF: £4.14. L Cumani at Newmarket. 1l, 10l. Paradise Straits (50-1) 4th. 14 ran. 2m 46.06sec. Civility fin 1st, disq plcd 2nd.

PLACEPOT: £192.85.

Francome back

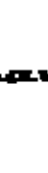
The joint champion National Hunt jockey John Francome is due to return to the saddle on Friday after six weeks on the injury list. Francome broke his collar bone when James Hunt fell at Newbury, but he said yesterday he was "well on the mend" and started riding work yesterday.

● The Jockey Club have given the go ahead for an additional race at Newmarket on May 14. This race will only take place if the Derby trial at Lingfield and the Mecca Dante at York is lost to the weather. The race will be confined to horses entered in the Derby.

Cheltenham results

4.15 1, Wild Corn (20-1); 2, Horn Of Plenty (12-1); 3, My Major (20-1). 29 ran. Midsummer Special (11-2 fav). NR Ride The Storm.
4.45 1, Ashlone (16-1); 2, The Catchpool; 3, Misty Dale (20-1). 29 ran. Steve Lane (9-2 fav). NR Persian Fortress.
5.20 1, Sub Rosa (5-1); 2, Tuffnut Prince; 3, Mr Melloss (6-1 fav). 7 ran.
5.55 1, The Wrestler (9-1); 2, Royal Dust (5-4 fav); 3, Spartan Scot (10-1). 12 ran. NR Mr Moiq.
6.30 1, Prominent King (11-4 jt-fav); 2, Honourable Man (5-1); 3, Double Bluff (9-1. Earls Brig (11-4 jt-fav). 11 ran. NR Loyal Partner.
7.05 1, Compton Lad (7-2), 2, Feature (11-2), 3, Playfields (50-1), 12 ran. Whiggie Geo (11-4 fav).

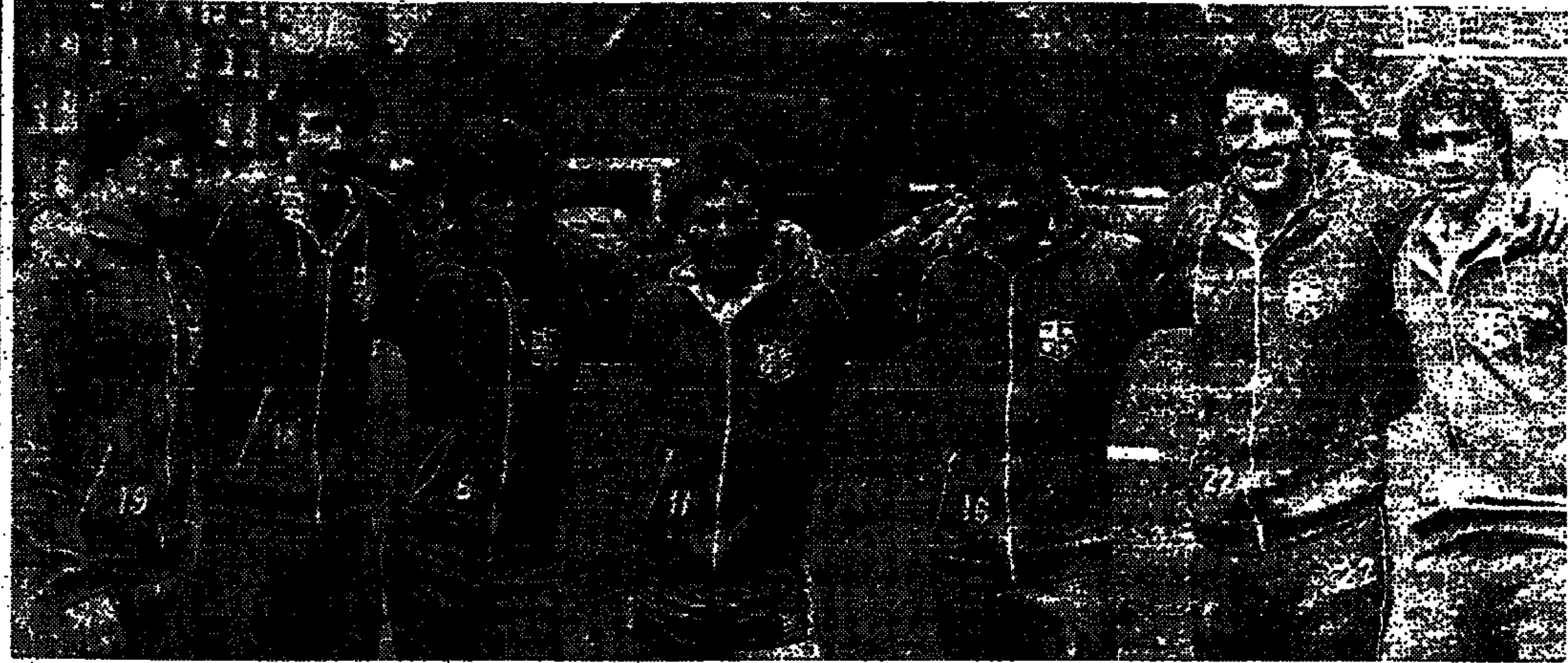
STATE OF GOING: Salisbury: Heavy. Tomorrow. Lingfield Park: Heavy. Sedgefield: Heavy. Newton Abbot: Soft. Stratford: Heavy. Inspection 3.0 pm today, part of course flooded.



هكذا من الأصل

McBride's pride: shooting a cagey glance over a septet of man-eaters





Those unsmiling Irish eyes of McBride suggest that there could be a lion, if not a kiwi, in the path of MacNeill, Irwin, Campbell, Fitzgerald, Keirnan, O'Driscoll and Ringland

Lions and their handlers must pull together on safari

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

The seventh team to represent Britain and Ireland in New Zealand – or the tenth, depending on whether you count the various teams who played there before the First World War – leave Gatwick today looking like a cardsharp swinging through the saloon doors and then stopping to think whether he has the required number of aces up his sleeve.

The party selected for the Lions have the look of solidity which the manager, Bill McBride, and the coach, Jim Telfer, were expected to insist upon. There are also gambles in critical positions which no one, not even the streetwise McBride, can predict for certain will come off. The first is Maurice Colclough, the England lock forward, who has not played since leaving the field against France in January with a badly damaged knee.

Colclough, fully fit, is among the best in the world but he will have to recover match fitness on a tour, which contains only six games before the first international on June 4. He is happy with the hard work he has put in but admits that another fortnight would have made him happier. At 18st 3lb he is a man of considerable presence and one can imagine the management putting his straight into the first game against Wanganui to see how he performs.

The second gamble is the Lmeicester centre, Clive Woodward, who has been picked on the supposition that he can rediscover the elusive running which made him a feared player for England and the Lions in 1980 and 1981. Woodward has shown no indication of such form this season but it would be pointless to take him without feeling that he would be a genuine contender for an international place.

The third gamble is the one that applies to all touring parties: whether the management team find themselves pulling together and pulling the players along in the same direction. There are outstanding examples over the past 10 years of this not happening, the 1972-73 All Blacks to Britain and the 1977 Lions to New Zealand being the best of them. This will be Ciaran Fitzgerald's first major tour as captain and he was swift to recognize the need for unity when he was appointed: "I see team spirit and teamwork as a crucial element. We must have unanimity of purpose and all appreciate the difficulties."

The omens are good in terms of experience for McBride and Telfer but British rugby desperately needs a successful Lions tour to help recover a sense of direction. All four home countries face problems of rebuilding. Wales are farthest along that road, England are in the throes of a painful process, Scotland are seldom free of it and Ireland, having walked a long road to two successive championships, must embark on it shortly. None of the four possess a genuinely identifiable style and rugby without style is a graceless object. The Lions can repair that omission.

There are thoughts that, to beat New Zealand, the Lions will have to revert to grinding forward power, the kind that took Pontypool to their Welsh Cup win last week. Well, the 1977 Lions had grinding forward power and it took them to a series defeat. There has to be more to rugby than that and if it cannot be achieved on tour it will be difficult to achieve anywhere.

It must be recognized, however, that the Lion's 18-match itinerary is probably the hardest faced by a touring side in New Zealand. They will have to work not only at their game byt to repair the image dented by their ungracious predecessors of 1977. New Zealanders look to South Africa for business, to the Lions for pleasure, and the pleasure derives not only from the rugby but also fromthe team's attitude off the field. It is a lot to ask of 30 young men, of whom only 10 have toured as Lions before, much must depend on the sense of discipline and commitment engendered by McBride and Telfer.

There is little doubt that Telfer will work his men hard. With no easy games it will virtually be a case of building two international teams rather than a Saturday side and a Wednesday side. This could be the making of some players, such as Steve Boyle, the 29-year-old Gloucester lock. Lineout technique being what it is in New Zealand, Boyle will find that disruption and ball-handling count for much; he will probably be fitter than ever before and could be an ace in the hole, particularly if Colclough takes time to find his form.

Iain Paxton first came to prominence on tour in New Zealand with Scotland and he is another I expect to do well. Of the young players, Peter Winterbottom and Robert Ackerman – both of whom summered in New Zealand last year – should come back mightily improved players. That having been said, much will depend on the half backs, the only area of the party where there are players operating at world-class level.

If Terry Holmes and Ollie Campbell can retain form and fitness – and it is a big "if" to ask them to maintain on tour the standards they have shown over the past season, week in and week out – they could make the critical difference in a close game. The Scottish pair of Roy Laidlaw and John Rutherford will tread constantly on their heels and will create competition for the international places.

They will come up against a New Zealandd side with a new coach, Bryce Rope, and including players who will see this summer as the climax of their careers. There is no Graham Mourie but one thing the All Blacks are seldom short of is good flankers; he will be more difficult to replace as captain, a job which could go to the hooker, Andy Dalton, or conceivably the scrum half, David Loveridge, who led New Zealand in Australia in 1980. A third possibility, as replacement flanker and captain, is the Auckland player, Alwyn Harvey, a creative player as opposed to the more destructive Bruce Middleton, of Wanganui.

Three men who have played for the Harlequins are likely to feature in New Zealands trial on Saturday: Andy Haden at lock, Jamie Salmon at centre and Nick Allen at stand-off. Allen created a fine impression on tour with the All Blacks in Wales in 1980 but dropped out of the game through injury and has been playing in Australia. He will have to dislodge the sitting tenant, Wayne Smith, who played last year against Australia. Other names familiar in Britain who should be in contention are Murray Mexted at No 8, Stuart Wilson as wing or centre and Steve Pokere, the centre who played well with the Maoris in Wales last year.

In 24 internationals since 1930 in New Zealand the Lions have won five, lost 17 and drawn two. They have only once won a series, in 1971, when two games were won, one lost and the last drawn. The number of points scored on that tour was not dissimilar to the aggregate scored in 1977 – there were 555 from 24 games in 1971 when the three-point try was still in operation as against 586 from 25 games. Yet the 1977 Lions lost three internationals and won one.

McBride has no predictions to make in public. He says he has no Englishmen, Scots or Welsh on tour (he inadvertently forgot to mention the Irish), he has only Lions. "There could be all sorts of problems but I expect that the quality of the players, their loyalty and pride in their own performance to be factors in overcoming any problems," he said. "We have an excellent team that could win the series."

Party is over for Lenihan



Lenihan the Lion stays at home

Donal Lenihan, the Ireland lock who attended a reception given by the New Zealand High Commissioner in London on Tuesday evening proudly wearing his 1983 Lions blazer, has withdrawn from the tour, David Hands writes. He was discovered yesterday to have a hernia when the team assembled for a final medical check-up and has returned to Ireland.

Lenihan, aged 23, from Cork Constitution Club, was aware of a swelling before the injury was diagnosed. The injury is similar to that received by Peter Winterbottom, the England flanker, before the start of last season and which kept him out of rugby for three months. "I hope this is not a bad omen for the rest of the tour", Bill McBride, the Lions manager, said. "If it is any consolation for Donal he is a young player who has a great future."

Lenihan first played for Ireland against Australia in 1981 and has won nine caps. Standing 6ft 5ins, he was one of the young men who was expected to benefit immenseley from a Lions tour. His injury maintains the run of misfortune which has attended the last two Lions parties when they assembled to go to New Zealand and South Africa respectively.

In 1977 Geoff Wheel, the Welsh lock, was advised to withdraw after selection with a heart murmur, although he subsequently continued his international career in the home championship. Before the same tour Roger Uttley, the England back row forward, withdrew because of a back injury. In 1980 it was the turn of Andy Irvine, the Scotland full back, to withdraw because of a hamstring injury.

There will be considerable sympathy for Lenihan not only from his erstwhile colleagues but throughout the rugby world. His withdrawal also added an air of caution to the training the remaining Lions went through at the Honourable Artillery Company ground in London yesterday morning, a non-contact workout which lasted 70 minutes.

There can be no greater disappointment for a young rugby player then to reach the verge of a big tour when he has received his equipment and then be forced out by injury. Clive Woodward, the England centre who battled all last season against a shoulder injury, believes a tour to New Zealand to be the hieght of any British player's ambition, greater even then a visit to South Africa.

He, along with 28 other Lions, must have been happy to have survived yesterday's workout.

Players, officials and tour itinerary

FULL BACKS: W H Hare (Leicester and England, H P MacNeill (Blackrock College, Oxford University and Ireland).

RIGHT WINGS: J Carleton (Orrell and England), T M Ringland (Ballymena and Ireland).

LEFT WINGS: G R T Baird (Kelso and Scotland), G Evans (Maesteg and Wales).

CENTRES: R A Ackerman (London Welsh and Wales), D G Irwin (Instonians and Ireland), M J Kiernan (Dolphin and Ireland), C R Woodward (Leicester and England).

STAND-OFFS: S O Campbell (Old Belvedere and Ireland), J Y Rutherford (Selkirk and Scotland).

SCRUM HALVES: T D Holmes (Cardiff and Wales), R J Laidlaw (Jed-Forest and Scotland).

PROPS: S T Jones (Pontypool and Wales), I Stephens (Bridgend and Wales), I G Milne (Heriot's FP and Scotland), G Price (Pontypool and Wales).

HOOKERS: C T Deans (Hawick and Scotland), C F Fitzgerald (St Mary's College and Ireland, captain).

LOCKS: S B Boyle (Gloucester and England), M J Colclough (Angoulême and England), D G Lenihan (Cork Constitution and Ireland), R L Norster (Cardiff and Wales).

FLANKERS: J H Calder (Stewart's Melville FP and Scotland), P J Winterbottom (Headingley and England), J B O'Driscoll (Manchester and Ireland), J Squire (Pontypool and Wales).

No 8s: J R Beattie (Glasgow Academicals and Scotland), I A M Paxton (Selkirk and Scotland).

OFFICIALS: Manager: W J McBride (Ireland); assistant manager and coach, J W Telfer (Scotland); doctor, D A D MacLeod (Scotland); physiotherapist, K Murphy (England).

ITINERARY:

May 14 v Wanganui (Wanganui)
May 18 v Auckland (Auckland)
May 21 v Bay of Plenty (Rotorua)
May 25 v Wellington (Wellington)
May 28 v Manawatu (Palmerston North)
May 31 v Mid-Canterbury (Ashburton)
June 4 First International (Christchurch)
June 8 v West Coast (Greymouth)
June 11 v Southland (Invercargill)
June 14 v Wairapa Bush (Masterton)
June 18 Second International (Wellington)
June 25 v North Auckland (Whngarei)
June 28 v Canterbury (Christchurch)
July 2 Third International (Dunedin)
July 6 v Hawke's Bay (Napier)
July 9 v Counties (Pukekohe)
July 12 v Waikato (Hamilton)
July 16 Fourth International (Auckland)

BOXING

Bruno's jab will go to the hard school for further education

By Alan Hubbard

Sooner or later Frank Bruno will have to pick on someone nearer his own age and physique, but it is unlikely to be at the Albert Hall on May 31. This is when the Wandsworth heavyweight, unbeaten in 15 contests but with only 32 rounds of boxing behind him, is due to flex his remarkable muscles again.

However, his manager, Terry Lawless, says there may not be time to find a "suitable" opponent. By suitable presumably he means someone who offers stiffer resistance – stiff being an appropriate word as far as much of Bruno's opposition has been concerned.

The probability is that Bruno will again end up against another off-the-assembly-line punched out has-beens, the latest old model, Scott Le Doux, duly having been crunched up in two and a half rounds at Wembley on Tuesday.

Certainly Bruno's potential, as verified by the former world champion Floyd Patterson, who believes he can go right to the top, presents a match-making problem. The road to the world title is littered with the bruised ambitions of those who have been pushed too far too soon and Lawlwss is determined that Bruno will not fall by thewayside.

Big and strong as he is, with a left jab approaching the Louis and Liston class, Bruno is not yet equipped to take on the better heavyweights. He is tactically static. So whom does he meet? Sadly, there are pleanty of Le Deuxs and few up-and-comers of Bruno's kind.

The scarcity of good opposition is relected throughout the division. "You don't have to be great to be among the top at the moment," Patterson said as he left for New York yesterday. "Even Larry Holmes connot find anyone worth while to fight."

Clearly impressed with Bruno's punching power, Patterson advises the youngster to further his education in the United States, where he would be delighted to give him "all the help I can". He describes Bruno as "the best prospect I've seen for years. Give him two or three years and 20 more fights and he could well become champion."

Such Caesarian praise will not be lost on Bruno or Lawless, who intend to visit the gymnasiums and soak up the unique atmosphere in the United States this summer. Bruno might also have a bout or two there.

"I know I am accused of being over-cautious, but Frank really is too good a prospect to rush", Lawless says defensively.

Bruno will allow sore knuckles – always the trait of a heavy puncher – to heal before resuming training. Le Doux said, somewhat lavishly, that be placed him among the top five punchers he has faced and that he hit harder than Holmes. What really impressed him was Bruno's build. "When I looked across the ring and saw him disrobe I knew I wasn't fighting a faggot."

Bruno is not alone in having problems about whom to fight next. Joe Bugner, his old verbal sparring partner, may well be without an opponent at the Alexandra Pavilion on June 8 as Randy Cobb, of Texas, is said to be in Hollywood auditioning for a film. Cobb's manager, Joe Granby, said yesterday that he had heard nothing about any bout with Bugner.

However, there may soon be an opportunity for Bugner's young stablemate, the flyweight, Keith Wallace, to add the European championship to his flyweight title, for he has been nominated to meet Antoine Montero, of Spain, for the title vacated by Charlie Magri.

Fracas: inquiry date set

The British Boxing Board of Control will hold an inquiry on May 19 into the unseemly scenes during and after the middleweight contest between the Londoner, Mark Kaylor, and Bobby (Boogaloo) Watts, of the United States, at Wembley on Tuesday, Alan Hubbard writes. Both boxers have been charged with misconduct and Watts has had $500 of his purse witheld.

The Board are concerned that the sport's reputation was brought into disrepute by the fracas which followed the bell at the end of the first round, when the American claimed Kaylor had hit him low, and by the American's dissent and threatening attitude towards the referee when the bout was stopped in Kaylor's favour during the fourth round.

Kaylor's manager, Terry Lawless, was also involved in the fray, when he went to the defence of the referee, Sid Nathan, and this sparked off a reaction from Kaylor, who had to be restrained in a neutral corner. "I don't really blame Mark. It was just a natural reacton because he thought I was going to get a right-hander," Lawless said.

Kaylor, now unbeaten in 22 bouts, faces a censure or fine, but, unlike football, boxing has no automatic suspension so he will not be prevented from boxing at the Royal Albert Hall on May 31. It will probably be his last bout before he challenges for the British title held by Roy Gumbs.

GOLF

Faldo in the swing for French mission

From Mitchell Platts, Versailles

Nick Faldo begins his 1983 campaign on the European circuit when he plays in the £56,000 French Open, sponsored by Paco Robane, which starts on the La Boulie course here today. He is certainly in a better frame of mind than when he was last in this country. That was little more than six months ago, when he competed in the Lancome Trophy with the shock waves still reverberating from his defeat the previous week by Sandy Lyle in the World Match-play Championship. Faldo lost after being six holes in front at the halfway stage.

That match was regarded as yet another decider in the Faldo versus Lyle battle to become Britain's No 1 golfer. In truth it is a confrontation which cannot reach a conclusion until both players have completed their careers. Even so, the now good-natured rivalry that exists between them will provide plenty of excitement on British courses this year.

Lyle, who is taking a rest this year in company with several other leading players who feel that the French tax of 30 per cent on the prize-money is too big a price to pay, has started the season well with his win in Madrid. Faldo has more than recovered from that remarkable reversal at Wentworth by playing 11 tournaments in the United States this year. He has won in the region of $33,000, which means that he is close to the total he will require to retain his position on the all-exempt tour.

What is more important is that Faldo is convinced that he has made several adjustments to his swing, which will enable him to take the European tour by storm. He has carefully watched Hal Sutton, the rising star on the United States tour, and noted that he keeps his right foot firmly on the ground throughout the swing. Though adopting a similar technique, Faldo is now operating the full turn rather than the tilt, which has been his style since amateur days.



Faldo: in better heart

This week is an unscheduled stop for Faldo. He was only contacted in Dallas on Saturday evening and asked if he would play after the withdrawal of Greg Norman because of injury. Faldo has never won on the continent, but the long La Boulie course should suit his game, although the same can be said for Severiano Ballesteros. Bernhard Langer tries for two wins in a row after his Italian Open success, and Mark James and Brian Waites are in the British contingent.

ATHLETICS

Thompson in second division

Daley Thompson, will take part in his first competition of the season when he takes part in four events for Newham andEssex Beagles in the British Athletics League, second division match at Cwmbran on Saturday.

He will compete in the 100 metres, high hurdes, shot and one of the relays. It will be his first appearance in competition since he was forced to pull out of an indoor pentathlon event in Toronto, Canada in February because of a back injury.

He will visit a London back specialist next week for a check up, But has already cancelled plans to compete this manth at Gotzis, Austria, where he set his first world record of last year. He plans to take part inat least one decathlon before the world athletics championships in Helsinki in August.

● Ron Tabb, Benji Durden and Ed Mednoza, who finished second, third and fourth in the Boston Marathon last month, will represent the United States in the world championship in Helsinki this summer.

Greg Meyer, the Boston champion, prefers to attempt the 10,000 metres while Albeto Sclezar, holder of the world's fastes time, refused to run the trial.

RUGBY UNION

Final merit tables

NORTHERN DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Sale	10	9	0	1	197	82	90.00
Orrell	12	10	0	2	220	87	83.33
Gosforth	11	8	0	3	180	115	72.73
Waterloo	9	6	0	3	124	82	66.67
Liverpool	11	7	0	4	139	109	63.64
Wakefield	12	7	0	5	179	164	58.33
Sheffield	8	4	0	4	75	102	50.00
Vale of Lune	12	5	0	7	153	181	41.67
Roundhay	12	5	0	7	151	180	41.67
Harrogate	12	5	0	7	132	182	41.67
Otley	10	4	0	6	104	140	40.00
W Hartlepool	8	3	0	5	83	95	37.50
Fylde	9	3	0	6	130	131	33.33
Broughton P	13	3	0	10	118	217	23.07
Northern	13	2	0	11	89	184	15.38

MIDLAND DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Leicester	7	7	0	0	198	68	100.00
Coventry	8	7	0	1	184	74	87.50
Moseley	8	5	1	2	181	82	68.75
Northants	7	4	0	3	148	85	57.15
Bedford	8	4	1	3	118	93	56.25
Nottingham	8	4	0	4	187	113	50.00
Nuneaton	8	2	0	6	56	181	25.00
Birmingham	8	1	0	7	35	189	12.50
Rugby	8	0	0	8	58	280	0.00

SOUTH AND SW DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Bath	6	4	1	1	157	47	75.00
Bristol	8	6	0	2	144	73	75.00
Plymouth	7	4	1	2	107	81	64.28
Camborne	6	2	1	2	63	46	50.00
Gloucester	6	1	1	4	59	71	25.00
Exeter	8	1	0	7	41	243	12.50

LONDON DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
London Scot	6	5	1	0	88	53	91.66
Rosslyn Park	9	8	0	1	209	76	88.88
London Irish	7	5	0	2	112	92	71.42
Harlequins	4	2	1	1	61	38	62.50
Blackheath	8	4	1	3	115	89	56.2[illegible]
London Welsh	8	3	1	4	80	108	43.7[illegible]
Wasps	6	2	0	4	72	104	33.[illegible]
Saracens	7	1	1	5	65	141	21[illegible]
Richmond	8	1	1	6	63	120	1[illegible]
Met Police	7	1	0	6	84	134	[illegible]

RUGBY LEAGUE

London to get the final word

The new, small army of Rugby League supporters in London and the South is being mobilized in an attempt to raise the attendance at Saturday's Challenge Cup final above 80,000, Keith Macklin writes. Usually the big event of the Rugby League year is a sell-out at 95,000, but Featherstone Rovers are finalists again this year, and the tiny colliery village cannot provide enough support for a full house.

On the three previous occasions since 1960 that Rovers have appeared in the final, attendances have been 76,000, 72,000 and 77,400. The Rugby League has mounted an advertising campaign in the south of England and London, using newspapers, radio and a circular to 250 coach companies. With

Chelsea agree to help Fulham

Malcolm Macdonald, the manger of Fulham football club, has asked the Fulham Rugby League side to find another venue for their match agianst Cardiff on Friday.

The Rugby League team have alresdy won promotion, but Macdonald's side, having suffered three successive defeats, have now dorpped to fourth position in the second division and may not now be able to do likewise.

If the Rugby League match was not moved, Fulham FC's vital match against Carlisle on Saturday would be the second match in two days on a pitch which has a notoriously difficult playing surface.

However, Chelsea have offered to help out Fulham after talks at Craven Cottage with the Fulham chairman, Ernie Clay. The Chelsea secretary, Sheila Marson, said: "We have staged floodlit cricket and basketball before but this is the first time for Rugby League.

I expect that Fulham's groundstaff who are obviously much more experienced than ours will come over to help mark out the pitch and erect the posts.

TABLE TENNIS: WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS



China's Xie Saike shows his best table manner

China collection

Tokyo (Reuter) – China, with two titles secure, are likely to take the other five events in the world championships when competition resumes today. The Chinese retained the men's team title on Tuesday, defeating a tough Swedish side 5-1. In the women's team final they overwhelmed the host country Japan 3-0.

Now the Chinese have their sights on the individual events and a repeat of their performance two years ago in Yugoslavia when they monopolized the seven world titles.

Only two players have managed to win a match against the Chinese since the 10-day tournament began on April 28. They are Kim Wan, a highly-competitive South Korean, and Michael Appelgren of Sweden, the European champion, who shook the Chinese when he defeated Xie Saike, the no 3 seed, in Tuesday's final. It made little difference to the overall result but it helped to disprove theories of Chinese invincibility.

Another Swede, 17-year-old Jan-Ove Waldner, also impressed, especially against the world no 2, Cai Zhenhua. Waldner had Cai in trouble before losing 30-28 in the first game. He faded to lose the second 21-16, but did enough in the first game – the longest of the tournament – to suggest that he has the skill and temperament to beat the world's best.

In the women's competition, Valentina Popova, of the Soviet Union, who took a game off Chinese world champion Tong Ling, is an aggressive and talented player capable of causing an upset.

However, after a week of competition, nothing has happened to suggest the Chinese can be prevented from retaining all their titles. No one is arguing with the assessment of the team manager, Li Furong, that the present Chinese team is the strongest his country has sent to a world championships.

The surface problem running deep in the world game

Why the 'combo' bat is on a sticky wicket

From a Special Correspondent, Tokyo

Table tennis has changed drastically in sight and sound since the days of wooden bats and the distinctive sound they produced gave birth to the term "ping-pong." The first change came with the introduction of sandpaper to give greater traction and this was followed by a rash of pimpled rubber in the 1930s.

It took the appearance of sponge to cure the pimples. The inventive Japanese, armed with thick sponge sandwich bats, took the table tennis world by storm with their new weaponry and their pen-holder style of play at the 1951 world championships in Bombay.

This changed the face of the game, but the backroom boffins still had a few more tricks up their sleeves with the Japanese applying rubber on top of the sponge in the mid-1950s and adding inverted pimples. The game marked time until the Frenchman, Jean-Paul Weber, came on to the scent in 1971 with anti-spin, which has a catapulting effect on the ball.

Science then stood still and it was the players who created the next technical revolution in the late 1970s with combination bats – long-pimpled rubber on sponge on one side and anti-spin on the reverse.

Although players exchange bats for examination before matches, they cannot tell which side of the bat is being used for each shot. Just to preserve the surprise element, players also twiddle their bats, making sure the hand deceives the eye of the opponent.

Britain's John Hilton, virtually an also-ran, was transformed when adopting the "combo" bat, winning the European title in Lyon in 1981 and adding a little variation to the cocktail by attacking with the anti-spin surface. His success was enough to persuade other British players to take up the "combo." Carl Prean, the 15-year-old Isle of Wight schoolboy and the Dunstable student, Lisa Bellinger, have both given impressive world championship performances here with the combination.

However, scientific aids will have to be halted eventually and the situation could change on Saturday when the International Table Tennis Federation congress decides on proposed changes.

A move to ban "combos" is not yet under way, but the ITTF, led by the president, Roy Evans, and his wife Nancy, have been trying to persuade the Asian countries to support a resolution to adopt different colours for each side of the bat.

Such a change is welcomed by Mrs Evans, the secretary of the European Table Tennis Union for 23 years and a stand-in ITTF president of the Welsh federation when her husband was serving in the RAF in Burma. She would like to return to the time when skill alone rather than bat surfaces determined world champions.

"At a meeting in China last year, we again raised the question that the players should use a uniform coating on their bats, but for the time being our goal is to see to it that a two-coloured coating is madatory if the players stick two types of coating on their bats," she said.

Opinion is divided among the "combo" players. Some say the new ruling could be disastrous for them, but others believe the effects will be negligible.

CYCLING

Yates: surprise choice

Yates in the squad

By John Wilcockson

Sean Yates, the British 5,000 metres pursuit champion, is a surprise selection in the Great Britain professional team announced yesterday for the Milk Race tour of Britain, later this month. Yates, from Sussex, who competes for the French team Peugot-Shell, is having an indifferent season. His only win this year came in the the round the Isle of Wight time trial last month.

Yates, aged 22, is the youngest of the six-man team, and one of three who did not contest the Milk-Race as an amateur. This is the first year that professionals have been admitted to Britain's premier cycle race.

As expected, the backbone of the squad is formed by two men in their 30s, Sid Barras, from Keithley, and Phil Bayton, from Kidderminster. Barras twice competed in the Milk Race, winning three stages and finishing fifth overall in 1968. Bayton won the most meritorious rider award in the 1970 race, when he was aged 20.

Also selected is Bill Nickson, from Preston, who won the 1976 Milk Race. There is a doubt about his ability to be ready for the start in Bournemouth in 17 days, for he has a plaster cast on a wrist, which was broken during the second stage of the recent Sealink International. A reserve has yet to be named.

The final member of the team is Keith Lambert, from Bradford

Law Report May 5 1983

Court of Appeal

Husband's army grant not to be paid into court

Walker v Walker

Before Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce, Lord Justice Griffiths and Sir Roger Ormrod

[Judgment delivered May 3]

A wife was not entitled to have her husband's army *resettlement grant paid into* court until the trial of issues relating to ancillary relief, the Court of Appeal held.

The court said that an order for the payment into court by her Majesty's Paymaster General of the respondent husband's army resettlement grant was bad, either because the Paymaster General in paying a cheque to her Majesty's Accountant General was paying it to "another person" within the meaning of section 203(2) of the Army Act 1955, or because if he was not doing so, he was taking a step which to have a valuable and useful effect to the petitioner's wife had to involve a charge on the grant which was itself void under section 203(1).

The court refused an appeal by the wife, Diane Walker, against an order of Mr Justice Sheldon who set aside the registrar's order granting an *injunction against, inter alia,* her Majesty's Paymaster General.

Mr Joseph Jackson, QC and Mr Nicholas Mostyn for the wife; Mr E James Holman for the Ministry of Defence.

LORD JUSTICE CUMMING-BRUCE said that the husband and wife were married in April 1976 and had three children. In June 1981 the wife petitioned for dissolution of the marriage.

In October 1981 the wife sought financial provision and made inquiries while the husband was still a serving soldier whether his resettlement grant could be preserved by consent.

A decree *nisi* was granted on March 24, 1982 and on April 1, 1982 the husband was discharged from the Army.

He had a resettlement grant entitlement of £2,436 under the provisions of a Royal Warrant. On April 2, 1982 the wife applied under the provisions of section 37 of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 for preservation of the fund of £2,436.

On April 5 the registrar granted an injunction against her Majesty's Paymaster General to pay the money into court and on April 6 that order was amended to include the regimental paymaster.

The Ministry of Defence raised objections and the application was transferred to the High Court. On May 6 the decree absolute was granted.

On May 21 the husband's solicitors took themselves off the record and the husband took no further part in the proceedings.

On July 29, 1982, Mr Justice Sheldon held that section 203 of the 1955 Act precluded the court from making the order which the registrar had made ordering the Paymaster General to pay the resettlement grant moneys into court in the event of their not having been paid to the husband.

Section 203(1) of the 1955 Act stated: "Every assignment of or charge on, and every agreement to assign or charge, any pay, military award, grant, pension or allowance payable to any peson in respect of his ... service in her Majesty's military forces shall be void."

It was clear that the mischief against which it was directed was to prevent the potential recipients of moneys to which they were entitled from losing the benefit thereof by any assignment or charge.

Further, section 203(2) stated that "... no order shall be made by any court the effect of which would be to restrain any *person from receiving anything* which by virtue of this section he is precluded from assigning and to direct payment thereof to another person."

Mr Jackson's main submission on behalf of the wife was that the order for payment of money into court was not an order which directed payment to "another person."

The Rules of the Supreme Court which dealt with payments into court provided that cheques would be made payable to her Majesty's Accountant General.

At that stage the payer was paying "another person", namely the Accountant General.

Mr Jackson submitted that that was not enough because when the money was paid into court no other person had a right immediately to claim financial enjoyment of it and legally until some other order was made the money belonged to the husband. So it would, he submitted, be stretching the words of the section to interpret it as being paid to "another person" when it was paid into court.

The effect of a payment into court had to be to enable the wife, if successful, to obtain payment out of court of the whole or such part of the moneys in court as were necessary to satisfy the court's order.

But this was not a payment into court of a kind contemplated by the Rules of the Supreme Court in respect of satisfaction or part satisfaction of moneys in an action. One *could not see how the wife* would be able to get an order for the payment out of the moneys in court. There was no rule which would enable it to be paid out.

She would be able to obtain a charging order on any moneys of the husband's including moneys presently in court pursuant to the order of the court. She would then have established a right to the moneys held in court.

But that would clearly be contrary to the intention of the statute. A cheque made payable by the Ministry of Defence to her Majesty's Accountant General by way of payment into court of a sum representing the entitlement of a former soldier to his resettlement grant, was being paid to "another person" pursuant to the order of the court, in which case such order for payment would be contrary to section 203(2).

Alternatively, an order for payment into court was of itself bad because the only explanation or reason for such an order would be to circumvent the prohibition in section 203(1).

Lord Justice Griffiths and Sir Roger Ormrod agreed.

Solicitors: Giffen Couch & Archer, Leighton Buzzard; Treasury Solicitor.

Divisional Court

Expenses claim forms not open to public

Brookman v Green

Before Lord Justice Goff and Mr Justice Mann

[Judgment delivered April 27]

Claim forms submitted to a local authority by councillors for payment of expenses were not "documents...deposited with the...officer of a local authority" within the meaning of section 225(1) of the Local Government Act 1972 where *their* use as a record *had* been superseded by computerised records, and were not therefore available for inspection by local government electors.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in allowing an appeal by the chief financial officer of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council by way of case stated against his conviction by *the Morley* Justices in West Yorkshire for obstructing Mr Harold Green, a ratepayer, from inspecting documents relating to councillors' expenses, to wit claim forms, contrary to sections 225(1) and 228(7) of the Local Government Act 1972.

The Act provides, by section 225(1): "In any case in which a *document of any description is* deposited with the proper officer of a local authority...the proper officer...shall receive and retain the document...for the purposes directed by the standing orders...or instrument."

Mr Robert Harrison for the chief financial officer, Mr Gervase Bradford for the ratepayer.

MR JUSTICE MANN said that the appellant was, in his capacity as chief financial officer, responsible for receiving documents pursuant to section 225(1) of the Local Government Act 1972. The respondent was chairman of the Wakefield Ratepayers' Association and a person entitled to inspect such documents in accordance with section 228(5) and (6) of the Act.

Prior to April 1, 1981, claim forms submitted by councillors were used by the chief financial officer as the report of payments made to councillors, and were accordingly made available for inspection by *local government* electors, pursuant to section 228 of the Act.

After that date the record of payments consisted of a register made up from a computer printout. The claim forms ceased to be used as a record. The printouts disclosed the sums paid to each councillor, but not the factual basis upon which such claims were made, which could not be checked.

The ratepayer sought to inspect the claim forms, but the chief financial officer refused his request.

The justices convicted him of an *offence of obstructing* the ratepayer from inspecting the documents. They had erred in doing so, because the claim forms were not "documents ... deposited with a proper officer" within the meaning of section 225(1) of the Act.

They had been supplanted by the computerised records, which therefore became the *"records of payments" for the* purposes of the Local Government (Allowances) Regulations (SI 1974 No 447) and the "documents" within section 225(1) of the Act. The officer had a duty to retain those, but not the claim forms.

Accordingly, the ratepayer had no right to inspect the claim forms, and the chief financial *officer's conviction would be* quashed.

Lord Justice Goff agreed.

Solicitors: Mr Lawrence A. Tawn, Wakefield; Hallinan Blackburn Gittings & Co.

Landlord not *obliged to sue*

O'Leary and Another v Islington London Borough Council

There was no implied term in a tenancy agreement obliging landlords to enforce a tenant's agreement not to cause nuisance to neighbours who were also *their tenants and* the appropriate remedy for aggrieved tenants was to bring an action in tort against the tenant causing the nuisance, Lord Justice Ackner (sitting with Lord Justice Dillon) held in the Court of Appeal on May 4.

Correction

In *Horcal Ltd v Gatland (The Times* May 4) counsel for the defendant was Mr Stephen Powles, not Fowles as printed.

La crème de la crème

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and see if you can manage – yourself, that is, and the resources of this Company.

The Company is a sales and marketing organisation in the exciting field of microchips, and is a subsidiary of a respected British Public Company.

We are currently looking for people aged between 22 and 34 who are employed as Secretaries, P.A.'s merchandisers or in sales promotion to join us as Sales Executives. No technical or sales knowledge is required as full training in all aspects of our industry will be given. An excellent appearance and personality, together with intelligence, drive and integrity are essential qualifications. The Company gives outstanding opportunity for women, as well as men, to reach senior management positions.

Vacancies exist in Essex/Suffolk, Central London, Cheshire/Staffs, Dorset/Hants and Middlesex areas.

Starting salary will be considerable and according to ability and experience. A company car will be provided immediately.

Please contact Miss Gill Waters or Mr Mike Welch on Burnham (06286) 4422 or 64912 any weekday between 9.00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m., or send full curriculum vitae to:–

**Macro-Marketing Limited,
Burnham Lane,
Slough, Berks, SL1 6LN**

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c.£8,500

We are seeking a versatile person to assist the marketing manager in an exciting start-up operation. New products are to be launched in September.

Ideally, you should be 23-35, single and have the flexibility to grow within a dynamic environment. Good speeds (100/50) and telex capability required.

Initially this appointment will be based *just north of the city, after which the* company will be relocated in the West End.

Please send résumé to:

**SAMURAI COMPUTERS LTD
(Dept MPA),
31-37, Hoxton Street, London, N1**

"I wish I had more scope!"

If this applies to you, then consider seriously this opportunity. It's an opportunity that will provide challenge, job satisfaction and real career prospects.

The job is selling Kelly Girl's temporary help service to all types of companies throughout London. The challenge is convincing prospective customers that at last there's a temporary help company that provides a high standard of service and professionalism.

The job satisfaction comes from seeing your success grow, and the real career prospects can be found in the opportunities created by our growth. We are growing at a time when others are cutting back.

Kelly Girl are the largest temporary office help service in the world, and the UK plays a significant part in Kelly's expansion into Europe.

You will need to be able to demonstrate a successful and stable job record, not necessarily in sales as we will train you. Most important will be your ability to communicate well, and a hunger for hard work and success.

We will pay you well, provide lots of training and locate you in one of our London branches. Initially we'd like you to write with full career details or telephone Paul Francis, Kelly Girl Service Limited, 163 New Bond Street, London, W1Y 9PA. 01-409 3585.

Kelly Girl

Personal Secretary

for the Deputy Director in the *Mails Operation Department*

A fully qualified Secretary is required to work for the Deputy Director in our busy Mails Operations Department at Post Office Headquarters in Central London. The Deputy Director has special responsibility for mechanisation policy and projects. As an equal opportunity employer we invite applications from both men and women.

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The salary scale is £5632 – £7279 rising to £7763 with further experience. An inner London weighting allowance of £1360 is also payable.

For an application form (to be returned by 25th May) please write to Mrs D Sims PHQ/PP2.4.1, Room 307, Armour House, St Martins-le-Grand, London EC1A 1AR.

The Post Office

SENIOR SECRETARY £8,000 +

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The hours are 9.00 - 5.00 and terms include 4 weeks holiday, sickness benefits and staff canteen.

If you feel you could cope with the challenge of this demanding position then contact our Personnel Officer:

R Mansell Ltd, Roman House, Grant Rd, Croydon CR9 6BU
Tel: 01-654 8191



LEGAL SECRETARY

E.C.2

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Accurate typing and ability to work under some pressure essential. Interesting post with client contact.

Age 23–35. Salary up to £7,000. Luncheon Vouchers. Season Ticket loan. 4 weeks holiday.

Contact Personnel, 628 0142.

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£6,500 + bonus + free lunches

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Other benefits include 4 weeks holiday, private medical insurance and a non contributory pension scheme.

Apply in writing to
CATHERINE LYNCH
A. & F. S., 37 Queensgate, London, S.W.7

SENIOR SECRETARY / ASSISTANT

LOCATION: BAKER STREET LONDON W1

SALARY: £7,500 PLUS BENEFITS INCLUDING PREFERENTIAL MORTGAGE TERMS

We are looking for a well educated, career secretary who will have had *several* years experience at senior level, to work for the Principal Assistant to the General Management.

Exceptionally good shorthand/audio/typing skills are needed. Experience in information gathering – and in the sifting of data – is an important aspect of this job. A good telephone manner and a flexible and cheerful approach to your work, plus the desire to use your own initiative, are all important qualities required.

Applications in writing should be addressed to:–

Mrs. B. Miles, Personnel Department, Abbey National Building Society, United Kingdom House, 180 Oxford Street, London W1

Closing date: May 12th 1983.

PA/SEC for MD £8,000 neg

Major firm of Lloyd's brokers EC3 seek PA (22-25) for MD of newly created specialist division.

PRIVATE SECRETARY c £9,000 + benefits

Poised, unflappable and down to earth PA (25-35) for Chairman of young, successful City company.

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Responsible PA (25-40) for *Finance Director of small lively* head office W1.

Please telephone Mary Battams on 734 4284

Career plan 17 Air St. W1 (Rec Cons)

SECRETARY/PA

A vacancy occurs for a Senior Secretary/PA to the Director General and Deputy Director General of a Food Trade Association in the West End. Excellent shorthand and audio *skills essential for this interesting and re*sponsible post. Good salary and working conditions.

**Applications in writing to the Secretary,
British Sugar Bureau,
140 Park Lane, London, W1Y 3AA.**

SENIOR SECRETARY REQUIRED

for the Development and Project Management Department of a City firm of Chartered Surveyors.

Intelligent, bright personality required to join our friendly organisation in the Press Centre complex. *Above average skills and a keen efficient manner* will be rewarded with a commencing salary of £7,500 pa. plus LV's.

**Please apply by telephoning
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on 01-583 0990**

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**Please write with full CV and photograph to:
R. K. Kinchin, Alam Maritime Ltd.
1-7 St. Thomas St., SE1 9TF.**

WEST SUSSEX

P.A./Secretary required for senior partner of well established firm of solicitors. Legal experience & complete confidentiality essential; and must be mature, energetic & adaptable, with well *above average secretarial skills. Top salary & benefits. Apply with* usual particulars to:

BOX NO 0787H THE TIMES.

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Twickenham £6,500

Our client, a British company urgently requires a senior Secretary to work for their Managing Director at their head offices in Twickenham. Aged at least 25 you must have fast accurate shorthand and typing, supported by strong organisational skills.

You will recieve a salary of around £6,500 plus a wide range *of benefits.*

Please write or telephone for an application form or send personal and career details to Mrs S Prentice, Moxon Dolphin & Kerby Ltd, 178-202 Great Portland Street, London, W1N 5TB. Tel: 01-631 4411.

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Please ring Love & Tate Appts. 01-283 0111.

PA – £8,000+

A small firm of young lawyers near Chancery Lane tube seeks a PA to one of the partners. There is plenty of variety and admin in this demanding but rewarding job, so you must be calm, well educated and able to use your own initiative. Fast audio typing and litigation experience essential. Super offices. Age 24+.

Please call 588 3535

Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants

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£8,000 + Co benefits
PA/SECRETARY

This Director of overseas marketing division is currently seeking a Secretary, age 23-35 who thrives on total job involvement. Enthusiastic, competent person with ability to action and organise on his behalf. *Previous* experience and good sec skills essential. Co offers 5 weeks hols. sports/social club and many other benefits.

For further details ring Mrs Pyatt on 437 3084, Kingsland Personnel.

JCR JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT LTD CONSULTANTS

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Secretary for the senior partner of a small but established firm of commercial estate agents in the City. The right applicant will be a highly organised Secretary with good shorthand/typing skills, aged 27-38, who enjoys working under pressure, lives in Central London and has the necessary confidence and presentation to work at a senior level.

For further details please call Kate Coudrey on 01-581 2977/2947

21 Beauchamp Place SW3
Tel: 01-581 2977

NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

OFFICE ASSISTANT

required for general duties in a food Trade Association in the West End. Duties to include general filing, library classifying and filing, relief duties at switchboard etc. Good educational standard in English and science/mathematics required. Previous office experience a rec*ommendation but not essential.* Good working conditions. Salary negotiable.

Applications in writing to the Secretary, British Sugar Bureau, 140 Park Lane, London W1Y 3AA

FINANCIALLY YOURS

This small, friendly leasing and finance company in EC2, will offer a salary of £7,000 plus a substantial yearly bonus for a good all-round secretary. Shorthand 80/100 and good accurate typing – layout more important than speed. You will work as part of a young, fun team so your ability to get on well with people and "muck in" is important. Lots of client contact so a pleasant telephone manner is essential. Opportunity to learn Word Processor and telex but knowledge of either would be useful. If you are 21-30 and would like to work in an interesting and happy office please telephone now to hear more.



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Property Co, W.1. £4.20p.h. Starts 9/5/83.

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Auto Showroom, W.1. £3.80p.h. Starts 9/5/83.

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All hours 9.00–5.00

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Has far to go temping with *Jaygar. We urgently need* Secretaries, Copy Typists and Telephonist/Receptionists. Top rates.

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Tel: 01-352 8424.

PA/SECRETARY (Audio)

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Salary £8,500 p.a.
Telephone Suzanne on 637 8865

WORD PROCESSING OPPORTUNITY

Word processing bureau seeks an energetic Administrator/Word Processor Operator. Applicants should have a flair for administration coupled with a wealth of creative ideas for expanding the client base. The successful applicant will be responsible for all assignments being completed within deadlines, so ability to work under pressure is essential. This is an ideal opportunity for a W/P operator who wishes to broaden his/her horizons. Experience on Rank Xerox 860 would be an advantage. Please telephone:

01-734 9330

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT

We are looking for another consultant – preferably someone with marketing or personnel experience, vast reserves of energy and enthusiasm who will give a wholehearted service to clients and secretaries alike. Phone Sue Beck to discuss further

Susan Beck TEMPORARY & PERMANENT RECRUITMENT
10 BEAUCHAMP PL. SW3. 01-584 6242

SECRETARY TO MD

I am looking for someone unusual – *a really good secretary who is pre*pared to be just that and provide a complete back-up service to our busy MD.

We are a West End public relations consultancy and the job will demand good skills, flexibility, a sense of humour and the tact and the maturity to deal with people and situations.

The right person will have a stable work history, with ten or more years' experience, preferably in a formal commercial environment.

We provide a competitive salary, life assurance, P.P.P and 4 weeks holidays.

Telephone Tessa Dorcey on 723 3444

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A SMALL SALES team based in the City of London and supplying specialist printing to banking and financial institutions, requires a representative, mainly to service existing customers but also to develop new business. The job demands attention to detail, determination and the ability to create and maintain good customer relations. The ideal candidate will have had print sales experience, preferably with a City printer, or have had relevant experience in a related sphere. The salary is negotiable, being dependent upon the successful applicant's potential and experience. A car, BUPA and other fringe benefits are included. *Apply to Box 0113H The Times.*

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£7,500 pa

For partner in small Temple firm of solicitors. Fast accurate typing and fluent Spanish essential. Telephone Mr Humphrey on 583 4834.

(No Agencies)

WORD PROCESSING OPPORTUNITY

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01-734 9330

MAYFAIR SECRETARY/ PA/ADMIN

Required by small graphic design studio. Sound office experience and plenty of initiative necessary. Salary negotiable. Write to Mrs D Hill, The Malt Barn, School Lane, Cookham, Berks.

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One experienced full-time *Nurse/Secretary and one* part-time Secretary (2 days per week) wanted for busy and interesting 2 surgeon practice.

Applications for both positions in writing (with phone no.) to P.A.K./F.E.L. 86 Harley St. W.1.

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Required for young surveyor in Mayfair office. Good skills essential.

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TO £7,000

Sec 23+ (100/50) to work at top level. Career potential. Good fringe benefits.

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TO £7,500

Secretary, 22-30 (100/50). Sales background preferred for this interesting position in excellent co.

Phone 437 8475 or 734 3788
133-135 Oxford Street
(Rec Cons)

Miller/McNish

URGENTLY REQUIRED

Secretary for 2 Directors of new travel / tour company located EC2. If you seek challenge in enthusiastic atmophere & possess initiative please telephone Sabina Stewart

01 729 1929

Salary c. £7,000 negotiable.

Good Head For Business

This is a unique opportunity for a self motivated, ambitious person, 25+ who wants to get involved in the total running of an overseas property company.

The job involves processing clients interested in buying overseas property through various marketing methods from press advertising, exhibitions, franchising etc, identifying their requirements and sending them to our Marbella office.

It is a highly competitive industry – therefore a good telephone manner and a high degree of salesmanship is essential.

The rewards are high and are linked with the level of success achieved. *A good package with a view to Directorship.*

Remuneration is commensurate with experience and should be in excess of £9,000 p.a.

Please write in confidence with full details to:

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29a, Gloucester Road, London, SW7**

Appointments Public

Redbridge London Borough

SEEK AN

Assistant Director (PERSONNEL)

to manage a re-organised Central Personnel Division providing a consultancy, liaison, co-ordinating and advisory service to the Council and to each of the six new Directorates on all aspects of Manpower, Personnel, Industrial Relations, Staff Welfare, Training, Health & Safety, and related personnel matters.

The post is located structurally within the Authority's re-organised Directorate of Administration & Legal Services, but the Chief Executive will retain a specific responsibility for personnel policy.

IPM or relevant qualification and proven record of personnel, industrial relations and other appropriate experience at senior managerial level required.

**Inclusive Starting Salary
Not less than £16,000 p.a.**

(A higher starting point may be agreed depending on experience)

**Further particulars and application form from:
Chief Executive
London Borough of Redbridge
Town Hall, High Road,
Ilford, Essex IG1 1DD
Tel: 01-478 3020 ext. 108
(To be returned by 27th May 1983)**

Appointments General

also on page 26

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

Joining the American dream

Godfrey Gölzen explains the differences between US immigration visas

The American dream may look slightly tarnished these days, but there is still no lack of foreigners who want to work in the United States. According to Robert Fraade, a partner in a firm of US lawyers whose London office specializes in immigration matters, there may be as many as 500,000 British passport holders working in Southern California alone. Yet the quota of British immigrants is only 20,000 a year – and 80 per cent of that is reserved for people with family ties to US citizens or permanent residents. So how does he explain the discrepancy?

"The US immigration laws are second only to the tax laws as a rigid set of bureaucratic rules," he says. "But as is the case with all such rules, there are perfectly legal ways through them as well."

One thing you must avoid at all costs is to collide with the system head-on. The British quota has long waiting lists in all the non-familial categories and if your application is turned down you may never get any other kind of visa for the US either. Fraade's colleague, Steve Harris, explains: "The official view of the US immigration authorities is that every visitor has a secret hankering to live here permanently. Once you've demonstrated such a desire openly by applying for immigration, the presumption is that as soon as you set foot in the States with a visitor's visa you'll find some way of disappearing."

Much the more promising route, if you want to work in the US, is to apply for one of the several categories of non-immigrant business visas and a good deal of the Fraade partnership's work is with corporate clients who want to transfer executives there. The requirement for this type of visa, called *L 1*, is that the person concerned must have been employed outside the US by the company making the application for at least a year, and that he or she is employed either in a managerial or executive position or has some specialist expertise to offer. The L 1 visa can be granted for an initial period of three years and then be renewed.

A similar type of non-immigrant visa, E1 or E2 is issued to what are *called, respectively, Treaty Traders* and Treaty Investors. People with a British passport entering the United States have the right to live there for up to five years in order to invest or trade on a substantial scale. What "substantial" means in terms of trade is left to the discretion of the United States Consulate issuing the visa, but as far as investment is concerned the minimum amount is considered to be $100,000

But what if you just want to take up a job offer in the United States, without having any special connexions? The route here is through the category of temporary workers who come under the H1 and H2 visas. They are issued for a year at a time and are usually renewable. The important difference between them is that the H1 visa is for persons of professional status and this phrase had a wider and vaguer definition in the United States than in Europe. In the case of the H2 visas, though, the United States employer has to go through a rather complicated rigmarole to satisfy his local Immigration and Naturalization Service that the foreign employee is taking a temporary post for which no suitable United States citizen can be found.

People like entertainers and sportsmen come in under the H visa. But it also opens the door to ordinary people to go to the United States on a business or tourist visa, find a job and then apply for a temporary work visa. It can be processed in as little as a day – if, as Mr Fraade says, you get proper *legal advice on what is involved.* Otherwise it can take months, especially if you apply in one of the centres where there are already a lot of immigrants trying the same thing. The H visa, he stresses, is specific to a particular employer, not a national passport to the United States job market; and a Bill now before Congress may soon make it much more difficult to get a foot in Uncle Sam's door.

Godfrey Golzen is author of Working Abroad.

NEWS ROUND

● Given the chance, office workers would prefer not to work at a screen in their own homes, even though they now have to commute longer distances to work. This is the main finding of a report published last month by the Statistical Services Division of the Alfred Marks Group. the report, *The Office Commuters*, revealed that although 29 per cent of the 504 office workers surveyed would like to avoid the rush hour and would enjoy working from home, most recognized that there would be drawbacks. Interruptions and distractions were considered to be the main disadvantages, and half of those questioned felt they would miss the companionship.

This was despite the fact that regular commuting was shown to take larger slices of take-home pay and cut into leisure time more today than five years ago. The report also reveals that private cars have overtaken the train since 1978 as the most widely used method of getting to work, and that the worst aspects of travelling by public transport were considered to be unreliability and overcrowding.

The 1982 transport strikes affected 40 per cent of office staff commuters' journey times and hit those working in the capital the hardest. All but 9 per cent were prepared to spend long hours travelling and suffer many discomforts to reach their offices and while most did so by joining a traffic jam, either in a shared car or their own, one in five respondents walked.

● A new retirement preparation programme has recently been introduced by Legal & General, designed particularly for middle management – defined as those in the £18,000 to £20,000 income bracket. The programme, developed from the insurance company's successful pre-retirement counselling service introduced five years ago, was created to meet the specific needs of managers, which may differ from those offer other members of staff, particularly in relation to financial planning. Further details can be obtained from Keith Hughes, Retirement Counselling Manager, Legal & General, Pensions Department, Kingswood House, Kingswood, Tadworth, Surrey.

● A new growth area for senior management is the hotel, travel and tourism industry, where a new breed of professional executive is superceding the traditional time-served managers who work their way up through the industry. "The market place is changing", explained Eurosurvey headhunter Dermot Hoare. "Many tour operators, dissatisfied with the retailers' efforts, are investting in direct-sell outlest, creating a new management demand for sales and marketing people. Sadly, there is a dearth of professional managers in the travel and tourism industry who can respond to the new market trends, so more and more companies are having to look outside their own industry to recruit new executives." Typically, the new catchment areas are in fast-moving, upmarket consumer goods, retail distribution and finance.

● A book published last month aims to eliminate the notion that franchising is an easy way to riches by highlighting the potential pitfalls. The book, *Taking Up A Franchise* (Kogan Page, £5.95), by Godfrey Golzen, Colin Barrow and Jackie Servern, indicates that, as well as the numerous advantages there are stresses and dangers in some of the compromises franchising offers between self-employment and working for someone else. It gives financial and marketing data on around 100 leading franchise operators, detailed advice on evaluating a franchise proposal and how to finance a franchise, in addition to lists of useful organizations and publications.

... WE BELIEVE that through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved. Acts 15; 11.

BIRTHS

DOLLARD – On May 3rd at St Teresa's, Wimbledon, to Caroline (née Edwards) and Christopher, a daughter, a sister for Thomas.

DRAKE. – On 21st April to Shirley (née Taylor) and David – a daughter (Claire Louise).

EADON. On May 1st, at West London Hospital to Susan (née Warren) and Simon – a son (Alexander Chevevix).

EBRINGTON – On April 29th to Julia and Charles, a daughter.

HAUSEMAN On 16th April 1983 in Prague, to Pam and Mike, a son, Cali.

HEATH – On 29th April to Maggie (nee Wiggin) and Christopher a son, William.

HOWELLS – On 27th April in St Albans, to Robert and Lynn, a son, Michael.

KOPELMAN – On May 3rd to Susan and Peter, a daughter (Claire Anna) a sister for Sarah.

MACDONALD. – On 2nd May, to Ann (née Phillipps) and Duncan, a daughter – Iona Frances.

MOSS. – On April 28th to Susie and Peter – a son (Oliver William Warwick), brother for Henry and Camilla.

ORD. – On April 30th to Vicky and David, a son (Jonathan Nicholas) and brother to Andrew.

OWEN – On May 2, in Cheltenham, to Julia (née Crosse) and Richard, twin daughters, Eleanor and Isabel.

SCOTT. – On April 29th at Eastern General Hospital, Edinburgh, to Penny (née Watson) and Colin, a daughter (Caroline Amanda) a sister for Leonie.

SLATER. – On 2nd May, to Jennifer and James, – a son (Thomas Alexander Hearne).

SOLLEY. – To Helen and Stephen on 2nd of May at the Middlesex Hospital, a fourth son, Louis.

TREWBY. – On April 28th, at Greenbank Hospital, Darlington, to Catherine (née Falconer) and Peter – a daughter (Hannah Jane).

TURNER. On April 22nd, to Suzanne (nee Beirholm) and Nicholas – a daughter (Kate), a sister for Simon.

WALTON On 3rd May at St Georges Hospital, SW17, to Aviva and Charles – a daughter, a sister for Elyssa and Petra.

BIRTHDAYS

JERZY SKOLIMOWSKI, Polish award-winning director of MOONLIGHTING, is 45 years old on May 5th, the day that 'Moonlighting' has its television premiere on Channel 4.

DEATHS

BEST – On May 1st, Hilda Mary, aged 91, widow of Frank, formerly of Moulsham. Funeral at Great Baddow Church on Monday, 9th May at 3pm.

BLACKBURN – On 2 May, suddenly, Jack, aged 62, of Walnut Marches, Felbridge, East Grinstead, dear husband of Marie, father of Anne and John. Funeral service at Surrey and Sussex Crematorium, Worth, on Tuesday 10 May at 11.30am.

BLOXAM on April 26th, at home, Lt. Colonel Guy Cholmley Bloxam O.B.E. R.A. (Retd), dearly loved husband, father and grandfather, cremation private.

BOWLBY – On 1st May, 1983, peacefully in hospital, Lieutenant Colonel Francis Edward Salvin Bowlby M.C., widower of Joanne, beloved husband of Judith Ann and father of Patrick, Rupert, Edward and Harry.

BROOKE-POPHAM. On 3rd May in Taunton peacefully in her 83rd year after a short illness, Opal Mary, wife of the late Air Chief Marshall Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. Family funeral at Bagborough on Monday, 9th May at 3pm. Flowers welcome or donations if desired to St John Ambulance, Somerset. A memorial service will be held in Taunton on a date to be announced later.

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

JOIN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER

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EVANS, Grace Mary Teresa Evans, spinster, late of 107 Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, died there on 19 February, 1982. (Estate about £9,000).

WILSON-JONES, nee Philpot, Florence Kathleen Wilson-Jones, nee Philpot, widow, late of 26 Manor Road, Colchester, Essex, died in Colchester on 14 October, 1982. (Estate about £40,000).

JONES, Harold Jones, late of 36 Heathfield Avenue, Crewe, Cheshire, died there on 25 September, 1982. (Estate about £25,000).

LAMBERT, George Thomas Lambert, otherwise George Lambert, late of St Joseph's Hospice, Mare Street, Hackney, London, E8, died there on 18 June, 1982. (Estate about £16,400).

POTTER, nee Smith, Charlotte Lily Potter, otherwise Charlotte Lily Ellen Potter, otherwise Ellie Potter, nee Smith, widow, late of 177 Marsh Drive, West Hendon, London, NW9, died in Hendon on 20 June, 1982. (Estate about £16,500).

SCOTT, Harry Scott, otherwise Harry Mowbray Scott, late of Hampton House, West Way, Wick, Littlehampton, Sussex, died there on 3 July, 1982. (Estate about £8,500).

The kin of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (BV), Queen Anne's Chambers, 28 Broadway, London, SW1H 9JS, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

THE LATE MAJOR Y. A. BURGES. Mrs. Burges wishes to thank all her family and friends for their expressions of sympathy on the recent loss of her dear husband, Major Ynyr Alfred Burges, J.P., DL., late of Parkanaur and Calsfield Manor. She hopes to reply personally in the fairly near future, and trusts that those who do not hear from her will understand.

THE OLD RIDE, CENTENARY YEAR To facilitate early planning of the Centenary Celebrations, will Old Boys of the Old Ride preparatory school please contact Jeremy Wilder, Headmaster, as soon as possible, at Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, BA15 2PD. Telephone, Bradford-on-Avon (02216) 3171.

FRIEND & FALCKE require young negotiator. See General Appointments column 731 3441.

MR. NICHOLAS WESTWOOD, 205 Greenhill Rd., Liverpool, was called to the Bar (Gray's Inn), Tues., May 3.

THE TWELFTH NIGHT Of Ramadan – the big Saudi novel – is published next week.

BON VOYAGE Mum – Mrs G. Hartman, have a nice time in U.S. Love Sid, Tricia, Maria and Scott.

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Appointments General
also on page 25

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6.30 **Breakfast Time:** Frank Bough and Nick Ross are the presenters. Includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; Sport at 6.42, 7.18 and 8.18; Keep fit (between 6.45 and 7.00); Tonight's TV (7.15-7.30); Morning papers (7.32 and 8.32); Horoscope (8.30-8.45); This is America (7.45-8.00). Closedown at 9.00.

10.10 **For Schools, Colleges:** Twigs and wood; 10.32 Epidemic; 11.30 Wales and the Americas; 11.50 Closedown.

12.30 **News after Noon;** 12.57 Financial Report. And sub-titled news headlines.

1.00 **Pebble Mill at One:** The lunchtime chat and music show from the foyer-studio; 1.45 Gran; 1.50 Stop Go! 2.00 You and Me; 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time; 2.40 Computer Club.

3.00 **Inside Story: Diver.** A film about the tough training of divers who will work on the North Sea oil rigs. They acquire their skills at Fort Bovisand in Plymouth (from BBC2).

3.55 **Play School:** the story of Mr Ford, the butcher (also on BBC2, at 11.00am); 4.20 The Drak Pack: cartoon; 4.40 Heidi: Episode 5 of this 26-part serialization of the children's classic (r).

5.05 **Newsround:** with John Craven; 5.10 Blue Peter: Expert climbers Stuart Thompson and John James shows Peter Duncan the best way to tackle Wintaur's Leap, a limestone escarpment with a frightening 210ft drop.

5.40 **News:** with Moira Stuart; 6.00 South East at Six; 6.22 Nationwide: The young would-be actors at the Italia Conti School prepare for their Christmas show. Plus Sue Lawley's correspondence spot.

6.45 **Tomorrow's World:** Includes the latest idea in sailing – with a windmill. And how to process your own slides in a matter of minutes. Also, laser beams that make music.

7.10 **Top of the Pops:** The 1000th edition – live from the Television Centre. all the Radio 1 disc jockeys will be in the studio. We see archive film of some of the earlier shows and there will be special guests (you can hear the same show, in stereo, on Radio 1).

8.00 **Fame:** Further happenings at the New York High School for the Performing Arts. Lydia (Debbie Allen) is smitten by a visiting Broadway star.

8.50 **Points of View:** Barry Took, in his idiosyncratic way, replies to viewers' letters.

9.00 **News:** with Michael Buerk. And weather.

9.25 **Jury:** Episode 5 (of 13) of this drama series about the individual jury members at a rape trial. Tonight David Farrell (David Simeon), owner of a chemical firm in financial trouble, has to resort to unethical methods in an effort to be released from jury service.

10.20 **Question Time:** with Michael Foot, Michael Heseltine, David Steel and Ann Leslie. The man in the middle: Sir Robin Day. 11.18 News.

11.20 **Everyman: Abide with Me.** Another chance to see this moving film about the well-loved Victorian hymn; 11.55 Weather.

TV-am

5.00 **Daybreak.** With Lucy Mathen and, at 6.30, Good Morning Britain, with Lynda Berry and Nick Owen. Includes news at 6.00, 6.15, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 9.11; Sport at 6.40 and 7.30; Morning papers at 6.33 and 8.33; TV spot at 7.50; Guest celebrity at 8.20 (Jimmy Savile); Consumer news at 8.40; Fashion at 8.50, and Baby Talk, at 9.05; Closedown at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 **For Schools:** Pond life; 9.47 Basic Maths; 10.04 Middle English; 10.21 The developing body; 10.38 Search for Solutions; 11.01 Picture Box; 11.18 History Around You; 11.35 Classroom computers.

12.00 **Gammon and Spinach:** with Valerie Pitts; 12.10 Get up and Go! with Beryl Reid (r); 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 **News from ITN;** 1.20 Thames news summary; 1.30 Crown Court: The verdict in the case of woman (Lynda Marchal), injured in a fall in an off-licence. (r).

2.00 **A Plus:** What is it like to represent your country abroad? Two ambassadors and a high commissioner explain their roles. A former British ambassador in Washington also takes part.

2.30 **Four in a Million:** Repeated drama series about four club entertainers in the Leicester area. With a guest appearance by Bob Monkhouse (r) 3.30 Survival: Island of the Bears. The uncertain future of the Brown Bears off the Alaskan coastline.

4.00 **Children's ITV:** Gammon and Spinach (r); 4.15 Porky Pig: today he is a giant killer; 4.20 First Post: Sue Robbie comments on letters about children's TV programmes; 4.30 Rowan's Report: Annabella Lwin (of Bow Bow Wow) talks to Nick Rowan; 4.45 Home: Drama series, set in an Australian community welfare home.

5.15 **Emmerdale Farm:** The day of the christening dawns.

5.45 **News;** 6.00 Thames news; 6.25 Help! The working of the Housing Emergency office. 6.35 Thames Sport.

7.00 **Knight Rider:** Michael Knight (David Hasselhoff) is assigned to protect a woman senator who meets with some opposition when she fights the Kern River Power Bill.

8.00 **Michael Barrymore:** The agile entertainer in another of his half-hour comedy show (see Choice).

8.30 **Minder; Another Bride, Another Groom.** Terry (Dennis Waterman) finds that he not only has to deliver the bride and groom to church, but also to collect a load of pornographic magazines purchased by Arthur (George Cole) (r).

9.30 **TV Eye:** Interview with Ed Meese, a member of President Reagan's 'kitchen Cabinet.

10.00 **News at Ten.** Followed by Thames area news headlines.

10.30 **Studio:** Episode seven (the final one) of this drama series set in a recording studio. It is now abundantly clear that Art Markham (Michael Feast) is in the way at Headland. He feels even further out on a limb when Manville (David Schofield) comes across a musician living near the studio and brings him in to a warm welcome from the staff.

11.30 **Lou Grant: Jazz.** Lou (Edward Asner) deals with an unexpected break-up of a team of top reporters.

12.25 **Close.** Sian Phillips reads a poem by Robert Browning.

Michael Barrymore: (Thames, 8.00, elsewhere 9.00)

CHOICE

● British television is not so richly *endowed with good comedians that* we can afford to minimize the importance of the advent on our screens of a remarkable young entertainer called **MICHAEL BARRYMORE**, the second of whose music and comedy shows, put together by Thames Television, you can see tonight (Thames, 8.00). Mr Barrymore is what, in the golden days of stand-up comedians, we used to call a "natural", even an "original." He starts off with the physical advantage of being made of india-rubber, or something very much like it. He "plays" with an audience in a highly productive way (one of the best of tonight's situations builds up from his whipping away a box of chocolates from a member of the audience), and when he is well served by his triumvirate of scriptwriters (Eric Davidson, Spike Mullins and Sid Green). – in tonight's show, there is a fiendishly tricky routine involving a new interpretation of our traffic signs – he tackles his lines with such verve and relish that we really do begin to doubt whether the jokes that come bubbling out of him are the inventions of someone else's brain. But, like all comedians, even the greatest, he has his limitations. Michael Barrymore does not sing well

● The week's convulsions in Poland could not have been better timed so far as Channel 4's screening of Jerzy Skolimowski's film **MOONLIGHTING** (9.30pm) is concerned. It matters little that the story is laid not in a Polish city but in London, and not in May 1983 but in December 1981. The shock waves *from the Solidarity epicentre are* independent of both time and distance.

● *It came as no surprise whatsoever* to me to learn that Cherry Cookson's production of Martyn Wade's radio play about the Australian composer Percy Grainger, **OVER THE HILLS AND FAR AWAY**, first broadcast last December and repeated tonight on Radio 3 at 8.00, had won the Sony radio award for best drama production. It is a seamless patchwork of dramatized biography, psychological casebook (its revelations about the strange sexual blooms in Grainger's English country garden come as something of a shock) and musical analysis, and it grips like a velvet-lined vice right up to its brilliant multi-layered climax.

BBC 2

6.05 **Open University** (until 8.10).

11.00 **Play School:** see BBC 2, 3.55 entry; 11.25 Closedown.

5.10 **Cloister to Cloister?** Barristers, and other legal bigwigs (including Lord Scarman), discuss their calling in this Open University film.

5.40 **The Magic Paintbrush:** Chinese puppet film.

6.00 **Tucker's Luck:** Final instalment. Tucker (Todd Carty) has a fight with a skinhead over Allison (Gillian Freedman).

6.25 **Dear Heart:** Comedy series with a teenagers' magazine format.

6.50 **Honourable Members:** First of a new series of five films *aimed at explaining, in some* detail, what MPs actually do and how they get where they are in the first place. Tony Benn talks about his early tribulations, caused by his peerage. And Julian Critchley gives his definition of an ideal Conservative candidate.

7.15 **News;** with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

7.20 **Dirk Bogarde at the National Film Theatre:** Tony Bilbow interviews the actor/author. With clips from his screen successes such as Death in Venice and his most recent film, Despair.

8.00 **Behind the Scenes with . . . Malcolm Bradbury.** A repeat screening (from BBC1) of the films which show gifted, artistic people creating new works. Tonight, Mr Bradbury works on a radio play starring Antony Sher (r).

8.30 **Food and Drink:** We learn what it is that takes a French chef no less than eight days to prepare. Plus items on sherry and on asparagus.

9.00 **The Young Ones:** Repeat screening of the situation comedy series which, in every episode, finds room for a pop group in the surreal stories. With Rik Mayall, Ade Edmondson, Nigel Planer, Christopher Ryan, and Alexei Sayle (r).

9.35 **Britain in the Thirties: That Wonderful Ship.** The story of the building (including a 28-month stoppage at the height of the Depression) of the liner Queen Mary.

10.05 **Brahms Plus One:** The Gabrieli Quartet, with Kenneth Essex (viola) play the String Quintet in G, Op 111.

10.40 **Newsnight:** news, comment.

11.30 **Lulu:** on stage at Blazer's Club in Windsor.

12.00 **Newsnight Local Election Special:** Declaration of results of the district council elections. Among those whom Robin Day will be interviewing are Cecil Parkinson and Roy Hattersley. David Dimbleby presents the programme which assesses the poll result's effect on the prospects for a general election. Ends at 1.30.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 **Tennis that Counts:** Adrian Stonebridge continues his course of instruction at the Euro Tennis Hotel in Alicante where his eight pupils are now ready to tackle the "firework strokes" from volleys to the smash – and the wibber."

5.30 **Countdown:** Words and numbers game, with Richard Whiteley and (as referee) Kenneth Williams.

6.00 **Gardeners' Calendar:** Hannah Gordon, adding even more beauty to the Royal Horticultural Society's gardens at Wisely, discovers what we ought, and ought not, to be *doing in our gardens during* the month of May. We also discover whether the winter's late frosts have seriously damaged Wisley's famous trees and bushes.

6.30 **Get Smart:** spy spoof, staring Don Adams as Agent 86. Tonight, a psychiatrist is suspected of obtaining top secrets for KAOS from his unwitting government patients.

7.00 **Channel Four News:** Includes business news at about 7.40. and Comment at 7.50. Plus weather forecast.

8.00 **The Optimist:** No-dialogue comedy series staring Enn Reitel who; tonight, undergoes all kinds of torture at a health farm. A girl dancer (Terry Robinson) supports him in his plan to escape.

8.30 **Alter Image:** Includes an appeal on behalf of Lumiere and Son; a feature about fashion designer Zandra Rhodes; Tommy Roberts's (of Practical Styling) approach to business and design; and a journey through urban and tribal life with Masai.

9.00 **Soap:** Danny tries to end his stepfather's life on orders from the Mafia. And Jessica resolves to end her affair with Peter Campbell.

9.30 **Film on Four: Moonlighting** (1982) Polish director Jerzy Skolimowski's drama, filmed in London, is about four Polish *builders, working for low* wages on the renovation of the home of a wealthy fellow countryman. The only English speaker among them (Jeremy Irons) sets himself the difficult task of keeping from them the grim truth about what is going on back in their homeland – the military crackdown, the imposition of martial law, the outlawing of Solidarity. The film won the Best Scenario award at last year's Cannes Film Festival (see Choice).

11.20 **What the Papers Say:** Julie Davidson scans the headlines and the accompanying text and gives her reactions to both; 11.35 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Checkpoint. Investigations into listeners' problems of unfair dealings and injustice.
9.30 The Living World. Wildlife and the countryside.
10.00 News.
10.02 Enterprise. People who have achieved success against the odds.
10.30 Morning Story: "Lights Are Bright, Sir!"
10.45 Daily Service†.
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 A Family in Song. A portrait of three generations of the Campbell family and their different worlds of music.
11.48 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 You And Yours.
12.27 Watson and Holmes. Carleton Hobbs and Norman Shelley in "The Sussex Vampire".
12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. "Dear Aunt" by Julia Jones, with Margaret D'Arcy and Meg Davies†.
4.00 News.
4.02 Just After Four.
4.10 Bookshelf. Magazine programme about books.
4.40 Story Time: "The Russian Interpreter" by Michael Frayn (4).
5.00 PM: News Magazine.
5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1983†.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Concert Prelude†.
7.30 Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra Part 1: Berlioz; Tchaikovsky (Piano concerto No. 2)†.
8.25 Any Answers.
8.45 Concert Part 2: Sibelius Symphony No. 4†.
9.25 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Handyman" by Penelope Mortimer (4).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News: Local Election Special. With Anthony Howard, Robert Carvel.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.
12.23 Local Election Special.

ENGLAND VHF with 1† above except: 6.25-6.30 am Weather; Travel. 9.05-10.45 For Schools: 9.05 Noticeboard. 9.10 A Service for Schools. 9.30 Spelling and Punctuation. 9.45 Spoken English. 9.55 Poetry Corner. 10.05 Sounds, Words and Movements. 10.20 Stories and Rhymes. 10.30 Cook and Speak. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Reading Music. 11.05 In the News. 11.30 Music Interlude. 11.35 Why Don't You Get a Proper Job? 1.55 pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Living Language. 2.20 Radio Geography. 2.40 Exploring Society. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Another Door Opens. 11.30-12.10 am Open University. 11.40-12.00 Modern Art: Cubism (2).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Mendelssohn (Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage), Ireland (Panis Angelicus, from Mass in A), Elgar; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Handel, Albinoni (Oboe Concerto in D minor, Op 9 No 2), Hummel; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. Brahms: records. Includes Piano Quintet in F minor Op 34.†
10.00 Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra. Elliott Carter, Virgil Thomson; records.†
10.35 Robert Tear. Song recital: Schubert, Reger, Wilhelm Rettich, Madeleine Dring.
11.25 English Chamber Orchestra. Haydn, Richard Rodney Bennett (Double-bass Concerto) and Beethoven (Symphony No 6).†
1.00 News.
1.05 Bristol Lunchtime Concert, from St. George's, Brandon Hill. Piano recital: Beethoven, Chopin, Grieg, Moszkowski.†
2.00 Steinitz Bach Players. Three Bach Cantatas, and a Magnificat by Telemann.†
4.05 Deakin Piano Trio. Bridge, Beethoven (Piano Trio in C minor, Op 1 No 3).†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
6.30 Bandstand. Eastman Wind Ensemble: William Schuman (George Washington Bridge), Holst, Barber; records.†
7.00 EBU String Quartet Days 1983. The second of five programmes recorded last month in Cambridge.†
8.00 Over The Hills and Far Away. Play by Martyn Wade celebrating the life of composer Percy Grainger. With David Collings, Vivian Pickles, Sarah Badel (r).†
10.00 Music In Our Time. Piano recital: Mark-Anthony Turnage, Nicholas Maw, Andrew Ford, George Benjamin. From the 1982 Huddersfield Contemporary Music Festival.†
11.15 News.

VHF only – Open University: 6.35-6.55 am Social Work. 11.20 pm Rutherford and the Atom.

Radio 2

5.00am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 John Hosken.† 12.00pm Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford including 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.45, 3.45 Racing from Chester. 4.00 David Hamilton †including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn †including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results 7.28 Cricket Desk. 7.30 Among Your Souvenirs. 8.30 Country Club.† 10.00 The News Headlines with Roy Hudd. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (Stereo from midnight). 1.00am When Housewives Had The Choice? 2.00-5.00 Patrick Lunt†presents You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 1

6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30pm Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat 7.00 Top Of The Pops†Richard Skinner reviews two decades of Top of the Pops (A Simultaneous broadcast with BBC1). 8.30 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 midnight Close. VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2 5.00am with Radio 2. 7.00pm with Radio 1. 8.30 with Radio 2. 10.00 with Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am with Radio 2.

World Service

6.00am Newsdesk. 6.30 Nature Notebook. 6.40 The Farming World. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 Network U.K. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Short Story. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Portraits of Our Time. 10.00 The Art of Daniel Barenboim. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 6.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week In Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 With Great Pleasure. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.55 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The Chanson. 2.30 Origins. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

Wales 12.57-1.0pm News of Wales Headlines. 3.53-3.55 New of Wales Headlines. 6.0-6.22 Wales Today. 11.55 News of Wales headlines and weather. Close. Scotland 12.55-1.0pm The Scottish News 6.0-6.22 Reporting Scotland. 11.55 Scottish news summary and weather. Close. Northern Ireland 11.30-11.50am For Schools: Ulster in Focus. 12.57-1.0pm Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.0-6.22 Scene Around Six. 11.55 Northern Ireland news headlines and weather. Close. England 6.0-6.22 Regional news magazines. 12.0 midnight Close.

S4C

Starts 2.20 Ffalabalam 2.35 Hyn o Fyd 2.55 Interval 3.10 Searching Wind 4.50 CLWB S4C 4.55 Pili-Pala 5.00 Fflach Heulyn 5.30 Dick Van Dyke Show 6.00 Brookside 6.30 Countdown 6.55 Gair Yn Ei Bryd 7.00 Newyddion Saith 7.30 Teulu Ffôn 8.25 O Gwm Y Glo I Gwm Yr Aur 9.05 St. Elsewhere 10.00 Vietnam 10.55 Film: Little Gloria. Part two of the Vanderbilt saga 12.30am Gair Yn Ei Bryd

GRANADA

As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Two of Us. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.30 Exchange Flags. 3.30-4.00 Laurel and Hardy.* 5.15-5.45 Does the Team Think? 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-9.00 Falcon Crest. 10.30 Studio. 11.30 Granada Reports Election Special. 12.30 am Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 1.20pm News. 3.30-4.00 Keep It In The Family. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-9.00 Falcon Crest. 10.30 Studio. 11.30 Hill Street Blues. 12.25am News. 12.28 Close down.

TSW

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Keep it In The Family 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Gardens For All. 7.00 Cartoon. 7.10-9.00 Marriage Is Alive And Well. Wedding photographs with problems ponders over the pictures of all those happy couples. 10.35 Making A Living. 11.00 Studio. 12.00 Election Special. 12.15am Postscript. 12.21 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family 5.15 Crossroads 5.40-5.45 Bodyline 6.00 Scotland Today 6.30 Golf Doctor 6.35 Talking Scots. 7.05 Benson 7.35-9.00 Falcon Crest 10.30 Studio 11.30 Late Call 11.35 Journey to the Unknown 12.30 Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-9.00 Falcon Crest. 10.30 Seven Days. 11.00 Crime Casebook. 11.30 Coast to Coast Election Special. 12.30 am Company, Closedown.

HTV WEST

As London except. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 House Calls. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 News. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-9.00 Falcon Crest. 10.30 Studio. 11.30 Local Election Special. 12.30am Closdown.

HTV WALES

As HTV WEST except: 6.00pm-6.40 Wales At Six. 10.30 Wales This Week. 11.00 Studio. 12.00-12.30 Barney Miller.

CENTRAL

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 About Britain. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Chintz. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-9.00 Falcon Crest. 10.30 Studio. 11.30 Local Elections '83. 12.25am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Keep It In The Family. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Police News. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Electric Theatre Show. 7.35-9.00 Falcon Crest. 10.30 Studio. 11.30 About Gaelic. 12.00 News. 12.05am Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family 6.00 About Anglia 6.25 Arena 6.40 Crossroads 7.00 Survival 7.35-9.00 Falcon Crest 10.30 Indoor Bowls 11.15 Making a Living 11.45 Election '83 12.40am Big Question, Closedown

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts: 9.25 am-9.30 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News and Local Election Report. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 5.15-5.45 One of the Boys. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35 Falcon Crest. 10.32 Double Top. 11.00 Studio. 12.00 Boldon's Witness. 12.05 am Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Funny Man July 1927. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.30 Police Six. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05 Emmerdale Farm. 7.35-9.00 Falcon Crest. 10.30 Counterpoint. 11.00 Studio. 12.00 News, Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Gardens for All. 7.00 Cartoon. 7.10-9.00 Film: Marriage is Alive and Well. As TSW. 10.35 Making a Living. 12.00 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 12.30pm Paint Along with Nancy 1.20-1.30 News 3.30-4.00 Keep it in the Family 5.15 Benson 6.00 Calendar 6.40 Crossroads 7.05 Emmerdale Farm 7.35-9.00 Falcon Crest 10.30 Studio 11.30 Local Elections Special 12.30am Closedown

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

Stern hits back at diary critics

Continued from page 1

At this time Hitler was planning the invasion of Poland, codenamed "Operation White". On July 12 he noted: "The last few days I studied the plans for Operation White over and over. This plan must now be ready. I believe everything has been considered. Have also spoken with Hess again. As soon as he has thought it all through thoroughly, he will let me know. Would not have believed it of Hess, not of Hess."

Ten days later Hitler, then staying at Berghof, his mountain retreat, wrote: "Have Göring here once again. Inquire cautiously what the range of our best aeroplanes is.

"Conversation with Hess. Tell him about my talk with Göring. Hess says a special plane would have to be built. He is already working on the design. What a fellow. He does not want anything about his plan to be said to Göring from now on."

On August 8, 1939, Churchill said on the radio that no one apart from Hitler was going to make war, and the next day Hitler wrote:

"When I read the text of yesterday's speech by Churchill, I know at once who the greatest poisoner in London is. Now I can understand why thinks Churchill must be bypassed or eliminated."

On August 15 Hitler remarked: "Inquire again of Hess how far along he is with his plan."

Stern says that after that Hitler was then preoccupied with the Non-Agression Pact with Russia and the outbreak of war. It leaves its account of the Hess affair – which will continue next week – with Hess's reported remarks that Germany did not want to capture thousands of British soldiers at Dunkirk because this could humiliate England and make a peace treaty more difficulty.

The publication of the Hitler diaries comes after two weeks of angry exchanges throughout the world about their authenticity, and today *Stern* hits back strongly at its critics. In a toughly worded leading article, Herr Peter Koch, the magazine's editor, suggests there were political motives behind the accusations and doubts levelled at *Stern*.

Of Lord Dacre's change of opinion, which *Stern* strongly attacks, Herr Koch writes: "Is Trevor-Roper perhaps following the disinformation policy of his earlier employers at MI6 because Britain finds details of the Hess case unpleasant? Was there a secret plot, supposed to be kept quiet, in which aristocratic Britons conspired with Hess against war Premier Churchill?"

Herr Koch also pours scorn on charges that the diaries are forgeries. "Maybe the nationalistic *Figaro* does not like memories to be revived again of those years in which France's politicians through their weakness helped to bring about Hitler's rise.

"Maybe the English know only too well why they have locked up certain files such as those on the Hess case until 2017. And it is convenient for Moscow to present the Hitler diaries as forgeries as long as they do not know what the Brown (Nazi) dictator noted down over his secret agreement with the red dictator, Stalin, at the cost of the Poles."

Herr Koch at present in the United States with Herr Wolf-Rüdiger Hess, son of Rudolf Hess. He said that *Stern* had called on Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, to intervene with the four allied powers to allow Rudolf Hess to be allowed to look at the diaries from his prison cell in Berlin.







End of a kidnap: Dallas police acted swiftly to free the wife and two daughters of a bank manager after they were seized at gunpoint by a hooded extortionist. Storming the kidnapper's car, they rescued first one daughter (top left), then the other (top right) before finally arresting the kidnapper (bottom).

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Election-crazed public on verge of disorder

As the rest of us waited for the Prime Minister to make up her mind about the general election, a man in the public gallery yesterday could stand the tension no longer.

He cried out in protest. What exactly he cried out is immaterial. What was important about the incident was that it was proof that Mrs Margaret Thatcher's continued delay is leading to civil disorder among the election-crazed British public.

For all that it mattered, he could have cried out the routine: "What about the workers?" Or "What about Ethiopia's irridentist claim on Somalia", and indeed vice versa.

As it happened, what the man chose to cry out was: "What about the bloody disabled?" This was as good a choice as any, since the man was sitting in a wheelchair.

He was in the place at the back of the gallery reserved for the disabled. This must surely have made it the first disturbance from the public gallery in history to issue from a wheelchair. Another first for Britain!

The attendants moved in on the lone demonstrator. In a somewhat surrealist scene, the wheelchair, for with the demonstrator still in it, was whicked sideways across the top of the gallery at high speed by an attendant and disappeared into the wings of history. But not before the protestor managed to shout out a descriptive reference to one of the ministers from one of the many departments which deal with the disabled.

Some of us were unfamiliar with the noun used. But our more worldly colleagues informed us that the demonstrator had accused the minister of being a disciple of Onan. Judging by the smiles from members below, the accusation appeared to command quite a lot of all-party assent, the minister named being a rather pompous fellow.

There was probably all-party approval too of the fact that the demonstrator's contribution to the day's proceedings came while Mr Alexander Lyon, the member for York, was speaking on the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, report stage.

Mr Lyon is a part-time saint. In the opinion of many of his colleagues, this makes him a full-time bore. He has an air of rectitude.

At the precise moment the wheelchair erupted, Mr Lyon was talking high-mindedly about the importance of the police doing their job "in a way acceptable to the community". There appeared, alas, to be no causal link between the eruption and Mr Lyon's high-mindedness.

But the House has got to pass the time somehow while it waits through this week for Mrs Thatcher to decide at the weekend whether today's local election results mean that the way is safe for June.

Listening to Mr Lyon's pieties on the subject of how beneficial it would be for the police to be ordered about more often by Labour councillors, was as good a way as any.

There was also Mr Roy Hattersley, the chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, saying from the Labour Front Bench exactly the same things as Mr Lyon from below the gangway. But no one among the Tories or the Labour right takes offence at the left-wing patter on the police when it comes from the lovable Mr Hattersley.

Members had been sitting all night on the Bill. Not all of us had felt it proper that we should spend the night with them. I had made my excuses fairly early the previous afternoon as Mr Hattersley was just getting into best voice.

He was agreeing with certain concessions which the Home Secretary had made in response to liberal opinion. But Mr Hattersley has chosen to be the champion of the Wretched of the Earth this season, and so he chided Mr William Whitelaw for worrying only about the cause of "fashionable and vocal groups affected by the Bill such as lawyers, doctors and journalists" – and, Mr Hattersley might have added, muggers.

We returned yesterday afternoon to find Mr Hattersley still going on. Presumably others had spoken for brief periods in between.

But the election dominates all reasoning. At Scottish question time, Mr Allan Stewart, an Under Secretary of State at the Scottish Office, accused Mr Donald Dewar, a spokesman for the party opposed to council house sales, of being "an owner occupier".

Labour members regard this as one of the dirtiest things that can be said about one of their spokesmen in an election year. This is because it is always true.

Doctor and patient obsessed by Hitler's intestinal troubles

By Our Medical Correspondent

One of the characteristics of egocentric politicians is a determined faith in bizarre doctors and unorthodox treatment. Mr David Irving, in his book in the diaries of Dr. Theo Morell, shows tht Hitler in chosing him as his medical adviser against all advice, demonstrated this trait.

The diaries have re-emerged from an agency in Washingtpon to which they were loaned in 1946. Mr Irving has had the cooperation of Dr Morell's widow in their publication.

The rcorded observations show that Hitler aged rapidly during the war.

There is general agreement that he suffered from a mild to moderate high blood pressure, an enlarged heart, and both a consultant cardiologist and Dr Morell agreed that the electrocardiograph showed obvious evidence of narrowing of the coronary arteries.

The handwriting recently exhibited as being Hitler's is so characteristic of Parkinsonism that this aspect of his health has recently achieved even greater importance.

The description of the shake – which mainly affected his left leg and right arm – his stoop, his way of walking, and photographs of his expression, would support the disagnosis of Parkinsonism.

Further evidence not emphasized in the diary is that the shake in his left leg disappeared for a time after he suffered a head injury in the assassination attempt. A stroke, a natural rather than traumatic form of brain injury, is occasionally known to reduce the tremor of Parkinsonism.

Hitler's other great problem was his gastrointestinal tract. Today the diagnosis would probably be an irritable bowel syndrome. As in the 1940s treatment is still unsatisfactory, but few patients could have suffered such a battery of treatment as Dr Morell prescribed for Hitler.

Hormones, vitamins, morphia-substitutes, strychnine, sulphonamides, belladonna, mercury, intravenous glucose, injections of calcium all were tried, in vain, for his intestines continued to respond to stress rather than the doctor's measures.

Doctor and patient were obsessed by his bowels, his flatulence and his abdominal pain. Hitler wisely refused enemas or other invasive treatment, but unfortunately also refused Xray examination.

Dr Geising, another and more orthodox member of Hitler's medical team, records that Hitler contrary to wartime jokes, had normal genitalia. The tests for syphilis, too, were negative.

Adolf Hitler: The Medical Diaries. (By David Irving, Sidgwick & Jackson, £10.95).

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit Royal Air Force Coltishall, Norfolk, 10.55.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Grand Master of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators, attends the Guild's Livery Dinner at Fishmongers' Hall, EC4, 6.30.

The Duke of Gloucester opens the Building Conservation Trust's Care of Buildings Exhibition at Hampton Court Palace, Surrey, 3.

Princess Alexandra lays the foundation stone for new junior classrooms to mark the centenary of Emanuel School's move to its present buildings at Battersea Rise, SW11, 2.15.

New exhibitions

Ceramics by *Henry Hammond* and paintings by Leszek Muszinski; and Ann Spring (fabric wall hangings); Oxford Gallery, 23 High Street, Oxford; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until June 1).

Leading entries for the Oriental Museum design competition, School of Oriental Studies, Durham University, Elvet Hill; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 1, 2.15 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 12 (from today until Sept 30).

Adrian Ford: Portraits of craftsmen; David Ward: Portraits; Wellington and his papers, The Dukes, The Hansards and Southampton University; John Hansard Gallery, Southampton University; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (from today until May 13).

Textile Images: Work of the Glasgow School of Art Embroidery, Collins Gallery, Strathclyde University, Richmond Street, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 12 to 4 (from today until May 18).

Exhibitions in progress

Figureheads from Cutty Sark collection; Kongur, the Elusive Summit: Photographs of a climbing expedition in China; The Cooper Gallery, Church Street, Barnsley; Tues 1 to 5.30, Wed to Sun 10 to 5.30 (until May 15).

Paper as Image, an Arts Council exhibition, Bangor Art Gallery, Fford Gwynedd; Tues to Sat 12 to 5 (until May 21).

John Platt, 1728-1810, mason-architect; Rotherham and Clifton House, 1783-1983; Clifton Park Museum, Clifton House, Rotherham; Mon to Thurs 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until August).

Dorset people at work, by local artists, Dorset County Museum, High Street West, Dorchester; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 1, 2 to 5 (until June 4).

Old World New World, Antiquities from the collection of Sir Henry Wellcome, City Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until spring 1985).

Five modern paintings from the Tate Gallery, Ferens Art Gallery, Queen Victoria Square, Hull; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 4.30 (until May 22).

Eighteen century costume, and 200 years of local transport, Budleigh Salterton Arts Centre and Museum; Mon to Sun 2.30 to 5 (until October).

Springtime: a large, mixed exhibition, Phoenix Gallery, 97 High Street, Lavenham, Sudbury; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30 (until mid May).

Watercolours by Michael Whittlesea; and porcelain by Julian Stair, *Katharine House Gallery, The* Parade, Marlborough; Wed to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 11 to 4 (until May 27).

Last chance to see

Sculptures by Anthony Caro, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff; 10 to 5 (ends today).

American Images: Paintings and drawings by John Aubrey, Faculty of Art and Design Galleries, The Polytechnic, Molineux Street, Wolverhampton; 10 to 6 (ends today).

Talks, lectures

Great Centenaries: Franz Kafka, *by Anthony Thorlby, MOLS* Lecture Theatre, Sussex University, Brighton, 6.30.

Music

Concert by City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Town hall, Birmingham, 7.30.

Concert by Medici String Quartet, Great Hall, Lancaster University, 7.30.

Piano recital by Martin Jones, St George's Church, Brandon Hill, Bristol, 1.

Concert by royal Philharmonic Orchestra, St Edmundsbury Cathedral, Bury St Edmunds, 7.30.

Organ recital by Andrew Seivewright, Wells Cathedral, 8.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,121

ACROSS

1 Succulent plants put about before start of play (5).
4 *How to move a bishop*, or Elijah at last? (9).
9 Like mourners making halt about ten perhaps (9).
10 Bald as a coot? Can't see, with this bird (5).
11 Auburn victim of the tyrant's power (8, 7).
12 Pooter as one who was wholly spiritual? (6).
14 Lose rent for repair to the mezzanine (8).
17 This sort of clue taking credit, say, for this puzzle (8).
19 Bell on this bicycle? (6).
22 Danger lurking in paradise (5, 2, 3, 5).
24 An antelope's ring-bone, one concludes (5).
25 Study art the wrong way, lot o: trouble for a singer (9).
26 Dominion holding on to religious establishment (9).
27 Part of church where ale is brewed? (5).

DOWN

1 "Meet nurse for a poetic child" (Scott) (9).
2 Plea of shaggy dogs heard in Milton's verses? (5).
3 Cut ridge on making diversion (7).
4 *Holder of pot – that's right!* (6).
5 French wine angels consumed, or Plantagenets (8).
6 Age-old lay (7).
7 Informed about article as valued (9).
8 Irene finds him eccentric (5).
13 *Rugby player from neither* Greece nor Rome (9).
15 Rock one under way off Fenchurch Street (9).
16 The pub in New Place is the very top (8).
18 Sort of cash point (7).
20 Country's regalia redesigned (7).
21 Soft endearment that isn't genuine (6).
22 Queer sort, Mr French, to behave so violently (5).
23 You will find these mountains in it (5)

Solution of Puzzle No 16,120

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

New books – hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
A Pleasure in Words, by Eugene T. Maleska (Hamish Hamilton, £5.95)
Britain's Heritage, edited by John Julius Norwich (Granada, £12.85)
Dostoevsky, by John Jones (Oxford, £15)
Duluth, by Gore Vidal (Heinemann, £7.95)
Jumping the Queue, by Mary Wesley (Macmillan, £7.95)
Names, by Basil Cottle (Thames & Hudson, £9.50)
The Desert Generals, enlarge edition, by Correlli Barnett (Allen & Unwin, £12.50)
The Heritage of British Literature, by Elizabeth Bowen, Anthony Burgess, David Cecil, Graham Greene and Kate O'Brien (Thames & Hudson, £12.50)
The Lyttelton Hart-Davis Letters (John Murray, £12.50)
Thera, Pompeii of the Ancient Aegean, by Christos G. Doumas (Thames & Hudson, £16)
PH

Heathrow Tube

Heathrow Central Tube station is *to be renamed* Heathrow Terminals 1, 2, 3 – to allow a new station to be called Heathrow Terminal 4 – London Trasport announced yesterday. The new station, on a loop on which all trains will travel before returning to central London, is to open in 1985 to serve the airport's fourth terminal now being built on the south side.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Mobile Homes Bill and National Heritage Bill, remaining stages.
Lords (3): Telecommunications Bill, committee, first day.

Anniversaries

Births: Soren Kierkegaard, philosopher, Copenhagen, 1813; Karl Marx, Trier, Germany, 1818; Henry Sienkiewicz, novelist (*Quo Vadis*), Nobel laureate 1905, Wola Okrzejska, 1846; Archibald, First Earl Wavell, Colchester, 1883. Deaths: Napoleon Bonaparte, St Helena, 1821; Bret Harte, writer, London, 1902. Children's Day in the Republic of Korea. Coronation Day in Thailand.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.89	1.80
Austria Sch	28.60	26.80
Belgium Fr	80.25	76.25
Canada $	2.00	1.92
Denmark Kr	14.34	13.62
Finland Mkk	8.97	8.47
France Fr	12.10	11.50
Germany DM	4.01	3.81
Greece Dr	137.00	128.00
Hongkong $	11.28	10.70
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.21
Italy Lira	2380.00	2270.00
Japan Yen	394.00	374.00
Netherlands Gld	4.51	4.29
Norway Kr	11.70	11.10
Portugal Esc	169.00	151.00
South Africa Rd	2.01	1.87
Spain Pta	217.50	206.5
Sweden Kr	12.30	11.68
Switzerland Fr	3.38	3.20
USA $	1.64	1.57
Yugoslavia Dnr	128.00	121.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 327.9.
London: The FT Index closed down 2.3 at 689.8.

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Roads

London and the South-east: Tower Bridge raised at 7.05 am, 10.40 am, 2.40 pm and 3 pm; use London Bridge. A13: Roadworks on New Road, Dagenham, and East India Dock Road at Limehouse.

Wales and West: M4: Westbound exit slip road closed at junction 26 (Cwmbran). A39: Lane closures at Instow, Devon. A55: Temporary lights at Penmaen Head, Old Colwyn.

Midlands: M1: Southbound carriageway shared for 3 miles passing junction 16 (Northampton); junction closed except exit southbound. M1: One lane only southbound at junction 19 (link with M6). A41: Temporary signals on Newport to Whitchurch Road at Ternhill Railway Bridge.

North: A19: Lane closures at Thirsk bypass. M6: Northbound carriageway shared between junctions 41 (north of Penrith) to 42 (south of Carlisle). A19: Northbound carriageway shared from Low Hills Bridge to Jackson Mill; slip road closures and diversions.

Scotland: Single lane each way on western approach road near Lothian Road, Edinburgh. A90: One carriageway shared at Forth Road Bridge. M8: East bound access from Provan Road closed at junction 13 from 9.30 am to 4 pm; diversion.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The Daily Mirror comments: "The latest Russian move in the peace game is to be welcomed. The British response is not." The Russians want British and French missiles to be counted with the American ones in Europe if the Russians count their warheads. "This demand was dismissed out of hand yesterday by the British Government. . . If communist countries like Poland or East Germany had nuclear missiles, the West would insist that they be removed along with the Russian weapons."

Commenting on the CND's campaign against companies doing work on cruise missile sites, The Sun asks: "What makes these fanatics of the surrender movement imagine that they have an exclusive glimpse of truth and a licence to behave as they please?"

Belfast ferry

The Liverpool-Belfast passenger car ferry service will be suspended from tonight until Monday because of mechanical problems with St Colum I. Belfast Car Ferries say they have made arrangements for their passengers to travel on alternative services.

Weather forecast

A depression will move slowly towards W Ireland. Associated troughs of low pressure will cross Britain.

6am to midnight

London, SE, Central S and Central N England, Midlands: Rain dying out, bright intervals, scattered showers; wind S to SW, fresh to strong; max 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

East Anglia, E England: Cloudy, bright intervals, rain at times; Wind fresh or strong; max 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Showers, some heavy and prolonged, bright intervals; wind S, strong, perhaps gales in exposed places; max 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Showers or rain, some heavy; S to SE, fresh or strong; max 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

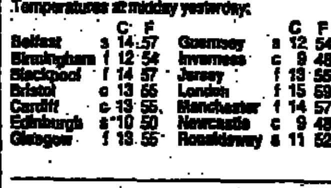
NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Rain, heavy in places, clearer later; wind SE strong; max 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Dry, bright intervals, perhaps rain later; wind SE, to S, moderate; max 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland: Dry at first, rain spreading from S; wind SE, to S, strong, perhaps gale in exposed places; max 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Sunny intervals and showers. Overnight fog patches. Temperatures near or a little above normal.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: wind SE moderate or fresh; sea moderate. English Channel (E): wind S, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: wind S or SE, strong, locally gale; sea rough.



Sun rises: 5.26 am — Sun sets: 8.29 pm
Moon rises: 3.12 am — Moon sets: 11.49 pm
Last quarter: 4.43 am.

Lighting-up time

London 8.59 pm to 4.55 am
Bristol 9.09 pm to 5.04 am
Edinburgh 9.29 pm to 4.50 am
Manchester 9.15 pm to 4.56 am
Penzance 9.18 pm to 5.21 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday:

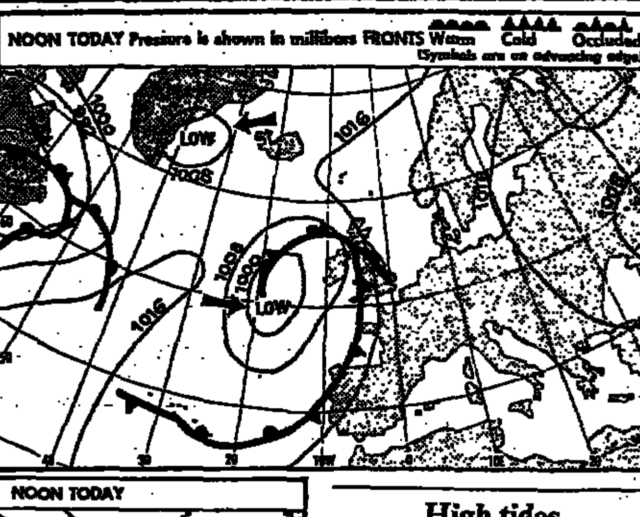
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	14	57	Guernsey	s	12	54
Birmingham	f	12	54	Inverness	c	9	48
Blackpool	f	14	57	Jersey	f	13	55
Bristol	c	13	55	London	f	15	59
Cardiff	c	13	55	Manchester	f	14	57
Edinburgh	s	10	50	Newcastle	c	9	48
Glasgow	f	13	55	Ronaldsway	s	11	52

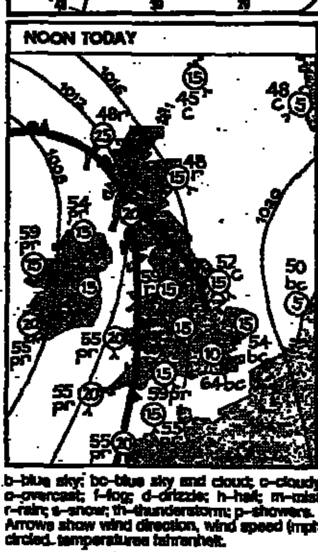
London

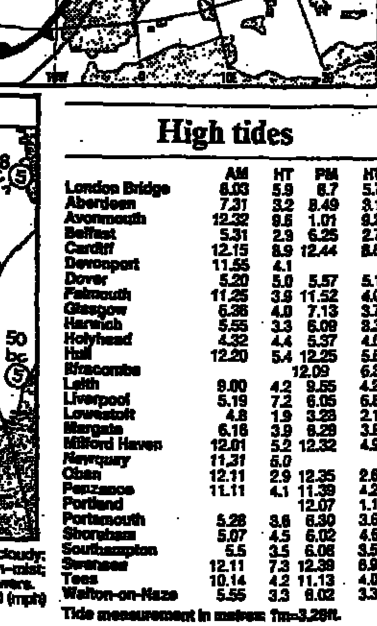
Yesterday: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 15C (59F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 8C (46F). Humidity: 7 pm, 78 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 2.3 hrs. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1015.0 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Anglesey, 17C (63F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, St Abbs Head (nr Berwick), 7C (45F); highest rainfall: Jersey, 0.55in; highest sunshine: Tiree, 13.8hr.







b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.03	5.9	6.7	5.7
Aberdeen	7.31	3.2	8.49	3.1
Avonmouth	12.32	9.6	1.01	9.2
Belfast	5.31	2.9	6.25	2.7
Cardiff	12.15	8.9	12.44	8.6
Devonport	11.55	4.1		
Dover	5.20	5.0	5.57	5.1
Falmouth	11.25	3.9	11.52	4.0
Glasgow	6.36	4.0	7.13	3.7
Harwich	5.55	3.3	6.09	3.3
Holyhead	4.32	4.4	5.37	4.0
Hull	12.20	5.4	12.25	5.8
Ilfracombe			12.09	6.8
Leith	9.00	4.2	9.55	4.2
Liverpool	5.19	7.2	6.05	6.8
Lowestoft	4.8	1.9	3.28	2.1
Margate	6.16	3.9	6.29	3.8
Milford Haven	12.01	5.2	12.32	4.9
Newquay	11.31	5.0		
Oban	12.11	2.9	12.35	2.6
Penzance	11.11	4.1	11.39	4.2
Portland			12.07	1.1
Portsmouth	5.28	3.6	6.30	3.6
Shoreham	5.07	4.5	6.02	4.6
Southampton	5.5	3.5	6.06	3.5
Swansea	12.11	7.3	12.39	6.9
Tees	10.14	4.2	11.13	4.0
Walton-on-Naze	5.55	3.3	6.02	3.3

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.28ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	10.4	.01	11	52	Sunny
Scarboro	8.1	–	9	48	Sunny
Bridlington	9.9	.01	10	50	Sunny pm
Cromer	10.1	.01	11	52	Sunny
Lowestoft	10.5	–	11	52	Fine
Clacton	7.1	–	12	54	Sunny
Margate	3.8	.06	11	52	Brgt am
Folkestone	3.6	–	13	55	Sunny pm
Hastings	2.0	–	12	54	Bright
Eastbourne	0.2	.02	11	52	Dull
Worthing	–	.05	11	52	Showers
Littlehmptn	–	.05	12	54	Rain pm
Bognor R	0.3	.05	11	52	Rain am
Southsea	0.1	.07	12	54	Shws pm
Shanklin	1.8	.21	12	54	Drizzle
Bournemth	0.9	.20	12	54	Rain
Poole	0.4	.11	13	55	Rain am
Weymouth	1.0	.17	12	54	Dull
Exmouth	1.2	.10	13	55	Cloudy
Torquay	3.4	.22	16	61	Rain am
Falmouth	4.2	.21	14	57	Sunny
Penzance	8.8	.06	15	59	Sunny
Guernsey	8.9	.32	16	61	Sunny
Jersey	6.7	.55	16	61	Sunny
Newquay	4.6	.01	–	–	Bright
Ilfracombe	–	–	12	54	Sunny
Tenby	8.1	–	12	54	Sunny
Southport	12.0	–	16	61	Sunny
Morecambe	12.7	–	15	59	Sunny
Douglas	12.9	–	12	54	Sunny
B'ham (Airpt)	8.8	–	15	59	Sunny am
Bristol (Ctrl)	2.2	–	14	57	Bright
Cardiff (Ctrl)	3.4	–	13	55	Sunny am
Anglesey	10.5	–	17	63	Sunny
B'pool (Airpt)	12.3	–	15	59	Sunny
Manchester					
Nottingham	6.2	–	14	57	Sunny pm
Eskdalemuir	4.2	–	13	55	Sunny
Glasgow	7.0	–	15	59	Sunny
Tiree	13.8	–	13	55	Sunny
Stornoway	7.3	.01	12	54	Sunny
Kinloss	2.8	.02	11	52	Sunny pm
Edinburgh	10.3	–	11	52	Sunny
Aldergrove	10.8	–	15	59	Sunny

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	19	66	Copenhgn	c	9	48	Majorca	f	21	70	Rio de Jan*	c	24	75
Akrotiri	s	24	75	Corfu	s	24	75	Malaga	r	17	63	Rome	f	20	68
Alexandria				Dallas*	s	21	70	Malta	s	24	75	Salzburg	f	15	59
Algiers	f	22	72	Dublin	s	12	54	Melbourne	c	17	63	Sao Paulo*	f	22	72
Amsterdam	r	11	52	Dubrovnik	c	19	66	Mexico C*	s	28	72	S Francisco*	c	14	57
Athens	s	23	73	Faro	f	19	66	Miami*	s	29	84	Santiago*	s	14	57
Bahrain				Florence	s	22	72	Milan	f	20	68	Seoul	s	26	79
Barbados*	r	29	84	Frankfurt	r	9	48	Montreal*	c	15	59	Singapore	f	32	90
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* denotes Tuesday's figures are latest available

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